A CATALOGUE OF BIRDS,

&c.

VOLUME I.

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A CATALOGUE

OF

THE BIRDS

IN

The Museum

OF

THE HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

BY

THOMAS HORSFIELD, M. & PH. D., F.R.S.,
Keeper of the Company's Museum,
AND
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Assistant.

VOL. I.

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM of the East-India Company consists of specimens in all departments of the Science, from the Company's Oriental possessions, contributed by public servants who have been attached as Naturalists to Missions and Deputations on behalf of the Indian Government, or by gentlemen of the civil and military services as presents to the Honourable Court of Directors.

Collections and Contributions in the particular branch of ORNITHOLOGY, have been received in the Museum in the following chronological order:—

1802. *Eudelin de Jonville.*—A series of Drawings of Birds from Ceylon.

1808. *Francis (Buchanan) Hamilton, M.D.*—Drawings of Birds from Continental India.

John Fleming, Esq.—Drawings of Birds.

1812. *Richard Parry, Esq.*—Drawings of Birds from Sumatra.

The King of Tanjore.—Drawings of Birds from Southern India. Presented by John Torin, Esq.

1813. *Hon. Thomas S. Raffles, Lieutenant-Governor of Java.*—Specimens of preserved Birds from Java: Horsfield's Collection.

1817. *Hon. Thomas S. Raffles.*—Preserved Birds from Java: Horsfield's Collection.

Francis (Buchanan) Hamilton, M.D.—Drawings of Birds.

1819. *Francis (Buchanan) Hamilton, M.D.*—Drawings of Birds.

Thomas Horsfield, M.D.—A large Collection of preserved Birds from Java, with Drawings.

1820. *Sir Thomas S. Raffles, Lieutenant-Governor of Fort Marlborough.*—A Collection of Birds from Sumatra.

1821. *Sir T. S. Raffles.*—Drawings of Birds from Sumatra.

1823. *George Finlayson, Esq., Surgeon and Naturalist to the Mission of John Crawford, Esq., to Siam and Hué, the Capital of Cochin-China.*—A Collection of preserved Birds, made during the Mission.

1824. *Lieut.-General Thomas Hardwicke.*—A Collection of Birds.

1827. *Captain J. D. Herbert.*—Specimens of Himalayan Birds, collected during his Geological Survey of the Himalayan Mountains.

1829. *Madras Government.*—A Collection of Birds, made by the Company's Naturalist at Fort St. George.

1831. *Colonel W. H. Sykes.*—A large Collection of Birds, made during the Statistical Survey of the Dukhun.

1832. *Nathaniel Wallich, M.D.*—Preserved Birds from Nepal.

1833. *John Reeves, Esq.*—A Collection of preserved Birds from China, with specimens of Edible Birds'-nests.

1837. *John McClelland, Esq., Member of the Deputation to Assam for the purpose of investigating the Culture of the Tea Plant.*—Specimens of Birds, with Drawings and Descriptions.

1840. *John William Helfer, M.D.*—A Collection of Birds from the Coast of Tenasserim.

Major R. Boileau Pemberton.—Specimens of Birds, collected during his Mission to Bootan in 1837-38.

1841. *The Asiatic Society of Bengal.*—A Collection of preserved Birds.

John McClelland, Esq.—Specimens of Birds.

1842. *J. T. Pearson, Esq.*—Specimens of Birds.

The Bengal Government.—A Collection of Birds made by W. Griffith, Esq., during the Expedition to Afghanistan.

1843. *John McClelland, Esq.*—A Collection of Birds.

The Bengal Government.—Birds collected by W. Griffith, Esq., during the Expedition to Afghanistan. Second Dispatch.

Hugh Falconer, M.D.—A Collection of Birds from N. India.

William Griffith, Esq.—Specimens of Birds.

The Bombay Government.—The Collection of Birds made during the Mission of Sir W. C. Harris to Abyssinia.

1844. *The Asiatic Society of Bengal.*—Large Collections of preserved Birds, received by several separate dispatches.

1845. *B. H. Hodgson, Esq.*—A large Collection of Birds from Nepal.

Matthew Lovell, Esq., Bengal Medical Service.—Several Birds.

J. Bax, Esq., through Colonel Barnwell.—A Collection of Birds.

1846. *The Asiatic Society of Bengal.*—Large Collections of Birds, received by several separate dispatches.

1847. *The Asiatic Society of Bengal.*—A Collection of Birds.

The Rev. F. W. Hope.—Several Birds.

1848. *B. H. Hodgson, Esq.*—Several Birds from Sikim and Darjeeling.

1850. *Captain Richard Strachey.*—A large Collection of Birds from Ladakh and Kumaon.

1851. *The Bombay Government.*—Specimens of Birds, received from Commander Jones, of the Indian Navy.

W. E. Wood, Esq., Hon. E.I.C. Medical Service.—A specimen of the Adjutant or Gigantic Crane.

1853. *B. H. Hodgson, Esq.*—A large Collection of Birds from Nepal and Tibet.

John Gould, Esq.—Several specimens of Birds, desiderata to the Hon. Company's Museum.

1854. *Captain R. C. Tytler, Bengal Army.*—Several Specimens of Birds from Dacca.

Theodore Cantor, M.D.—A large Collection of Birds, from Penang and the Indian Archipelago.

The Systematic arrangement of this Catalogue is founded on the plan elaborated with great perspicacity and erudition by Nicholas Aylward Vigors, Esq., in an Essay, printed in the fourteenth volume of the "Transactions of the Linnean Society," p. 395, &c., entitled "Observations on the Natural Affinities that connect the Orders and Families of Birds."

In this Essay the entire Class of Birds is divided into five primary subdivisions, namely, Raptores, Insessores, Rasores, Grallatores, and Natatores. That part of the Catalogue now printed comprises only the Raptores and part of the Insessores; and an Analysis of the whole Class is reserved for the completion of this work. In the subdivision of families some modifications have

been required, in consequence of newly-discovered forms, and in the second family of the Raptores, the Falconidæ, the subdivision of Dr. J. J. Kaup, in an Essay, " Ueber Falken, Museum Senckenbergianum," vol. III. (1845), has been adopted. In the Catalogue of the Mammalia contained in the Company's Museum, an analogous subdivision of the Class into the Orders of Primates, Feræ, Cete, Glires, and Ungulata, according to the systematic arrangement propounded by Dr. J. E. Gray in the introduction to the Catalogue of the Mammalia in the British Museum, has been employed.

Respecting the Nomenclature of this Catalogue, it may be stated, that it has been the uniform practice to assign to each species the latest and most authentic systematic name founded on a most careful research; and in many cases the numerous synonyms exhibit an interesting history of the changes which the nomenclature has experienced. The discoveries and additions of later years have required a nomenclature adapted to the present condition of the science. The Genera of the older Ornithologists have in most cases received numerous subdivisions, and many new Genera have been established. This has also been the case respecting Families. Such new Genera only as have been distinctly defined and described have been admitted into this Catalogue. With regard to specific names, it has been the invariable rule to preserve to the discoverer or first describer the credit which is due to him, and to indicate his right of priority by the terminal affix of *Sp.*, according to the pertinent and equitable recommendation of a Committee appointed in 1844, by the British Association of Science, " to consider the rules by which the Nomenclature of Zoology may be established on a uniform and permanent basis."

In collecting the notices of the habits and manners of the birds described, and in verifying the numerous synonyms scattered through various works on Zoology, Mr. F. Moore, the Assistant in the Museum, has laboured with great care and assiduity, as well as in expediting the preparation and printing of this Catalogue.

THOMAS HORSFIELD.

LIBRARY, EAST-INDIA HOUSE,
15*th September*, 1854.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

OF THE

GENERA AND SPECIES

OF

BIRDS

CONTAINED IN

THE MUSEUM OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Class AVES.

Order I. RAPTORES.

Fam. I. VULTURIDÆ, *Vig.*

Subfam. VULTURINA.

VULTUR, *Mœhr.*

V. monachus, *Linn.* ....p. 1

OTOGYPS, *G. R. Gray.*

O. calvus, *Scop. Sp.* 2
— auricularis, *Daud. Sp.* ... 3

GYPS, *Sav.*

G. fulvus, *Gmel. Sp.* 3
— vulgaris, *Sav.* 4
— indicus, *Scop. Sp.* 4
— bengalensis, *Gmel., Sp.* ... 4

Subf. SARCORHAMPHINA.

NEOPHRON, *Sav.*

N. percnopterus, *Linn. Sp.* 6
— pileatus, *Burch. Sp.* 8

Subfam. GYPAËTINA.

GYPAËTUS, *Storr.*

G. barbatus, *Linn. Sp.* 9

Fam. II. FALCONIDÆ.

Subfam. I. FALCONINA.

TINNUNCULUS, *Vieill.*

T. alaudarius, *Briss. Sp.* ... p. 13
— cenchris, *Naum. Sp.* 14

ERYTHROPUS, *Brehm.*

E. vespertinus, *Linn. Sp.* ... 14

HIERAX, *Vigors.*

H. cærulescens, *Linn. Sp.* ... 15
— entolmus, *Hodgs.* 15
— melanoleucos, *Blyth* 16

POLIHIERAX, *Kaup.*

P. semitorquatus, *Smith Sp.* 16

FALCO, *Linn.*

F. peregrinus, *Gmel.* 16
— —— 18
— peregrinator, *Sundev.* 18
— jugger, *J. E. Gray* 20
— lanarius, *Linn.* 22
— cervicalis, *Licht.* 22

HYPOTRIORCHIS, *Boie.*

H. severus, *Horsf. Sp.* 22

H. concolor, *Temm. Sp.* ... p. 23
— subbuteo, *Linn. Sp.* 23
— chicquera, *Daud. Sp.* ... 23
— æsalon, *Gmel. Sp.* 24

Subfam. II. MILVINA.

CIRCUS, *Lacep.*

C. cyaneus, *Linn. Sp.* 25
— Swainsoni, *Smith* 25
— melanoleucos, *Gmel. Sp.* 26
— cinerascens, *Mont. Sp.* ... 27
— æruginosus, *Linn. Sp.* ... 27
— —— 28

ELANUS, *Sav.*

E. melanopterus, *Auctorum* 28

MILVUS, *Cuv.*

M. niger, *Briss.* 30
— govinda, *Sykes* 30

Subfam. III. ACCIPITRINA.

SPIZAËTUS, *Vieill.*

S. limnaëtus, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 32
— caligatus, *Raffles Sp.* ... 33
— cristatellus, *Temm.* 33
— nipalensis, *Hodgson* 381
— hastatus, *Less. Sp.* 34
— Kieneri, *De Sparre Sp.* 34
— occipitalis, *Daud. Sp.* ... 35

ACCIPITER, *Briss.*

A. nisus, *Linn. Sp.* 35
— tachiro, *Daud. Sp.* 36
— rufiventris, *Smith* 36
— virgatus, *Temm. Sp.* 37

MICRONISUS, *G. R. Gray.*

M. soloënsis, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 38
— badius, *Gmel. Sp.* 39

MELIERAX, *G. R. Gray.*

M. polyzonus, *Rüpp. Sp.* ... 40

POLIORNIS, *Kaup.*

P. teesa, *Frankl. Sp.* 40

ASTUR, *Lacep.*

A. palumbarius, *Linn. Sp.* p. 41
— trivirgatus, *Temm. Sp.* ... 42

Subfam. IV. AQUILINA.

AQUILA, *Mœhr.*

A. pennata, *Gmel. Sp.* 43
— nævioïdes, *Cuv. Sp.* 44
— nævia, *Gmel. Sp.* 45
— Bonelli, *Temm. Sp.* 46
— chrysaëtos, *Linn. Sp.* ... 47
— imperialis, *Bechst. Sp.* ... 48
— —— 49

NEOPUS, *Hodgs.*

N. malayensis, *Reinw.* 381

HÆMATORNIS, *Vigors.*

H. bacha, *Daud. Sp.* 49
— cheela, *Daud. Sp.* 50
— holospilus, *Vigors* 50

CIRCAËTUS, *Vieill.*

C. gallicus, *Gmel. Sp.* 51

PANDION, *Sav.*

P. haliaëtus, *Linn. Sp.* 52
— ichthyaëtus, *Horsf. Sp.* 53
— humilis, *Temm.* 54

HALIAËTUS, *Sav.*

H. Macei, *Temm. Sp.* 55
— leucogaster, *Gmel. Sp.* ... 56

HALIASTUR, *Selby.*

H. indus, *Bodd. Sp.* 57

Subfam. V. BUTEONINA.

BUTEO, *Cuv.*

B. augur, *Rüpp. Sp.* 60
— rufinus, *Rüpp. Sp.* 61

ARCHIBUTEO, *Brehm.*

A. hemiptilopus, *Blyth* ... 383

BAZA, *Hodgs.*

B. lophotes, *Cuv. Sp.* ...... p. 62
— Reinwardti, *Temm.* 63

PERNIS, *Cuv.*

P. cristata, *Cuv.* 63

Fam. III. STRIGIDÆ.

Subfam. I. NOCTUINA.

ATHENE, *Boie.*

A. Brama, *Temm. Sp.* 65
— cuculoides, *Vigors Sp.* ... 66
— Brodiei, *Burton Sp.* 66
— castanoptera, *Horsf. Sp.* 67
— radiata, *Tickell Sp.* 67

NINOX, *Hodgs.*

N. scutulata, *Raffles Sp.* ... 68

Subfam. II. BUBONINA.

EPHIALTES, *Keys.*

E. Scops, *Linn. Sp.* 69
— Sunia, *Hodgs. Sp.* 70
— Lempiji, *Horsf. Sp.* 71
— rufescens, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 71

BUBO, *Sibbald.*

B. maximus, *Sibbald* 72
— orientalis, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 72
— lacteus, *Temm. Sp.* 73
— bengalensis, *Frankl. Sp.* 73
— coromanda, *Lath. Sp.* ... 75

KETUPA, *Less.*

K. Javanensis, *Less.* 76
— flavipes, *Hodgs. Sp.* 76
— Ceylonensis, *Gmel. Sp.*... 77

Subfam. III. ASIONINA.

OTUS, *Cuv.*

O. vulgaris, *Fleming* 79
— brachyotus, *Gmel. Sp.* ... 79
— maculosus, *Vieill. Sp.* ... 80

Subfam. IV. STRIGINA.

PHOLIDUS, *Is. Geoffr.*

P. badius, *Horsf. Sp.* ...... p. 80

STRIX, *Linn.*

S. flammea, *Linn.* 81
— javanica, *De Wurmb.* ... 81
— capensis, *Smith* 82

Subfam. V. SYRNIANA.

SYRNIUM, *Sav.*

S. sinense, *Lath. Sp.* 82
— Indranee, *Sykes Sp.* 83
— Seloputo, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 84
— nivicolum, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 84

Order II. INSESSORES.

Tribe I. FISSIROSTRES.

Fam. I. MEROPIDÆ.

MEROPS, *Linn.*

M. viridis, *Linn.* 84
— Philippinus, *Linn.* 86
— badius, *Gmel.* 87
— Nubicus, *Gmel.* 88
— quinticolor, *Vieill.* 88
— Ægyptius, *Forsk.* 89

MELITTOPHAGUS, *Boie.*

M. Lafresnai, *Guerin.* 89

NYCTIORNIS, *Swains.*

N. amicta, *Temm. Sp.* 383
— Athertoni, *Jard. et Selb. Sp.* 89

Fam. II. HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Subfam. I. HIRUNDININA.

HIRUNDO, *Linn.*

H. Panayana, *Gmel.* 91
— daurica, *Linn.* 92
— filifera, *Steph.* 93

2d

H. striolata, *Temm.* ...... p. 94
— domicola, *Jerdon* 384

COTYLE, *Boie.*

C. riparia, *Linn. Sp.* 95
— rupestris, *Scop. Sp.* 95
— fuligula, *Lichst. Sp.* 96
— Sinensis, *J. E. Gray Sp.* 96
— concolor, *Sykes Sp.* 97
— cincta, *Bodd. Sp.* 97

DELICHON, *Nob.*

D. nipalensis, *Hodgs.* 384

CHELIDON, *Boie.*

C. urbica, *Linn. Sp.* 384

Subfam. II. CYPSELINA.

COLLOCALIA, *G. R. Gray.*

C. nidifica, *G. R. Gray* 98
— Linchi, *Nob.* 100

CYPSELUS, *Ill.*

C. affinis, *J. E. Gray* 106
— subfurcatus, *Blyth* 386
— vittatus, *Jard. et Selby* ... 385
— batassiensis, *J. E. Gray* 108
— apus, *Linn. Sp.* 109
— leuconyx, *Blyth* 109

DENDROCHELIDON, *Boie.*

D. comatus, *Temm. Sp.* 110
— Klecho, *Horsf. Sp.* 110

ACANTHYLIS, *Boie.*

A. giganteus, *Temm. Sp.* ... 387
— nudipes, *Hodgs. Sp.* 111

Fam. III. CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

BATRACHOSTOMUS, *Gould.*

B. auritus, *Vigors Sp.* 387
— stellatus, *Gould* 387
— javanensis, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 112

LYNCORNIS, *Gould.*

L. Temmincki, *Gould* 388

CAPRIMULGUS, *Linn.*

C. macrourus, *Horsf.* ... p. 112
— albonotatus, *Tickell* 388
— Indicus, *Lath.* 113
— affinis, *Horsf.* 114
— Mahrattensis, *Sykes* 114
— monticolus, *Frankl.* 114
— Asiaticus, *Lath.* 115
— —— 115
— —— 115

Fam. IV. TODIDÆ.

EURYLAIMUS, *Horsf.*

E. javanicus, *Horsf.* 116
— ochromalus, *Raffles* 116

CORYDON, *Less.*

C. sumatranus, *Raffles Sp.* .. 117

PSARISOMUS, *Swains.*

P. Dalhousiæ, *Jameson Sp.* 117

SERILOPHUS, *Swains.*

S. lunatus, *Gould Sp.* 118
— rubropygius, *Hodgs. Sp.* 119

CYMBIRHYNCHUS, *Vigors.*

C. macrorhynchus, *Gmel. Sp.* 119

CALYPTOMENA, *Raffles.*

C. viridis, *Raffles* 120

AMPELIS, *Linn.*

A. garrulus, *Linn.* 389

COCHOA, *Hodgs.*

C. purpurea, *Hodgs.* 390

EURYSTOMUS, *Vieill.*

E. orientalis, *Linn. Sp.* 121

Fam. V. HALCYONIDÆ.

DACELO, *Leach.*

D. pulchella, *Horsf.* 122

TANYSIPTERA, *Vigors.*

T. dea, *Linn. Sp.* .... *p.* 122

HALCYON, *Swains.*

H. leucocephalus, *Gmel. Sp.* 123
— amouropterus, *Pearson*... 124
— atricapillus, *Gmel. Sp.*... 124
— smyrnensis, *Linn. Sp.* ... 125
— fuscus, *Bodd. Sp.* 125
— coromandelianus, *Scop. Sp.* 126
— melanopterus, *Horsf. Sp.* 127
— semicæruleus, *Forsk. Sp.* 128
— chelicuti, *Stanley Sp.* ... 128

TODIRAMPHUS, *Less.*

T. collaris, *Scop. Sp.* 127
— varius, *Eyton Sp.* 390

ALCEDO, *Linn.*

A. euryzona, *Temm.* 128
— bengalensis, *Gmel.* 129
— meninting, *Horsf.* 130
— biru, *Horsf.* 130

CERYLE, *Boie.*

C. rudis, *Linn. Sp.* 131
— guttata, *Vigors Sp.* 132

CEYX, *Lacep.*

C. tridactyla, *Linn. Sp.* 391
— rufidorsa, *Strickl.* 132

Tribe II. DENTIROSTRES.

Fam. I. MUSCICAPIDÆ.

TCHITREA, *Less.*

T. paradisi, *Linn. Sp.* 133
— affinis, *Hay* 134
— mutata, *Linn. Sp.* 135
— melanogaster, *Swains. Sp.* 135
— incei, *Gould Sp.* 391

PHILENTOMA, *Eyton.*

P. velatum, *Temm. Sp.* 392

PLATYSTEIRA, *Jard.*

P. melanoptera, *Gmel. Sp.*... 135

HEMIPUS, *Hodgs.*

H. picatus, *Sykes Sp.* ... *p.* 136
— obscurus, *Horsf. Sp.* 136

HEMICHELIDON, *Hodgs.*

H. ferruginea, *Hodgs.* 137
— fuliginosa, *Hodgs.* 137
— latirostris, *Raffles Sp.* ... 137

MYIAGRA, *Vig. et Horsf.*

M. azurea, *Bodd Sp.* 138
— latirostris, *Gould* 139
— plumbea, *Vig. et Horsf.* 139

PERICROCOTUS, *Boie.*

P. peregrinus, *Linn. Sp.* ... 140
— roseus, *Vieill. Sp.* 141
— brevirostris, *Vigors Sp* .. 141
— solaris, *Blyth* ....
— xanthogaster, *Raffles Sp.* 142
— flammeus, *Forster Sp.* ... 142
— speciosus, *Lath. Sp.* 143

RHIPIDURA, *Vig. et Horsf.*

R. javanica, *Sparm. Sp.* 144
— fuscoventris, *Frankl.* ... 144
— albofrontata, *Frankl.* ... 145
— motacilloïdes, *Vig. et Horsf.* 146

CHELIDORYNX, *Hodgs.*

C. hypoxantha, *Blyth Sp.*... 147

CRYPTOLOPHA, *Swains.*

C. cinereocapilla, *Vieill. Sp.* 147

Fam. II. LANIADÆ.

Subfam. II. DICRURINA.

DICRURUS, *Vieill.*

D. macrocercus, *Vieill.* 149
— longus, *Temm. Sp.* 152
— balicassius, *Linn. Sp.* ... 152
— longicaudatus, *Hay* 152
— cærulescens, *Linn. Sp.*... 154
— lugubris, *Ehrenb. Sp.* ... 155

D. cineraceus, *Horsf. Sp.* p. 155
— leucophæus, *Vieill.* 155

EDOLIUS, *Cuv.*

E. paradiseus, *Gmel. Sp.* ... 155
— malabaricus, *Scop. Sp.* ... 157

CHIBIA, *Hodgs.*

C. hottentota, *Linn. Sp.* ... 157

BHRINGA, *Hodgs.*

B. remifer, *Temm. Sp.* 159

CHAPTIA, *Hodgs.*

C. ænea, *Vieill. Sp.* 159
— malayensis, *Hay* 393

ARTAMUS, *Vieill.*

A. leucogaster, *Valenc. Sp.* 161
— fuscus, *Vieill.* 161
— superciliosus, *Gould* 162

Subfam. III. LANIANA.

LANIUS, *Linn.*

L. excubitor, *Linn.* 162
— Lahtora, *Sykes Sp.* 163
— Schach, *Gmel.* 163
— erythronotus, *Vigors Sp.* 164
— caniceps, *Blyth* 164
— Hardwicki, *Vigors Sp.* ... 165
— nigriceps, *Frankl. Sp.* ... 166
— tephronotus, *Vigors Sp.* 166
— divaricatus, *Raffles* 155

ENNEOCTONUS, *Boie.*

E. superciliosus, *Lath. Sp.* .. 394
— cristatus, *Linn. Sp.* 167
— arenarius, *Blyth Sp.* 394
— tigrinus, *Drapiez Sp.* ... 168

EUROCEPHALUS, *Smith.*

E. Rüppelli, *Bonap.* 169

TEPHRODORNIS, *Swains.*

T. pondiceriana, *Gmel. Sp.* 169
— gularis, *Raffles Sp.* 171
— pelvica, *Hodgs. Sp.* 171

GAMPSORHYNCHUS, *Blyth.*

G. rufulus, *Blyth* .... p. 171

PTERUTHIUS, *Swains.*

P. ænobarbus, *Temm. Sp.* ... 172
— erythropterus, *Vig. Sp.* .. 172
— rufiventer, *Blyth* 173

Subf. IV. THAMNOPHILINA.

DRYOSCOPUS, *Boie.*

D. cubla, *Shaw Sp* 173
— Æthiopicus, *Vieill.* 173

Sabf. V. CAMPEPHAGINA.

GRAUCALUS, *Cuv.*

G. macei, *Lesson* 173
— javensis, *Horsf. Sp.* 174

LALAGE, *Boie.*

L. orientalis, *Gmel. Sp.* ... 175
— Sykesi, *Strickl.* 175
— culminatus, *Hay* 395
— humeralis, *Gould Sp.* ... 176

CAMPEPHAGA, *Vieill.*

C. fimbriata, *Temm. Sp.* ... 176
— avensis, *Blyth* 394

Fam. III. MERULIDÆ.

Subfam. I. MYIOTHERINA.

EUPETES, *Temm.*

E. macrocercus, *Temm.* 395

HODGSONIUS, *Bonap.*

H. phœnicuroïdes, *Hodgs. Sp.* 395

CALLENE, *Blyth.*

C. frontale, *Blyth* 396

DRYMOCATAPHUS, *Blyth.*

D. nigrocapitatus, *Eyton Sp.* 396

BRACHYPTERYX, *Horsf.*

B. montana, *Horsf.* 178

B. cruralis, *Blyth Sp.* ... p. 397
— nipalensis, *Moore* 397

TESIA, *Hodgs.*

T. cyaniventer, *Hodgs.* 179
— castaneo-coronata, *Burt. Sp.* 179

PNOËPYGA, *Hodgs.*

P. squamata, *Gould Sp* 180
— pusilla, *Hodgs.* 180
— caudata, *Blyth Sp.* 181
— longicaudata, *Moore* 398

TROGLODYTES, *Vieill.*

T. nipalensis, *Hodgs* 181

PITTA, *Vieill.*

P. cærulea, *Raffles Sp.* 181
— nipalensis, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 182
— cyanea, *Blyth* 182
— cyanura, *Gmel. Sp.* 183
— boschi, *Müll. et Schleg.* 398
— avensis, *J. E. Gray Sp.* 398
— atricapilla, *Cuv* 399
— cucullata, *Hartl.* 399
— cyanoptera, *Temm.* 183
— bengalensis, *Gmel. Sp.* ... 184
— granatina, *Temm.* 184

HYDROBATA, *Vieill.*

H. asiatica, *Swains Sp* 185

Subfam. II. MERULINA.

PETROCINCLA, *Vigors.*

P. erythrogastra, *Vigors* ... 185
— pandoo, *Sykes* 186
— affinis, *Blyth* 187
— longirostris, *Blyth* 409

OROCETES, *G. R. Gray.*

O. cinclorhynchus, *Vig. Sp.* 188
— saxatilis, *Linn. Sp.* 189

BESSONORNIS, *Smith.*

B. semirufa, *Rüppell* 189

GEOCICHLA, *Kuhl.*

G. citrina, *Lath. Sp.* ...... p. 189
— cyanota, *Jard. et Selby* ... 191
— innotata, *Blyth* 400
— dissimilis, *Blyth Sp.* 191

ZOOTHERA, *Vigors.*

Z. monticola, *Vigors* 192
— marginata, *Blyth* 192

OREOCINCLA, *Gould.*

O. varia, *Horsf. Sp.* 192
— dauma, *Lath. Sp.* 193
— lunulata, *Lath. Sp.* 400
— molissima, *Blyth Sp.* ... 193

TURDUS, *Linn.*

T. viscivorus, *Linn.* 194
— strepitans, *Smith* 194
— pilaris, *Linn.* 194
— ruficollis, *Pallas* 194
— atrogularis, *Temm.* 195
— javanicus, *Horsf.* 196
— rufulus, *Drapiez* 401

MERULA, *Leach.*

M. boulboul, *Lath. Sp.* 196
— mandarina, *Bonap. Sp.* ... 196
— simillima, *Jerdon Sp* 401
— albocincta, *Royle Sp.* ... 197
— castanea, *Gould* 197
— Wardi, *Jerdon Sp* 402
— olivacea, *Linn. Sp.* 197

MYIOPHONUS, *Temm.*

M. flavirostris, *Horsf. Sp* ... 198
— cyaneus, *Horsf. Sp.* 198
— cæruleus, *Scop. Sp.* 199

Subfam. III. TIMALINA.

GARRULAX, *Less.*

G. Belangeri, *Less.* 201
— leucolophus, *Hardw. Sp.* 201
— chinensis, *Scop. Sp.* 202
— albogularis, *Gould Sp.* ... 202
— gularis, *McClell. Sp* 203
— pectoralis, *Gould Sp.* ... 204
— moniliger, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 204

G. perspicillatus, *Gmel. Sp.* p. 204
— cærulatus, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 205
— ocellatus, *Vigors Sp.* 205
— ruficollis, *Jard. et Selby Sp.* 205

PTEROCYCLUS, *G. R. Gray.*

P. erythrocephalus, *Vig. Sp.* 206
— chrysopterus, *Gould Sp.* 206
— variegatus, *Vigors Sp.* ... 207
— affinis, *Hodgs. Sp.* 207
— cachinnans, *Jerd. Sp.* ... 208
— imbricatus, *Blyth Sp.* ... 208
— lineatus, *Vigors Sp.* 209

KEROPIA, *G. R. Gray.*

K. striata, *Vigors Sp.* 209

TROCHALOPTERON, *Hodgs.*

T. phœniceum, *Gould Sp.* 210
— rufogulare, *Gould. Sp.* ... 210
— sinense, *Linn. Sp.* 211
— squamatum, *Gould Sp.* 211
— subunicolor, *Hodgs.* 211
— merulinum, *Blyth Sp.* ... 403

ACTINODURA, *Gould.*

A. Egertoni, *Gould* 212
— nipalensis, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 212

CRATEROPUS, *Swains.*

C. limbatus, *Rüppell* 214

CINCLOSOMA, *Vig. et Horsf.*

C. punctatum, *Lath. Sp.* ... 214

SIBIA, *Hodgs.*

S. picaoïdes, *Hodgs.* 216
— gracilis, *McClell. Sp.* ... 216
— capistrata, *Vigors Sp.* ... 216

MALACOCERCUS, *Swains.*

M. subrufus, *Jerd. Sp.* 217
— Malcolmi, *Sykes Sp.* 218
— Somervillei, *Sykes Sp.* ... 219
— canorus, *Linn. Sp.* 220
— griseus, *Gmel. Sp.* 220
— nipalensis, *Hodgs.* 222
— Earlei, *Blyth* 222
— caudatus, *Dum. Sp.* 223

DUMETIA, *Blyth.*

D. albogularis, *Blyth* ...... p. 403

PELLORNEUM, *Swains.*

P. ruficeps, *Swains.* 224

TRICHIXOS, *Lesson.*

T. pyrrhopyga, *Less.* 404

TURDINUS, *Blyth.*

T. macrodactylus, *Strickl. Sp.* 225

MACRONUS, *Jard. et Selby.*

M. ptilosus, *Jard. et Selby* 225

MALACOPTERON, *Eyton.*

M. magnum, *Eyton* 225
— coronatum, *Müller Sp.* 226

TRICHASTOMA, *Blyth.*

T. Abbotti, *Blyth* 405
— bicolor, *Less. Sp.* 226
— rostratum, *Blyth* 405
— sepiaria, *Horsf. Sp.* 226

ALCIPPE, *Blyth.*

A. cinerea, *Eyton Sp.* 406
— nipalensis, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 226
— affinis, *Blyth* 406
— Cantori, *Moore* 406
— magnirostris, *Moore* 407
— striata, *Blyth* 407

CUTIA, *Hodgson.*

C. nipalensis, *Hodgs.* 227

TIMALIA, *Horsf.*

T. pileata, *Horsf.* 227
— thoracica, *Temm. Sp.* ... 228
— maculatus, *Temm.* 228
— nigricollis, *Temm.* 228
— erythroptera, *Blyth* 229

MIXORNIS, *Hodgs.*

M. gularis, *Raffles Sp.* 229
— rubicapillus, *Tickell Sp.* 229

PYCTORHIS, *Hodgs.*

P. sinensis, *Gmel. Sp.* ... *p.* 230
— longirostris, *Hodgs.* 408

STACHYRIS, *Hodgs.*

S. nigriceps, *Hodgs.* 231
— pyrrhops, *Hodgs.* 232
— chrysæa, *Hodgs.* 232
— ruficeps, *Blyth* 409

ERPORNIS, *Hodgs.*

E. xantholeuca, *Hodgs.* 232

POMATORHINUS, *Horsf.*

P. montanus, *Horsf.* 233
— schisticeps, *Hodgs.* 234
— leucogaster, *Gould* 234
— Horsfieldi, *Sykes* 234
— erythrogenys, *Vigors* ... 234
— hypoleucos, *Blyth Sp.* ... 236
— ruficollis, *Hodgs.* 236
— ferruginosus, *Blyth* 236
— superciliosus, *Vig. et Horsf.* 236

XIPHORHAMPHUS, *Blyth.*

X. superciliaris, *Blyth* 238

Subf. IV. BRACHYPODINA.

PYCNONOTUS, *Kuhl.*

P. jocosus, *Linn. Sp.* 238
— pygæus, *Hodgs. Sp.* 239
— hæmorrhous, *Gmel. Sp.* 240
— nigropileus, *Blyth* 409
— arsinoë, *Licht. Sp.* 241
— crocorrhous, *Strickl.* 241
— leucotis, *Gould Sp.* 242
— leucogenys, *J. E. Gray Sp.* 242
— goiavier, *Scop. Sp.* 242
— luteolus, *Less. Sp.* 243
— simplex, *Less.* 244
— flavescens, *Blyth* 244
— Finlaysoni, *Strickl.* 244
— bimaculatus, *Horsf. Sp.* .. 244
— dispar, *Horsf. Sp.* 245
— gularis, *Gould Sp.* 245
— xantholæmus, *Jerdon* ... 246
P. sinensis, *Gmel. Sp.* ... *p.* 246
— flaviventris, *Tickell Sp.* .. 247

IXIDIA, *Blyth.*

I. cyaniventris, *Blyth* 247

BRACHYPODIUS, *Blyth.*

B. melanocephalus, *Gmel. Sp.* 248

MICROTARSUS, *Eyton.*

M. melanoleucos, *Eyton* ... 248
— olivaceus, *Moore* 249
— Cantori, *Moore* 409

MICROSCELIS, *G. R. Gray.*

M. amaurotis, *Temm. Sp.* ... 249

HEMIXOS, *Hodgs.*

H. flavula, *Hodgson* 250
— icterica, *Strickl. Sp.* 250

SPIZIXOS, *Blyth.*

S. canifrons, *Blyth* 251

CRINIGER, *Temm.*

C. gularis, *Horsf. Sp.* 252
— flaveolus, *Gould Sp.* 252
— ochraceus, *Moore* 252
— Cantori, *Moore* 410
— striatus, *Blyth Sp.* 253
— ochrocephalus, *Gmel. Sp.* 253

IOLE, *Blyth.*

I. olivacea, *Blyth* 254
— virescens, *Blyth* 254

HYPSIPETES, *Vigors.*

H. psaroïdes, *Vigors* 254
— Ganeesa, *Sykes* 255
— McClellandi, *Horsf.* 256
— malaccensis, *Blyth* 256
— virescens, *Temm. Sp.* ... 256
— nicobariensis, *Moore* ... 257

PHYLLORNIS, *Boie.*

P. Hardwicki, *Jard. et Selby Sp.* 258

P. aurifrons, *Temm.* ...... p. 258
— Jerdoni, *Blyth* 259
— javensis, *Horsf. Sp.* 260
— cyanopogon, *Temm.* 410
— icterocephalus, *Temm.* ... 411

YUHINA, *Hodgs.*

Y. gularis, *Hodgs.* 261
— occipitalis, *Hodgs.* 261
— nigrimentum, *Hodgs.* ... 262

IXULUS, *Hodgs.*

I. flavicollis, *Hodgs.* 262
— occipitalis, *Blyth* 411
— castaniceps, *Moore* 411

MYZORNIS, *Hodgs.*

M. pyrrhoura, *Hodgs.* 263

ZOSTEROPS, *Vig. et Horsf.*

Z. flavus, *Horsf. Sp.* 263
— javanicus, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 263
— palpebrosus, *Temm. Sp.* 263

IORA, *Horsf.*

I. scapularis, *Horsf.* 265
— typhia, *Linn. Sp.* 266
— zeylonica, *Gmel. Sp.* ... 266

Subfam. V. ORIOLINA.

ORIOLUS, *Linn.*

O. xanthonotus, *Horsf.* 268
— melanocephalus, *Linn.* 269
— monachus, *Gmel. Sp.* ... 269
— macrourus, *Blyth* 270
— chinensis, *Linn.* 270
— indicus, *Brisson* 270
— hippocrepis, *Wagler* ... 271
— galbula, *Linn.* 271
— Kundoo, *Sykes* 271
— Traillii, *Vigors Sp.* 272

IRENA, *Horsf.*

I. puella, *Lath. Sp.* 273
— malayana, *Moore* 274

Fam. IV. SYLVIADÆ.

Subfam. I. SAXICOLINA.

COPSYCHUS, *Wagler.*

C. saularis, *Linn. Sp.* 275
— mindanensis, *Gmel. Sp.* 278
— amœnus, *Horsf. Sp.* 279

KITTACINCLA, *Gould.*

K. macroura, *Gmel. Sp.* ... 279

MYIOMELA, *Hodgs.*

M. leucura, *Hodgs.* 280

GRANDALA, *Hodgs.*

G. cœlicolor, *Hodgs.* 281

THAMNOBIA, *Swains.*

T. fulicata, *Linn, Sp.* 281
— cambaiensis, *Lath. Sp.* ... 283
— melæna, *Rüpp. Sp.* 283

ZANTHOPYGIA, *Blyth.*

Z. narcissina, *Temm. Sp.* ... 283
— tricolor, *Hartl. Sp.* 284

PRATINCOLA, *Koch.*

P. caprata, *Linn. Sp.* 284
— saturatior, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 285
— sybilla, *Gmel. Sp.* 286
— ferrea, *Hodgs. Sp.* 286
— rubetra, *Linn. Sp.* 286

SAXICOLA, *Bechst.*

S. leucomela, *Pallas Sp.* ... 287
— picata, *Blyth* 287
— atrogularis, *Blyth* 287
— isabellina, *Rüpp.* 287

NILTAVA, *Hodgs.*

N. sundara, *Hodgson* 288
— grandis, *Blyth Sp.* 288
— Macgrigoriæ, *Burt. Sp.* 288

OCHROMELA, *Blyth.*

O. nigrorufa, *Jerdon Sp.* ... 289

CYORNIS, *Blyth.*

C. rubeculoïdes, *Vig. Sp.* *p.* 289
— banyumas, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 290

CYANOPTILA, *Blyth.*

C. cyanomelana, *Temm. Sp.* 291

HYPOTHYMIS, *Boie.*

H. indigo, *Horsf. Sp* 291
— albicaudata, *Jerd. Sp.* ... 292
— melanops, *Vigors Sp.* ... 292

SIPHIA, *Hodgs.*

S. strophiata, *Hodgs*.......... 293

DIGENEA, *Hodgs.*

D. superciliaris, *Blyth Sp*... 293
— tricolor, *Hodgson* 294
— leucomelanura, *Hodgs*.... 294

MUSCICAPULA, *Blyth.*

M. sapphira, *Tickell Sp.* ... 295
— maculata, *Tickell Sp.* ... 296
— superciliaris, *Jerd. Sp*.... 296
— hemileucura, *Hodgs. Sp.* 296
— sestigma, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 297
— albogularis, *Blyth Sp.* ... 297

ERYTHROSTERNA, *Bonap.*

E. leucura, *Gmel. Sp.* 297
— erythaca, *Blyth*........... 412

ERYTHACUS, *Linn.*

E. rubecula, *Linn*............ 298

NEMURA, *Hodgs.*

N. rufilatus, *Hodgs.* 299
— hyperythra, *Blyth Sp.* ... 299
— Hodgsoni, *Moore* 300

Subfam. II. PHILOMELINA.

RUTICILLA, *Brehm.*

R. phœnicura, *Linn. Sp.* ... 301
— phœnicuroïdes, *Moore* ... 301
— tithys, *Scop. Sp.* 301
— nipalensis, *Hodgson* 302
R. Hodgsoni, *Moore* ...... *p.* 303
— erythrogastra, *Güldst.Sp.* 304
— Vigorsi, *Moore* 304
— aurorea, *Pallas Sp.* 305
— leucoptera, *Blyth* 305
— rufogularis, *Moore* 306
— cœruleocephala, *Vig. Sp.* 307
— schisticeps, *Hodgs.* 307
— nigrogularis, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* 307
— frontalis, *Vigors Sp*....... 308
— fuliginosa, *Vigors Sp.* ... 308
— leucocephala, *Vigors Sp.* 309

LARVIVORA, *Hodgs.*

L. cyana, *Hodgson* 310

TARSIGER, *Hodgs.*

T. chrysœus, *Hodgson* 310
— superciliaris, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* 311

CYANECULA, *Brehm.*

C. suecica, *Linn. Sp*.......... 311

CALLIOPE, *Gould.*

C. camtschatkensis, *Gmel. Sp.* 313
— pectoralis, *Gould* 313

Subfam. III. SYLVIANA.

ORTHOTOMUS, *Horsf.*

O. sepium, *Horsf.* 314
— edela, *Temminck* 314
— flavoviridis, *Moore* 314
— cineraceus, *Blyth* 315
— longirostris, *Swains*....... 315
— cucullatus, *Temm*.......... 315
— atrogularis, *Temm.* 316
— ruficeps, *Lesson Sp.* 316
— longicauda, *Gmel. Sp.* ... 317

PRINIA, *Horsf.*

P. familiaris, *Horsf.* 320
— flaviventris, *Deless. Sp*... 321
— socialis, *Sykes* 321

P. Hodgsoni, *Blyth* ...... *p.* 322
— cinereocapilla, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* 322

HOREITES, *Hodgs.*

H. pollicaris, *Hodgson* 322
— schistilatus, *Hodgson* ... 323
— brunnifrons, *Hodgson* ... 323
— major, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* 323

NEORNIS, *Hodgs.*

N. flavolivacea, *Hodgson* ... 324

CISTICOLA, *Less.*

C. cursitans, *Frankl. Sp.* ... 324

SUYA, *Hodgs.*

S. criniger, *Hodgson* 325
— fuliginosa, *Hodgson* 326
— atrogularis, *Moore* 326
— lepida, *Blyth Sp.* 327

DRYMOICA, *Swains.*

D. sylvatica, *Jerdon Sp.* ... 327
— neglecta, *Jerdon Sp.*....... 328
— inornata, *Sykes Sp.* 328
— valida, *Blyth* 328
— polychroa, *Temm. Sp.* ... 328
— nipalensis, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* 329

MEGALURUS, *Horsf.*

M. palustris, *Horsf.* 330

CHAËTORNIS, *G. R. Gray.*

C. striatus, *Jerdon Sp.* 330

ARUNDINAX, *Blyth.*

A. olivaceus, *Blyth* 331

ACROCEPHALUS, *Naum.*

A. brunnescens, *Jerdon Sp.* 331
— montanus, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 332
— dumetorum, *Blyth* 332
— agricolus, *Jerdon* 334

CALAMODYTA, *Meyer.*

C. cinnamomea, *Rüpp.* 334

DUMETICOLA, *Blyth.*

D. affinis, *Hodgs Sp.* ... *p.* 334

TRIBURA, *Hodgs.*

T. luteoventris, *Hodgson* ... 335

HORORNIS, *Hodgs.*

H. fulviventris, *Hodgson* ... 335
— fuligiventer, *Hodgson* ... 335

PHYLLOPNEUSTE, *Meyer.*

P. rama, *Sykes Sp.* 332

PHYLLOSCOPUS, *Boie.*

P. tristis, *Blyth* 336
— magnirostris, *Blyth* 336
— lugubris, *Blyth* 337
— viridanus, *Blyth* 338
— brunneus, *Blyth* 338

ABRORNIS, *Hodgs.*

A. cantator, *Tickell Sp.* ... 338
— schisticeps, *Hodgson*...... 339
— xanthoschistos, *Hodgs. Sp.* 339
— erochroa, *Hodgson* 340
— albogularis, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* 340
— poliogenys, *Blyth Sp.* ... 340
— affinis, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* 341
— Hodgsoni, *Moore* 412

CULICIPETA, *Blyth.*

C. Burki, *Burton Sp.* 341

REGULOÏDES, *Blyth.*

R. proregulus, *Pallas Sp.*... 342
— trochiloïdes, *Sundev. Sp.* 343
— chloronotus, *Hodgs. Sp.* 343
— castaneoceps, *Hodgs. Sp.* 344

SYLVIA, *Lath.*

S. atricapilla, *Linn. Sp.* ... 344
— curruca, *Linn. Sp.* 344

Subfam IV. MOTACILLINA.

ENICURUS, *Temm.*

E. Leschenaulti, *Vieill. Sp.* 345

R. frontalis, *Blyth* .... *p.* 346
— schistaceus, *Hodgson* ... 346
— immaculatus, *Hodgson* ... 346
— maculatus, *Vigors* 346
— velatus, *Temm.* 347
— Scouleri, *Vigors* 347

MOTACILLA, *Linn.*

M. maderaspatana, *Briss.* ... 347
— alba, *Linn.* 348
— luzoniensis, *Scopoli* 348
— dukhunensis, *Sykes* 349

CALOBATES, *Kaup.*

C. sulphurea, *Bechst. Sp.* ... 349

BUDYTES, *Cuv.*

B. viridis, *Gmel. Sp.* 350
— melanocephala, *Sykes* ... 351
— flava, *Linn. Sp.* 352
— citreola, *Pallas Sp.* 352

NEMORICOLA, *Blyth.*

N. indica, *Gmel. Sp.* 353

ANTHUS, *Bechst.*

A. arboreus, *Bechst.* 354
— agilis, *Sykes* 354
— Richardii, *Vieillot* 355
— similis, *Jerdon Sp.* 356
— thermophilus, *Hodgs. Sp.* 356
— rufulus, *Vieillot* 356
— malayensis, *Eyton* 357
— roseaceus, *Hodgson* 357
— aquaticus, *Bechst.* 358

MACRONYX, *Swains.*

M. capensis, *Linn. Sp.* 358
— flavicollis, *Rüppell* 358

Subfam. V. ACCENTORINA.

ACCENTOR, *Bechst.*

A. alpinus, *Gmel. Sp.* 358
— nipalensis, *Hodgson* 359
A. variegatus, *Blyth* ...... *p.* 359
— modularis, *Linn. Sp.* 360
— strophiatus, *Hodgson* ... 360
— Huttoni, *Moore* 360
— rubeculoïdes (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* 361
— immaculatus, *Hodgson* ... 361

Fam. V. PIPRIDÆ.

Subf. I. PACHYCEPHALINA.

PACHYCEPHALA, *Swains.*

P. pectoralis, *Lath. Sp.* 362
— glaucura, *Gould* 362
— rufiventris, *Lath. Sp.* ... 363
— olivacea, *Vig. et Horsf.* ... 363

PARISOMA, *Swains.*

P. Gallinieri, *Guerin* 363

Subf. II. LEIOTHRICHINA.

LEIOTHRIX, *Swains.*

L. luteus, *Scopoli Sp.* 364
— argentauris, *Hodgs. Sp.* 365
— strigula, *Hodgs. Sp.* 365
— cyanoptera, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 366
— ignitincta, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 366
— castaniceps, *Hodgs. Sp.* 367
— cinerea, *Blyth Sp.* 367
— chrysœus, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 367
— vinipectus, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 368

Subfam. III. PARIANA.

PARUS, *Linn.*

P. sultaneus, *Hodgson* 369
— monticolus, *Vigors* 369
— cinereus, *Vieillot* 370
— xanthogenys, *Vigors* 371
— spilinotus, *Blyth* 371
— melanolophus, *Vigors* ... 372
— rubidiventris, *Blyth* 372
— dichrous, *Hodgson* 372

P. cœruleus, *Linn*.......... *p*. 372
— ater, *Linn*.................. 373

SYLVIPARUS, *Burton*.

S. modestus, *Burton*......... 373

ORITES, *Mœhr*.

O. caudatus, *Linn. Sp*....... 373
— erythrocephalus, *Vig. Sp*. 374
— leucogenys, *Moore* 374
? — jouschistos, *Hodgs. Sp*. 375

FALCUNCULUS, *Vieill*.

F. leucogaster, *Gould* 375

Subf. IV. PARADOXORNINA.

PARADOXORNIS, *Gould*.

P. flavirostris, *Gould*......... 376
— unicolor, *Hodgs*. 376
— ruficeps, *Blyth* 377
— gularis, *Horsf*. 377

CONOSTOMA, *Hodgs*.

C. œmodium, *Hodgs*.......... 377

SUTHORA, *Hodgs*.

S. nipalensis, *Hodgs*.......... 378
— fulvifrons, *Hodgs*.......... 378
— poliotis, *Blyth* 379

Tribe III. CONIROSTRES.

Fam. I. FRINGILLIDÆ.

Subfam. I. LOXIANA.

LOXIA, *Linn*.

L. himalayana, *Hodgs*. 453

HÆMATOSPIZA, *Blyth*.

H. Sipahi, *Hodgs. Sp*. 454

PROPYRRHULA, *Hodgs*.

P. subhimachalana, *Hodgs*. 454

PYRRHULA, *Mœhr*.

P. erythrocephala, *Vigors p*. 454
— nipalensis, *Hodgs*.......... 455

PYRRHOPLECTES, *Hodgs*.

P. epauletta, *Hodgs*. 455

CARPODACUS, *Kaup*.

C. erythrinus, *Pallas* 456

PROPASSER, *Hodgs*.

P. rubicillus, *Güldst. Sp*. ... 457
— rhodochlamys, *Brandt. Sp*. 458
— rhodopeplus, *Vigors Sp*.... 458
— Thura, *Bonap. Sp*. 459
— rhodochrous, *Vigors Sp*.... 459
— pulcherrimus, *Hodgs*. ... 460

RHODOPECHYS, *Cabanis*.

R. sanguinea, *Gould Sp*. ... 460

PYRRHOSPIZA, *Hodgs*.

P. punicea, *Hodgs*. 461

MYCEROBAS, *Cabanis*.

M. melanoxanthus, *Hodgs. Sp*. 461
— carnipes, *Hodgs. Sp*....... 462

HESPERIPHONA, *Bonap*.

H. icterioides, *Vigors Sp*. ... 462

EOPHONA, *Gould*.

E. melanura, *Gmel. Sp*....... 462

COCCOTHRAUSTES, *Briss*.

C. vulgaris, *Briss*............ 463
— japonicus, *Schlegel* 463

Subfam. II. TANAGRINA.

TANAGRA, *Linn*.

T. episcopus, *Linn*. 463

Subfam. III. ALAUDINA.

CERTHILAUDA, *Swains.*

C. desertorum, *Stanley Sp. p.* 464

GALERIDA, *Boie.*

G. cristata, *Linn.* 465

ALAUDA, *Linn.*

A. arvensis, *Linn.* 466
— triborhyncha, *Hodgs.* ... 467
— malabarica, *Scop.* 467
— arborea, *Linn.* 468

OTOCORIS, *Bonap.*

O. alpestris, *Linn. Sp.* 469
— penicillata, *Gould Sp.* ... 469
— longirostris, (*Gould*) *Moore* 470

MELANOCORYPHA, *Boie.*

M. calandra, *Linn. Sp.* 470

CALANDRINA, *Blyth.*

C. torquata, *Blyth*........... 470

ALAUDALA, *Blyth, MS.*

A. Raytal, *Hamilton Sp.* ... 471

CORYPHIDEA, *Blyth.*

C. calandrella, *Bonelli Sp.* 472

MEGALOPHONUS, *Gray.*

M. ruficeps, *Rüppell Sp.* ... 473

MIRAFRA, *Horsf.*

M. javanica, *Horsf.* 474
— erythroptera, *Jerdon*...... 474
— affinis, *Jerdon* 475
— cantillans, *Jerdon* 476
— assamica, *McClelland* ... 476

SPIZALAUDA, *Blyth.*

S. Deva, *Sykes Sp.* 477

AMMOMANES, *Cabanis.*

A. phœnicura, *Frankl. Sp. p.* 477
— phœnicuroïdes, *Blyth* ... 478

PYRRHULAUDA, *Smith.*

P. grisea, *Scop. Sp.* 479

Subfam. IV. EMBERIZINA.

SPINUS, *Mœhr.*

S. miliarius, *Linn. Sp.* 481

EMBERIZA, *Linn.*

E. cirlus, *Linn.* 482
— schœniclus, *Linn.* 482
— pithyornis, *Pallas*......... 482
— Cia, *Linn.* 483
— Stracheyi, *Moore* 483
— Ciopsis, *Bonap.*............ 483
— castaniceps, (*Gould*) *Moore* 484
— personata, *Temm.* 484
— hortulana, *Linn.* 484
— Huttoni, *Blyth*............ 485
— Stewarti, *Blyth*........... 485

EUSPIZA, *Bonap.*

E. simillima, *Blyth* 486
— luteola, *Sparrm. Sp.*...... 486
— variabilis, *Temm. Sp.* ... 487
— aureola, *Pallas Sp.* 487
— fucata, *Pallas Sp.*......... 488

OCYRIS, *Hodgs.*

O. oinopus, *Hodgs.* 488

MELOPHUS, *Swains.*

M. melanicterus, *Gmel. Sp.* 489

CENTROPHANES, *Kaup.*

C. lapponica, *Linn. Sp.*...... 490

PLECTROPHANES, *Meyer.*

P. nivalis, *Linn. Sp.* 490

Subfam. V. FRINGILLINA.

F. montifringilla, *Linn.... p.* 491

MONTIFRINGILLA, *Brehm.*

M. nivalis, *Briss. Sp.* 491

FRINGALAUDA, *Hodgs.*

F. nemoricola, *Hodgs.* 491

PROCARDUELIS, *Hodgs.*

P. nipalensis, *Hodgs*.......... 492

CARDUELIS, *Briss.*

C. elegans, *Stephens* 493
— caniceps, *Vigors* 493

CHRYSOMITRIS, *Boie.*

C. spinoïdes, *Vigors Sp.* ... 493

DRYOSPIZA, *Keys et Bl.*

D. nigriceps, *Rüpp. Sp.* ... 494

METOPONIA, *Bonap.*

M. pusilla, *Pallas Sp.* 494

ÆGIOTHUS, *Cabanis.*

Æ. linarius, *Linn. Sp.* 495

LINOTA, *Bonap.*

L. brevirostris, *Gould* 496
— montium, *Gmel. Sp*....... 496

PETRONIA, *Kaup.*

P. stulta, *Gmel. Sp.* 497

GYMNORIS, *Hodgs.*

G. flavicollis, *Frankl. Sp*.... 497

PYRGITOPSIS, *Bonap.*

P. simplex, *Swains. Sp*....... 498

PASSER, *Briss.*

P. indicus, *Jard. et Selby* ... 499
P. cinnamomeus, *Gould Sp.p.* 500
— montanus, *Linn. Sp.* ... 500
— salicicola, *Vieill. Sp*....... 501

POLIOSPIZA, *Schiff.*

P. tristriata, *Rüpp. Sp*....... 502

ESTRELDA, *Swains.*

E. amandava, *Linn. Sp*....... 502
— punicea, *Horsf. Sp.* 503

ERYTHRURA, *Swains.*

E. prasina, *Sparrm. Sp*....... 503

PADDA, *Reichenb.*

P. orizivora, *Linn. Sp.* 504

MUNIA, *Hodgs.*

M. maja, *Linn. Sp.* 505
— punctularia, *Linn. Sp*.... 505
— undulata, *Lath. Sp.* 506
— malacca, *Linn. Sp.* 507
— rubroniger, *Hodgs.* 507
— sinensis, *Briss. Sp.* 508
— malabarica, *Linn. Sp.* ... 508
— leucogastroïdes, *Moore*... 510
— acuticauda, *Hodgs.* 510
— striata, *Linn. Sp*......... 511

HYPOCHERA, *Bonap.*

H. ultramarina, *Gmel. Sp.* 513

STEGANURA, *Reichenb.*

S. sphenura, *Verr. Sp.* 513

PLOCEUS, *Cuvier.*

P. hypoxanthus, *Daud. Sp.* 513
— Manyar, *Horsf. Sp.* 514
— bengalensis, *Linn. Sp*.... 515
— Baya, *Blyth* 515

PYROMELANA, *Bonap.*

P. oryx, *Linn. Sp*............ 519
— xanthomelas, *Rüpp.* 519

HYPHANTORNIS, *Gray.*

H. vitellina, *Licht. Sp.* ... *p.* 519
— galbula, *Rüpp. Sp.* 520

SYCOBIUS, *Vieill.*

S. melanotis, *Lafr. Sp.* 520

PLOCEOPASSER, *Smith.*

P. melanorhynchus, *Rüpp.*. 520

AGROPHILUS, *Swains.*

A. superciliosus, *Rüpp. Sp.* 521

TEXTOR, *Temm.*

T. Dinemelli, *Horsf.* 521
— erythrorhynchus, *Smith* . 521

Fam. II. STURNIDÆ.

Subfam. II. BUPHAGINA.

BUPHAGA, *Linn.*

B. erythrorhyncha, *Stanley Sp.* 522

Subfam. III. EULABETINA.

EULABES, *Cuvier.*

E. religiosa, *Linn. Sp.* 522
— intermedia, *Hay Sp.* 523
— javanensis, *Osbeck Sp.* ... 524

AMPELICEPS, *Blyth.*

A. coronatus, *Blyth* 525

Subfam. IV. STURNINA.

STURNUS, *Linn.*

S. vulgaris, *Linn.* 525

STURNOPASTOR, *Hodgs.*

S. contra, *Linn. Sp.* 526

GRACUPICA, *Less.*

G. nigricollis, *Payk. Sp.* ... 528

TEMENUCHUS, *Cabanis.*

T. pagodarum, *Gmel. Sp. p.* 528
— malabaricus, *Gmel. Sp.*... 530
— Blythi, *Jerdon Sp.* 531

ACRIDOTHERES, *Vieill.*

A. tristis, *Linn. Sp.* 532
— ginginianus, *Lath. Sp.* ... 535
— cristatellus, *Linn. Sp.* ... 536
— javanicus, *Cabanis* 536
— fuscus, *Wagler Sp.* 537

PASTOR, *Temm.*

P. roseus, *Linn. Sp.* 539
— melanopterus, *Daud. Sp.* 542

Subfam. V. PTILONORHYNCHINA.

CALORNIS, *Gray.*

C. chalybeus, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 543
— affinis, *Hay* 544
— dauricus, *Pallas Sp.* 544

SARAGLOSSA, *Hodgs.*

S. spiloptera, *Vigors Sp.* ... 545

PYRRHOCHEIRA, *Reichenb.*

P. Rüppelli, *Verr. Sp.* 546

PILORHINUS, *Cabanis.*

P. albirostris, *Rüpp. Sp.* ... 546

LAMPROCOLIUS, *Sund.*

L. cyaniventris, *Blyth* 546
— superbus, *Rüpp. Sp.* 547

Fam. III. CORVIDÆ.

Subfam. I. PARADISEANA.

PARADISEA, *Linn.*

P. rubra, *Vieill.* 548

Subfam. II. FREGILINA.

FREGILUS, *Cuvier.*

F. graculus, *Linn. Sp.* 549

PYRRHOCORAX, *Vieill.*

P. alpinus, *Vieill.* .... p. 549

Subfam. III. CORVINA.

PICA, *Briss.*

P. caudata, *Ray* 550
— bactriana, *Bonap.* 550
— media, *Blyth* 551
— bottanensis, *Delessert* ... 551

CORVULTUR, *Lesson.*

C. crassirostris, *Rüpp.* 552

CORVUS, *Linn.*

C. Corax, *Linn.* 552
— tibetanus, *Hodgs.* 553
— Corone, *Linn.* 553
— Cornix, *Linn.* 553
— culminatus, *Sykes* 553
— sinensis, (*Gould*) *Moore* 556
— pectoralis, *Gould* 557
— affinis, *Rüppell* 557
— capensis, *Licht.* 557
— frugilegus, *Linn.* 557
— pastinator, *Gould* 558
— tenuirostris, *Moore* 558
— Enca, *Horsf. Sp.* 558
— splendens, *Vieill.* 559

COLOEUS, *Kaup.*

C. Monedula, *Linn. Sp.* ... 562
— daurica, *Pallas Sp.* 563

NUCIFRAGA, *Briss.*

N. hemispila, *Vigors* 563

Subfam. IV. GLAUCOPINA.

PLATYSMURUS, *Reichenb.*

P. leucopterus, *Temm. Sp.*... 564

CRYPSIRHINA, *Vieill.*

C. varians, *Latham Sp.* 564

DENDROCITTA, *Gould.*

D. rufa, *Scopoli Sp.* 565
D. pallida, *Blyth* .... p. 568
— sinensis, *Lath. Sp.* 568
— frontalis, *McClell.* 569
— leucogastra, *Gould* 570

Subfam. V. GARRULINA.

CORACIAS, *Linn.*

C. garrula, *Linn.* 570
— abyssinica, *Gmel.* 571
— pilosa, *Lath.* 571
— indica, *Linn.* 571
— affinis, *McClell.* 574

PLATYLOPHUS, *Swains.*

P. galericulatus, *Cuvier Sp.* 574

CISSA, *Boie.*

C. sinensis, *Briss. Sp.* 575

UROCISSA, *Cabanis.*

U. sinensis, *Linn. Sp.* 577
— flavirostris, *Blyth Sp.* ... 578

GARRULUS, *Briss.*

G. glandarius, *Linn. Sp.* ... 578
— bispecularis, *Vigors* 579
— lanceolatus, *Vigors* 579

Fam. IV. BUCERIDÆ.

Subfam. I. BUCEROTINA.

BUCORVUS, *Less.*

B. abyssinicus, *Gmel. Sp.*... 581

RHINOPLAX, *Gloger.*

R. scutatus, *Bodd. Sp.* 581

BUCEROS, *Linn.*

B. Rhinoceros, *Linn.* 582

HOMRAIUS, *Bonap.*

H. bicornis, *Linn. Sp.* 583

HYDROCISSA, *Bonap.*

H. coronata, *Bodd. Sp.* 588

H. albirostris, *Shaw Sp.* p. 589
— convexa, *Temm. Sp.* 591
— malayana, *Raffles Sp.* ... 592
— nigrirostris, *Blyth Sp.* ... 593

ANORRHINUS, *Reichenb.*

A. galeritus, *Temm. Sp.* ... 594

BERENICORNIS, *Bonap.*

B. comatus, *Raffles Sp.* 594

TOCKUS, *Lesson.*

T. erythrorhynchus, *Temm. Sp.* 595
— flavirostris, *Rüpp. Sp.* ... 596
— nasutus, *Linn. Sp.* 596
— limbatus, *Rüpp. Sp.* 596
— melanoleucus, *Licht. Sp.* 597
— birostris, *Scop. Sp.* 597

RHYTICEROS, *Reichenb.*

R. plicatus, *Lath. Sp.* 598
— subruficollis, *Blyth* 600

ACEROS, *Hodgs.*

A. nipalensis, *Hodgs.* 601

Fam. V. MUSOPHAGIDÆ.

Subfam. II. MUSOPHAGINA.

TURACUS, *Cuvier.*

T. albocristatus, *Strickl.* ... 604
— leucotis, *Rüpp. Sp.* 604

SCHIZORHIS, *Wagl.*

S. leucogastra, *Rüpp.* 604
— personata, *Rüpp.* 605

Subfam. III. COLIINA.

COLIUS, *Briss.*

C. striatus, *Gmel.* 605
— macrourus, *Linn. Sp.* ... 606

Tribe IV. SCANSORES.

Fam. I. PSITTACIDÆ.

Subfam. I. CACATUINA.

CACATUA, *Briss.*

C. sulphurea, *Gmel. Sp.* p. 607

Subfam. II. PSITTACINA.

PŒOCEPHALUS, *Swains.*

P. rufiventris, *Rüpp.* 607

PSITTACULA, *Briss.*

P. Taranta, *Stanley Sp.* 607

TANYGNATHUS, *Wagl.*

T. sumatranus, *Raffles Sp.* 608

PSITTINUS, *Blyth.*

P. malaccensis, *Lath. Sp.* ... 608

Subfam. III. PALÆORNINA.

PALÆORNIS, *Vigors.*

P. Alexandri, *Linn. Sp.* 610
— torquatus, *Briss. Sp.* ... 611
— columboïdes, *Vigors* 614
— schisticeps, *Hodgs.* 615
— cyanocephalus, *Linn. Sp.* 616
— longicauda, *Bodd. Sp.* ... 618
— erythrogenys, *Blyth* 620
— caniceps, *Blyth* 621
— Osbecki, *Lath. Sp.* 622

PLATYCERCUS, *Vigors.*

P. eximius, *Shaw Sp.* 624

APROSMICTUS, *Gould.*

A. scapulatus, *Bechst.* 624

Subfam. IV. LORIINA.

ECLECTUS, *Wagl.*

E. grandis, *Gmel. Sp.* 624

MASCARINUS, *Less.*

M. polychloros, *Scop. Sp. p.* 625

LORICULUS, *Blyth.*

L. galgulus, *Linn. Sp.* 626
— vernalis, *Sparrm. Sp.* ... 627
— asiaticus, *Lath. Sp.* 628

EOS, *Wagl.*

E. rubra, *Gmel. Sp.* 629

LORIUS, *Briss.*

L. philippensis, *Briss.* 629
— domicella, *Linn. Sp.*...... 630

TRICHOGLOSSUS, *Vig. et Horsf.*

T. Novæ Hollandiæ, *Gmel. Sp.* 630
— ornatus, *Gmel. Sp.* 631

Subfam. V. MACROCERCINA.

CONURUS, *Kuhl.*

C. cyanolyseos, *Mol. Sp.* ... 631

Fam. II. RAMPHASTIDÆ.

RAMPHASTOS, *Linn.*

R. piscivorus, *Linn.* 634

PTEROGLOSSUS, *Ill.*

P. Aracari, *Linn. Sp.* 634

Fam. III. PICIDÆ.

Subfam. I. MEGALAIMINA.

LAIMODON, *Gray.*

L. Salti, *Stanley Sp.* 635

MEGALAIMA, *Gray.*

M. virens, *Bodd. Sp.*......... 635
— lineata, *Vieill. Sp.* 636
— McClellandi, *Moore* 637
— caniceps, *Frankl. Sp.* ... 637
M. zeylanica, *Gmel. Sp....p.* 638
— viridis, *Gmel. Sp.*......... 639

CHOTOREA, *Bonap.*

C. javensis, *Horsf. Sp.* 640
— chrysopogon, *Temm. Sp.* 640
— versicolor, *Raffles Sp.* ... 640
— mystacophanos, *Temm. Sp.* 641

CYANOPS, *Bonap.*

C. asiatica, *Lath. Sp.*......... 641
— Franklinii, *Blyth Sp.* ... 643
— Henrici, *Temm. Sp.* 643

XANTHOLÆMA, *Bonap.*

X. indica, *Lath. Sp.* 644
— rubricapilla, *Gmel. Sp.*... 646
— rosea, *Cuvier Sp.* 646
— malabarica, *Blyth Sp.* ... 647
— Duvaucelli, *Less. Sp.* ... 647
— australis, *Hors. Sp.* 648

MEGALORHYNCHUS, *Eyton.*

M. Hayii, *Gray*.............. 648

TRACHYPHONUS, *Ranz.*

T. margaritatus, *Rüpp. Sp.* 649

Subfam. II. PICINA.

HEMICERCUS, *Swains.*

H. concretus, *Reinw. Sp.*... 650
— canente, *Less. Sp.*......... 650

REINWARDTIPICUS, *Bonap.*

R. validus, *Reinw. Sp.* 650

MULLERIPICUS, *Bonap.*

M. pulverulentus, *Temm. Sp.* 651
— javensis, *Horsf. Sp.* 652

CHRYSOCOLAPTES, *Blyth.*

C. sultaneus, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 653
— strictus, *Horsf. Sp.* 654

BRACHYPTERNUS, *Strickl.*

B. aurantius, *Linn. Sp.*... p. 654
— chrysonotus, *Less. Sp.*... 656
— ceylonus, *Forster Sp.* ... 656

CHRYSONOTUS, *Swains.*

C. Tiga, *Horsf. Sp.* 657
— intermedius, *Blyth Sp.*... 657
— Shorei, *Vigors Sp.* 658
— Rafflesi, *Vigors Sp.* 658

DENDROBATES, *Swains.*

D. æthiopicus, *Rüpp. Sp.*... 659
— immaculatus, *Swains.* ... 659

GECINUS, *Boie.*

G. Guerini, *Malh. Sp.* 659
— squamatus, *Vigors*......... 659
— dimidiatus, *Temm. Sp.*... 660
— viridanus, *Blyth* 660
— striolatus, *Blyth* 660
— occipitalis, *Vigors Sp.* ... 661
— affinis, *Raffles Sp.*......... 662

CHRYSOPHLEGMA, *Gould.*

C flavinucha, *Gould*......... 662
— chlorolopha, *Vieill.* 662

GECINULUS, *Blyth.*

G. Grantia, *McClell. Sp.*... 663

VENILIA, *Bonap.*

V. punicea, *Horsf. Sp.*...... 664
— miniata, *Forster Sp.*...... 664
— mentalis, *Temm. Sp.*...... 665
— melanogaster, *Hay Sp.*... 665
— pyrrhotis, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 666

MICROPTERNUS, *Blyth.*

M. badius, *Raffles Sp.* 666
— phaioceps, *Blyth* 667

MEIGLYPTES, *Swains.*

M. tristis, *Horsf. Sp.* 668
M. brunneus, *Eyton Sp.*...p. 668
— jugularis, *Blyth*........... 669

PICUS, *Linn.*

P. major, *Linn.* 669
— Cabanisi, *Malh.*............ 670
— himalayanus, *Jard. et Selby* 670
— scindeanus, (*Gould*) *Moore* 671
— majoroïdes, *Hodgs.* 671
— leuconotus, *Bechst.* 671
— Macei, *Vieill.* 672
— analis, *Temm.* 672
— cathpharius, *Hodgs.*...... 673

LEIOPICUS, *Bonap.*

L. mahrattensis, *Lath. Sp.*... 674
— brunnifrons, *Vigors Sp.*... 674

HYPOPICUS, *Bonap.*

H. hyperythrus, *Vigors Sp.* 675

YUNGIPICUS, *Bonap.*

Y. moluccensis, *Gmel. Sp.* 675
— pygmæus, *Vigors Sp.* ... 676
— canicapillus, *Blyth Sp.*... 677

VIVIA, *Hodgson.*

V. innominata, *Burton Sp.* 677

SASIA, *Hodgson.*

S. abnormis, *Temm. Sp.* ... 678
— ochracea, *Hodgson* 678

Subfam. III. YUNCINA.

Y. torquilla, *Linn.*............ 679

Subfam. IV. INDICATORINA.

INDICATOR, *Vieill.*

I. Sparmanni, *Steph.*......... 680

Fam. IV. CUCULIDÆ.

Subfam. II. CENTROPINA.

CENTROPUS, *Illiger*.

C. superciliosus, *Rüpp.... p.* 681
— monachus, *Rüpp.* 681
— rufipennis, *Illiger* 681
— eurycercus, *Hay* 685
— viridis, *Scop. Sp.* 685

TACCOCUA, *Lesson*.

T. Sirkee, *Gray Sp.* 687
— infuscata, *Blyth* 687

Subfam. IV. PHŒNICOPHAINA.

PHŒNICOPHAUS, *Vieill.*

P. curvirostris, *Shaw Sp.* ... 687
— melanognathus, *Horsf.*... 688

ZANCLOSTOMUS, *Swains.*

Z. javanicus, *Horsf. Sp.*...... 688
— sumatranus, *Raffles Sp.* 689
— Diardi, *Lesson Sp.* 690
— viridirostris, *Jerdon* 690
— tristis, *Lesson Sp.* 691

RHINORTHA, *Vigors*.

R. chlorophæa, *Raffles Sp.*... 692

Subfam. V. CUCULINA.

COCCYSTES, *Gloger*.

C. coromandus, *Linn. Sp.*... 693
— melanoleucos, *Gmel. Sp.* 694

SURNICULUS, *Lesson*.

S. lugubris, *Horsf. Sp.* 695
— dicruroïdes, *Hodgs. Sp.* 696

POLYPHASIA, *Blyth*.

P. merulina, *Scopoli Sp.* ... 697
— tenuirostris, *Gray Sp.* ... 698
— Sonneratii, *Lath. Sp.*...... 699

HIEROCOCCYX, *Müller*.

H. sparveroïdes, *Vigors Sp. p.* 699
— varius, *Vahl Sp.* 700

CUCULUS, *Linn.*

C. canorus, *Linn.* 702
— Horsfieldi, *Moore* 703
— striatus, *Drapiez* 703
— himalayanus, *Vigors* 704
— poliocephalus, *Lath.* 704

CHRYSOCOCCYX, *Boie*.

C. smaragdineus, *Swains. Sp.* 705
— Klasii, *Cuv. Sp.* 705
— Hodgsoni, *Moore* 705
— xanthorhynchus, *Horsf. Sp.* 706
— malayanus, *Raffles Sp.*... 706
— lucidus, *Gmel. Sp.* 706
— basalis, *Horsf. Sp.* 707

EUDYNAMYS, *Vig. et Horsf.*

E. orientalis, *Linn. Sp.*...... 707

Fam. V. TROGONIDÆ.

HARPACTES, *Swains.*

H. rutilus, *Vieill. Sp.* 712
— Hodgsonii, *Gould* 713
— fasciatus, *Gmel. Sp.* 714
— Kasumba, *Raffles Sp.* ... 715
— Diardi, *Temm. Sp.* 716
— Oreskios, *Temm. Sp.*...... 716
— Reinwardti, *Temm. Sp.*... 716

Tribe V. TENUIROSTRES.

Fam. I. CERTHIADÆ.

Subfam. CERTHIINA.

RIMATOR, *Blyth*.

R. malacoptilus, *Blyth* 717

CERTHIA, *Linn.*

C. himalayana, *Vigors* ... *p.* 717
— nipalensis, *Hodgs.* 718
— discolor, *Blyth* 718

TICHODROMA, *Ill.*

T. muraria, *Linn.* 719

Subfam. SITTINA.

SITTA, *Linn.*

S. cæsia, *Wolf et Meyer* ... 720
— himalayensis, *Jard. et Selby* 720
— syriaca, *Ehrenb.* 721
— leucopsis, *Gould* 721
— castaneoventris, *Frankl.* 721
— cinnamoventris, *Blyth* ... 722

DENDROPHILA, *Swains.*

D. frontalis, *Horsf. Sp.* 722

Fam. II. UPUPIDÆ.

UPUPA, *Linn.*

U. Epops, *Linn.* 723
— nigripennis, (*Gould*) *Moore* 725

IRISSOR, *Lesson.*

I. erythrorhynchus, *Latham Sp.* 726

RHINOPOMASTES, *Smith.*

R. cyanomelas, *Vieill. Sp.*... 727

Fam. III. NECTARINIDÆ.

ARACHNOTHERA, *Temm.*

A. magna, *Hodgs.* 727
— flavigaster, *Eyton* 728
— Temmincki, *Moore* 728
— chrysogenys, *Temm.* 729
— affinis, *Horsf.* 729
A. modesta, *Eyton* .... *p.* 730
— pusilla, *Blyth* 730

ÆTHOPYGA, *Cabanis.*

Æ. Siparaja, *Raffles Sp.* ... 731
— Miles, *Hodgs. Sp.* 732
— Vigorsi, *Sykes Sp.* 733
— Gouldiæ, *Vigors Sp.* 733
— ignicauda, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 734
— nipalensis, *Hodgs. Sp.* ... 735
— saturata, *Hodgs. Sp.* 735
— eximia, *Horsf. Sp.* 736
?—Tacazze, *Rüpp. Sp.* 736

CINNYRIS, *Cuv.*

C. abyssinica, *Ehrenb. Sp.*... 736

NECTARINIA, *Ill.*

N. cruentata, *Rüppell* 737
— affinis, *Rüppell* 737

ANTHREPTES, *Swains.*

A. malaccensis, *Scop. Sp.* ... 737
— hypogrammica, *Müller Sp.* 738

CYRTOSTOMUS, *Cabanis.*

C. pectoralis, *Horsf. Sp.* ... 739
— flammaxillaris, *Blyth* ... 739

LEPTOCOMA, *Cabanis.*

L. Hasselti, *Temm. Sp.* 740
— zeylonica, *Linn. Sp.* 740
— minima, *Sykes Sp.* 742

ARACHNECHTHRA, *Cabanis.*

A. lotenia, *Linn. Sp.* 743
— asiatica, *Latham Sp.* 743
— chalcostetha, *Jardine Sp.* 746

CHALCOPARIA, *Cabanis.*

C. phœnicotis, *Temm. Sp.*... 747

DICÆUM, *Cuv.*

D. coccineum, *Scop. Sp.*...*p.* 748
— rubrocanum, *Temm.*...... 748
— trigonostigma, *Scop. Sp.* 748
— minimum, *Tickell Sp.* ... 750
— chrysorrhœum, *Temm. Sp.* 751

MYZANTHE, *Hodgs.*

M. ignipectus, *Hodgson*...*p.* 751

PRIONOCHILUS, *Strickl.*

P. percussus, *Temm. Sp.* ... 751
— maculatus, *Temm.*......... 752

3. *OTOGYPS AURICULARIS*, *Daud. Sp.*

Vultur auricularis, *Daud.*, *Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 10. *Le Vaill.*, *Ois. d'Afr. t.* 9. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 10.

Otogyps auricularis, *G. R. Gray*, *List Gen. of Birds* (1841), *p.* 2; *Genera of Birds*, I. *p.* 6; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 5.

? Vultur nubicus, *H. Smith. Griff.*, *An. Kingd.* I. *t. p.* 64.

? Vultur ægyptius, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 407, *jun.*

The Sociable Vulture.

A. *b. c.* Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Subfam. GYPINÆ, *Blyth.*

Genus Gyps, *Savigny*, *Descr. de l'Egyp. Hist. Nat.* (1809), *I. p.* 71.

Vultur, *Keyserling et Blasius.*

4. *GYPS FULVUS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Vultur fulvus, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 249. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 17. *Yarrell*, *Brit. B.* I. *p.* 1.

Gyps fulvus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 6; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 6. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 37. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 32. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 10.

? Vultur Kolbii, *Daud.*, *Tr. d'Orn.* I. *p.* 15.

The Fulvous Vulture, *Lath.*

A. Assam. From William Griffith's Collection.

B. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

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dirt and vermin. As no one disturbs them, they are not shy, but are cowardly birds, giving way to dogs, jackals, and even crows. Among themselves when about prey, they have constant squabbles,—screaming and hissing at each other, but they do not fight."—(Extract from Dr. F. (Buchanan) Hamilton's Notes on Indian Birds.) The two kinds of Vulture above referred to by Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton are *Gyps* (*Vultur*) *bengalensis* of Gmelin, the Changoun of Vieillot and Le Vailliant, and the *Otogyps* (*Vultur*) *calvus* of Scopoli, the *Vultur pondicerianus* of authors. Dr. Hamilton confirms Mr. Blyth's statement above mentioned, that the Changoun always pays the other the compliment of allowing it to eat first, on which account, in the Hindi language, the last is called Raj Sogon or Raj Gidh, for Raj signifies Royal; and the Changoun in that language is called simply Sogon or Gidh. *Changoun* or *Sogon* is nothing else than the Sanskrit *Sakun*, a bird in general. *Raj-Sakun* is the King-bird. *Gidh* is the vernacular form of the Sanskrit *Gridhra*, a Vulture; *Raj Gidh*, therefore, is the King-Vulture.

5. *GYPS VULGARIS, Savigny.*

Gyps vulgaris, *Sav., Descr. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 71. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 10.

Vultur Kolbii, *Cretzschm,* (*nec Daud.*) *Rüpp., Atlas, t.* 32.

Vultur Rüppelii, *Natterer, Mus. Vindob.*

Vultur fulvus Rüppelii, *Schlegel.*

Gyps fulvus, *apud Gray et Blyth.*

A. *b.* Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

6. *GYPS INDICUS, Scop. Sp.*

Vultur indicus, *Scop., Del. Flor. et Faun. p.* 85. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 26. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832) *p.* 77.

Gyps indicus, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 33. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 10.

The Indian Vulture, *Lath.*

Mahah Dhoh of the Mahrattas, *Sykes.*

Geedh or Gidh, Hind.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"These vultures congregate in flocks of twenty or thirty. On a dead camel, or horse, or bullock, being thrown out on the plain, numbers of them are found assembled round it in an incredibly short time, although they may not have been seen in the neighbourhood for weeks before. The proportional length of the intestine to the body of these birds, is three to one."—(Sykes, P. Z. S., 1832, p. 77.)

7. *GYPS BENGALENSIS, Gmel. Sp.*

Vultur bengalensis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 245, *jun. Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 24. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 78. *Hutton, Journ. A. S. B.* VI. *p.* 112. *G. & H. Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 15, *jun.*

Gyps bengalensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 6; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 6. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 38. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 33. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 10. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* 35.

Vultur changoun, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 14, *adult. Vieill. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XXXV. *p.* 248.

Vultur leuconotus, *G. & H. Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 14, *adult.*

The Bengal Vulture, *Lath.*

Geedh of the Mahrattas, *Sykes.*

GIDH, Hind., *Hutton*.
CHANGOUN, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*.
LENGTA, Arracan, *Blyth*.

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"The Bengal Vulture is a gregarious bird, to the full extent of the word, not only flying and feeding in flocks, but also building its nest in company." Lieutenant Hutton gives the following remarks on the nest and young of this vulture:—"On the 8th December, 1838, I found four vultures' nests in a large barkat-tree, near the village of Futtehgurh, on the road from Neemuch to Mhow. These nests were of great thickness, and were constructed of small branches and twigs, mixed with dead leaves; three of them contained one egg each, of a large size, and quite white. The fourth nest was occupied by a solitary young one, just hatched, and thinly clad, or rather sprinkled over with a short down of an ashy colour. Near this tree were two others, on each of which were three or four similar nests; but as they were difficult of access, I did not ascertain their contents. Deeming the little one too young to take from the nest, I ordered my servant, who had climbed the tree, to leave it there, and on the 21st of the same month I returned to the spot, and finding the bird still in the nest, made a prize of it, and bore it away to my tent. The old vultures offered not the slightest resistance, but sat stupidly watching the robbery we were committing. On offering the young vulture raw meat, it fed greedily, and gave me reason to believe that it would be no difficult task to rear it, since it proved willing enough to feed. I was much surprised to see the little progress it had made in growth and plumage since I discovered it, a period of thirteen days, in which time most of the smaller birds would have been nearly ready to leave the nest, whilst my gluttonous friend had not even the smallest symptom of a feather. The whole bird was clothed with a light cinereous down, except on the neck, where it was partly bare, being in patches. It had no power to stand on its legs, owing to the great weight of the body. After feeding, or when hungry, it emitted a fractious peevish cry, like a sleepy child. When about three weeks old, the pale cinereous down gave place to one of a much darker colour, the head alone retaining its first clothing. At a month old, or thirty-three days from the time I first discovered it, the prime and secondary quills, greater wing-coverts, scapulars, tail feathers, and a few feathers on the upper part of the back, near the neck, made their appearance; but their growth was extremely slow,

being very little advanced four or five days after. The bird was still unable to stand, for although its strength had increased, the weight and increase of bulk of the body still rendered its legs of no use. Once or twice, on placing it on the ground, it swallowed several large stones, about the size of a sparrow's egg; and these I found voided three days afterwards, in the basket which served him for a nest. In a week's time the prime quills grew to an inch and a half long. The size of the body increased rapidly, and the bird supported itself on the knee-joints, but could not yet stand at forty days old. Its appetite became now no easy matter to satisfy, a pound of flesh at a meal being thought nothing of. At six weeks old the ruff round the neck was clearly discernible, and the quills of the wings were about three inches long. The top and hind part of the head began also to lose the soft thick down which had hitherto clothed it, and presented a naked bluish skin. On the 20th January it stood upright for the first time, being about forty-three or forty-four days old. At two months old it became completely fledged. It was now so tame as to become a perfect nuisance; for no sooner did it see any person than it ran towards them screaming and flapping its long wings, with the head bent low, and neck drawn in towards the body, often pecking at the feet of the person thus intercepted. Many were the thumps and kicks the luckless bird received from the servants, who most cordially hated him, as their bare feet were often assailed and cut with the sharp blows of his curved beak. Still, through good and evil, he remained with us, roosting at night sometimes on the top of my bungalow, and at others wandering to some of the neighbours.' Often did I wish that he would take unto himself the wings of the morn and flee away; for he never entered the house without making it so offensive as to be scarcely bearable. Yet, having brought the evil upon myself, I was bound to bear it with patience; and at length, when I almost began to despair of ever getting rid of him, he deserted his usual haunts on the 10th May, being then five months old, and I never saw it afterwards."—(Journ. A. S. B. VI. p. 112.)

Subfam. SARCORHAMPHINÆ, *Gray.*

Genus NEOPHRON, *Sav., Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 77 (1809).
PERCNOPTERUS, *Cuv., Règ. An.* I. *p.* 307 (1817).

8. *NEOPHRON PERCNOPTERUS, Linn. Sp.*

Vultur percnopterus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 123. *Lath., Hist.* I. *t.* 5, *p.* 16.

Neophron percnopterus, *Sav., Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 16. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 78. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 3; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 7. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 37. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 33. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 11.

Vultur ginginianus, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 20. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 17.

Alpine Vulture, *Lath.*

RACHAMAH, *Bruce's Travels, App. p.* 262, *t.* 33.

ROCHÆME, Arabians, *Hasselquist's Travels.*

SOONGRA or SOONDA, Scinde, *Burnes.*

KUL-MOORGH, Hind., *Jerd.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Col. Sykes.

B. *c.* Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

d. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

Colonel Sykes informs us "that these birds are always found in cantonments and camps. For the most part of the day they continue on the wing, soaring in circles. When on the ground, they walk with a peculiar gait, lifting their legs very high. They are efficient scavengers. The proportional length of the intestine to the body in these birds is 5·20 to 1."—(P. Z. S., 1832, p. 78.) Bruce says, "The Rachamah has no voice that ever I heard; generally sits single, and oftener sits and walks upon the ground than upon trees. It delights in the most putrid and stinking kind of carrion, and has itself a very strong smell, and putrefies very speedily. It is a very great breach of order or police to kill any one of these birds near Cairo. It lays but two eggs, and builds its nest in the most desert part of the country."—(Travels, App. p. 266.)

"These birds light in great flocks on the lay-stalls near the city of Cairo, and there promiscuously feed, with the dogs and other beasts, on dead carcases and other offal. They assemble with the kites every morning and evening, in the square called Rohneli (which is the place for executing capital offenders), there to receive the alms of fresh meat, left them by the legacies of wealthy great men. The appearance of the bird is as horrid as can well be imagined, viz.: the face is naked and wrinkled, the eyes are large and black, the beak black and hooked, the talons large, and extended ready for prey, and the whole body polluted with filth: these are qualities enough to make the beholder shudder with horror. Notwithstanding this, the inhabitants of Egypt cannot be thankful enough to

Providence for this bird. All the places round Cairo are filled with the dead bodies of asses and camels; and thousands of these birds fly about and devour the carcases, before they putrefy and fill the air with noxious exhalations. The inhabitants of Egypt, and after them Maillet, in his description of Egypt, say, that they yearly follow the caravan to Mecca, and devour the filth of the slaughtered beasts and the carcases of the camels which die on the way; but I have not been an eyewitness of this. They do not fly high, nor are they afraid of men. If one is killed, all the rest surround him, in the same manner as do the Royston crows; they do not quit the places they frequent, though frightened by the explosion of a gun, but immediately return thither. The Arabians call it Rochæme."—(Hasselquist, Travels in the Levant, p. 194.)

9. *NEOPHRON PILEATUS*, *Burchell Sp.*

Vultur pileatus, *Burch.*, *Trav. S. Afr. p.* 194.
Neophron pileatus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 3; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 8. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.*, *p.* 11.
Cathartes monachus, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 222.
Percnopterus niger, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 29.
Neophron carunculatus, *Smith*, *S. Afr. Quarterly Journ.* II. *p.* 253.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

The Indian vultures exhibit in their habits and mode of life all the characteristic features which have been observed of this family in other countries. They feed almost exclusively on carrion and putrid animal matter, and they render most useful services to other living beings, by removing offensive substances and purifying the air. Their external form is lax and disgusting, and they sit in a slouching attitude, scarcely resembling living créatures. Their claws are proportionally small, their feet formed more for sitting than prehension; they are destitute of the means of attack and defence possessed by eagles and other rapacious birds, and they consume their food on the spot, and having filled their capacious craw, they carry the contents to their nests to feed the young. Their bill is large, strong, and of greater height than breadth. The head and neck are generally naked, or covered with a short down, and the neck is often long and slender. Although they live in solitary pairs, they assemble in large numbers whenever a dead body is discovered by them. They form their eyries on inaccessible rocks or on high trees. Their flight,

although slow and tortuous, enables them to ascend to prodigious heights, to which the eye cannot follow them; from which they descend on the objects of their attraction in a similar manner. Their organs of smell and of sight are extremely perfect. They never attack living animals, and except when employed in feeding on a dead carcase, the smallest animal can put them to flight.

The genus Gypaëtus, Vulture-Eagle, forms a natural connecting link between the Vultures and the true Raptorial birds. In its general attitude, the loose plumage on the head, the form of the beak, the structure of the claws, and especially in the habit of occasionally feeding on carrion or dead animal matter, it agrees with the Vultures: while in its inherent boldness of character, and in its raptorial disposition, it approaches the true Falcons and Eagles. The most favourite food of the Gypaëtus is obtained by the chase: it attacks and carries off small quadrupeds of every description, lambs (hence Lämmergeyer in German), wild goats, mountain hares, young deer, calves, &c. Oken mentions several authentic cases of its having carried off children in the mountainous parts of Switzerland, and Lieutenant Fisher informed Bishop Heber that the same feat had occurred in the streets of Almorah.

Subfam. GYPAËTINÆ, *Bonap.*

Genus GYPAËTUS, *Storr, Alpenreise, p.* 69 (1781).

Syn. VULTUR, *Linn.*

PHENE, *Savigny, Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 18 (1809).

10. *GYPAËTUS BARBATUS, Linn. Sp.*

Vultur barbatus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 123. *Pall., Zoogr.* I. *p.* 372, *t.* 13. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 35.

Gypaëtus barbatus, *Cuv., Règ. An.* (1817), I. *p.* 305. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 431. *Hutton, Journ. A. S. B.* III. *p.* 522. *Hodgs., J. A. S. B.* IV. *p.* 454. *Bennett, Gard. Menag. Zool. Soc. Aves, p.* 177. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *t.* 1. *p.* 2; *Cat. Birds, B. M. p.* 1. *Hodgs., Cat. of Nep. Birds, p.* 37. *Blyth, Cat. Birds, Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 33. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 11.

Gypaëtus grandis, *Storr, deg. Ucc.* I. *t.* 11.

Phene ossifraga, *Sav. Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 78.

(Var. A.) Gypaëtus hemachalanus, *Hutton, J. A. S. B.* VII. *p.* 20.

(Var. B.) Gypaëtus meridionalis, *Brehm. Keys. und Blas., Wirbelth. Eur. p.* 28. *Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 1, *t.* 1.

Gypaëtus nudipes, *Brehm. apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 11.

NISSER WERK, Ethiopic, vulgò Abou Duch'n, or Father Long-Beard, *Bruce's Travels, App. t.* 31, *p.* 255.

Bearded Vulture, *Edwards's Birds, t.* 106. *Lath.*

Bearded Eagle, *Salt's Trav. in Abyss. App. p.* 41.

LÆMMERGEYER of the Swiss, *Shaw.*

YELLOS and CHEFFIE, Shoa, Abyssinia, *Roth.*

GOLDEN EAGLE of the English residents in the Himalaya.

URGOOL, Masuri, *Hutton.*

CAJEER, or FOOMAEE, Cabul, *Burnes.*

A. Kumaon (with dark gorget across the breast). From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

B. C. Abyssinia (with black head). From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

The variations which this bird exhibits in its external covering, as it occurs in northern Europe, Africa, and India, have given rise to different specific denominations, according to its local peculiarities in the countries mentioned. *Gypaëtus barbatus* exhibits pre-eminently its European form; *Gypaëtus hemachalanus* of Hutton that of India; and *Gypaëtus meridionalis* of Keyserling and Blasius that of Africa. Whether the characters on which these separations are founded amount to real specific distinctions, or whether they merely indicate local variations, is still a matter of difference of opinion among naturalists. The distinguishing character of the Indian form is, according to Hutton, a deep brown or black band across the orange feathers of the breast, forming a well-marked collar or gorget (Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng. Vol. III. p. 523; VII. p. 23); but this is not admitted to be a specific distinction by Hodgson (Journ. A. S. Beng. IV. p. 458). The peculiarity of the African form is indicated by Rüppell in the following diagnosis:—"Diag. Gypaëtus speciei Europææ (*G. barbato*) persimilis, a qua differt regione anguli oris et suboculari

plumulis lanuginosis albis, tarsis parte inferiore et interna plumis devestita."

But even in specimens from the same locality, the external covering varies considerably, according to sex or age; in young subjects the head and neck are brown or black.—(Journ. A. S. B. VII. p. 24.) A very full and comprehensive account, as well of the external covering and occasional local differences, as of the habits of this bird, is given by the late E. T. Bennett, Esq., in his work, "The Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society," from an individual which lived a considerable time in the gardens: the details given by Mr. Bennett are confirmed by several Indian naturalists. In the fourth volume of the Journ. A. S. Beng. p. 455, Mr. Hodgson states,— "The manners of this bird are decidedly more vulturine than aquiline. Ordinarily, he is met with in groups, or pairs, or singly, without marked distinctions of habits in that respect; but the prospect of an abundant repast is sure to collect numbers of the species, too voraciously intent upon satisfying the cravings of an appetite dependent for its gratification upon contingencies, to admit of their betraying any of that shyness of man which the aquiline race invariably manifest. If the flesh-pots be exposed at Simla, or Massuri, or elsewhere in the western hills, it becomes necessary to keep a good watch upon them, lest the bearded vulture steal a share of the contents; and the offals and carrion-carcases, freely abandoned to him by our European soldiery, and by the peasantry, he rushes to devour, almost heedless of the neighbourhood of human kind." Lieutenant Hutton's account (Journ. A. S. B. VII. p. 21) agrees with that of Mr. Hodgson.

Bishop Heber (Journey through Upper India, &c.) gives an account of an eagle of an extraordinary size which was shot by Lieutenant Fisher, near the Himalaya. It measured thirteen feet between the tips of its extended wings. From Lieutenant Fisher's description, it was doubtless an individual of the *Gypaëtus barbatus.* "This is no doubt the bird which carries away the children from the streets of Almorah." "It appears," the Bishop adds, "strongly to resemble the noble bird described by Bruce, under the name of Nisser, as common among the mountains of Abyssinia."—(Travels, vol. VII. Appendix, p. 255, fig. 31.) Two species of Nisser are mentioned by Bruce, the Nisser Werk (fig. 31) and the Nisser Tookoor (fig. 32). The first is distinguished by the name of Abou Duch'n or Father Long-Beard, of which the following story is related. "Upon the highest top of the mountain Lamalmon, while

my servants were eating their dinner in the outer air, with several large dishes of boiled goats'-flesh before them, this enemy, as he turned out to be to them, appeared suddenly. He did not stoop rapidly from a height, but came flying slowly along the ground, and sat down close to the meat, within the ring the men had made round it. A great shout being raised, the bird slowly retired, but he soon came up again, when he was shot a small distance from the party." Rüppell found the Gypaëtus on most of the high mountains of Abyssinia, chiefly in parties of three,—an old pair with a single young one. It is fully aware of its strength, and shows no fear on the approach of man. This bird is also described in Salt's "Travels," App. p. 41.

"A very common bird about Angollallah and Ankober (Abyssinia). It is not so timid as the solitary specimens of its family in Europe, it comes not into the compounds, but still it hovers about in the next vicinity of the towns and villages. Smells dreadfully from its mode of living. Takes a great quantity of water."—(Dr. Roth's MS. Report.)

Fam. II. FALCONIDÆ, *Leach.*

This family is naturally divided into the following sub-families:—

I. Falconinæ, *Wahre Falken.*

II. Milvinæ, *Weihen.*

III. Accipitrinæ, *Habichte.*

IV. Aquilinæ, *Adler.*

V. Buteoninæ, *Bussards.*

—*I. I. Kaup, Monographien der Falconidæ.*

I. FALCONINÆ.

Genus Tinnunculus, *Vieill., Ois. de l'Amér.* I. *p.* 39 (1807).

Cerchneis, *Boie, Isis* (1826), *p.* 976.

Ægypius, *Kaup, Naturl. Syst. p.* 20 (1829).

Falcula, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* (1837), *p.* 365.

Tichornis et Pœcilornis, *Kaup, Classif. der Sæug. und Væg. p.* 108 (1844).

11. *TINNUNCULUS ALAUDARIUS*, *Briss. Sp.*

Falco tinnunculus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 127. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 125. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 80. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 82.

Accipiter alaudarius, *Briss., Orn.* I. *p.* 379.

Tinnunculus alaudarius, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 21; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 58. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 45. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 15. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 27.

Falco interstinctus, *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 154.

The Kestril.

Khurmutia, Kurrowtia, Karontea, and Nazari-Nazaranah (tête-à-tête), Hind., *Blyth.*

Nardunak, Scinde, *Burnes.*

Gyo-thin, Arracan, *Blyth.*

Allap Allap Sapi, Javanese, *Horsf.*

A. B. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

C. D. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

e. Afghanistan. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

f. g. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

h. and *drawing* (interstinctus, *McClell.*). Assam. Presented by J. M'Clelland, Esq.

i. j. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

k. Darjeeling. Presented by I. T. Pearson, Esq.

l. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

m. China. From Reeves's Collection.

n. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

o. p. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

q. Drawing. From Dr. Heyne's Collection.

r. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Very abundant in the Dukhun. Both sexes are absolutely identical with the European birds in their characteristic plumage. The male bird, however, in one instance exactly resembled the female of the European Kestril, indicating a distinct species. Remains of rats, mice, lizards, grasshoppers, and a bird, were found in the stomach of several specimens."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. 1832, p. 80.) "The Kestril is

an extremely common bird, frequenting the open plains and bare rocky hills. Its chief food is lizards, large insects, and occasionally young birds. The male is occasionally as large as the female,"—(Jerd. Madr. J. L. S. X. p. 82.) Mr. Blyth has found this bird "very common in Lower Bengal, where he has frequently seen them in parties of twenty or thirty hunting over the cultivated lands. It breeds in April, in lofty trees, and also on the tops of minarets."—(Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p. 15.)

12. *TINNUNCULUS CENCHRIS*, *Naumann Sp.*

Falco cenchris, *Naum.*, *Vœg. Deutschl. t.* 29. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 29.

Tinnunculus cenchris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 21; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 60. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 16. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 27.

Falco tinnunculoides, *Schinz. Temm., Man.* I. *p.* 31. *Storr, Ucc. t.* 25.

Falco xanthonyx, *Natterer.*

Falco Naumanni, *Fleischer.*

Falco gracilis, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 93.

Falco cyannellus, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilt., MS. p.* 55.

The lesser Kestril.

a. N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

Genus Erythropus, *Brehm., Isis* (1828), *p.* 1270.

Pantychistes, *Kaup, Nat. Syst. p.* 57 (1829).

Tinnunculus, *p. Gray.*

13. *ERYTHROPUS VESPERTINUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Falco vespertinus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 129. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 122. *Pl. Enl.* 431.

Erythropus vespertinus, *Brehm., Vœg. Deutschl.* I. *p.* 76. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 26.

Tinnunculus vespertinus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 21; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 60. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 45. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 16.

Falco rufipes, *Beseke., Væg. Kurl. p.* 13, *t.* 3, 4. *Yarrell, Brit. Birds*, I. *p.* 49.

The Ingrian Falcon, *Lath.*

A. *b. c.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus HIERAX, *Vigors, Zool. Journ. I. p.* 328 (1824).

14. *HIERAX CÆRULESCENS, Linn. Sp.*

Falco cærulescens, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 125. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 208. *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 135. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 97.

Hierax cærulescens, *Vigors, Zool. Journ.* I. *p.* 328. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 21; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 62. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 28.

Falco fringillarius, *Drapier.*

Hierax malayensis, *Strickland.*

Little Black and Orange Indian Hawk, *Edw.*, I. *t.* 108.

Bengal Falcon, *Lath.*

ALLAP, or ALLAP-ALLAP, Javanese, *Horsf.*

A. *b. c. d.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

"The natives of Java describe this bird as possessing an uncommon degree of boldness in pursuing small birds."—(Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java.)

15. *HIERAX EUTOLMUS, Hodgs.*

Hierax eutolmus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 21; III. *App. p.* 2; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 63. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 17.

Hierax bengalensis, *apud Blyth, Journ. A. S. B.* XII. *p.* 180, *bis. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 28.

Bengal Falcon, var. A, *Lath.*

White-naped Falcon, *Hodgs.*

DOUNG-OO-NHOUK, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. B. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Kumaon. Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

16. ***HIERAX MELANOLEUCOS? Blyth.***

Hierax melanoleucos, *Blyth, J. A. S. B.* XII. *p.* 179, *bis; Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 17.

a. India. Donor unknown.

"It is not generally known that these tiny Falcons (which weigh but a few ounces) are trained for hawking in the Upper Provinces of India, being flown at quails and other game of corresponding size, as I have been informed by different eye-witnesses of the sport, which is thus described in Captain Mundy's 'Sketches of a Tour in India,' II. p. 25. 'We had also some amusing sport with another kind of Falcon, a very small bird, perhaps barely so large as a thrush, and its prey was proportioned to its strength. It is flown at quails, sparrows, and others of the like calibre. The mode of starting it is different from that used with any other hawk. The falconer holds the little well-drilled savage within the grasp of his hand, the head and tail protruding at either end, and the plumage carefully smoothed down. When he arrives within twenty or thirty yards of the quarry, the sportsman throws his hawk, much as he would a cricket-ball, in the direction of it. The little creature gains his wings in an instant, and strikes his game after the manner of the Bhause' (*Astur palumbarius*)."—(Blyth, J. A. S. B. XI. p. 789.)

Genus Polihierax, *Kaup* (1847).

17. ***POLIHIERAX SEMITORQUATUS, A. Smith, Sp.***

Falco semitorquatus, *Smith, Ill. S. Afr. Zool. t.* 1.

Polihierax semitorquatus, *Kaup. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 26.

Hypotriorchus semitorquatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 2.

A. male. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus Falco, *Linn., p. s. d.*

18. ***FALCO PEREGRINUS, Gmel.***

Falco peregrinus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 272. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 81. *Pl. Enl.* 430. *Jerdon, Madr. J. L. S.* X. *p.* 79. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 19;

Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p. 50. *Hodgs., Cat. of Nep. B. p.* 44. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 13.

Falco communis, *Briss. apud Bonap., Consp. G. Av. p.* 23.

Peregrine Falcon, *Lath.*

Bhyree (female), Bhyree-bacha (male), Hind., *Jerd.*

Raja Wali, of the Malays, *Raffles.*

Sikap Lang, of the Sumatrans, *Raffles.*

Laki Angin, of the Passummahs, *Raffles.*

A. B. Bengal. Presented by General Hardwicke.

c. d. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

g. Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

h. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"The Bhyree is found even in the hottest parts of the Peninsula. I obtained one alive at Trichinopoly, which was said to have fallen into a tank. Many are yearly captured about Ramnad and also in the Northern Circars. I shot a specimen on some rocks in the Sea of Tellicherry at the end of April, and it is tolerably abundant in the more northern parts of the Deccan, as near Jaulnah, occasionally coming into cantonment, and carrying off chickens, &c. Walter Elliot, Esq., in his 'Notes,' says, 'It is migratory, appearing on the eastern shores of the Peninsula in September or October, and remaining till March or April, when it disappears for the purpose of breeding and moulting.' Great numbers are caught every year in the Northern Circars by a caste named Yerklees, and sold to the falconers of Hyderabad, Kurnool, &c., at an average of ten rupees each. The falconers distinguish three kinds, the black, the red, and the white, according to the shades in their plumage. The Bhyree affects, in general, open country, rocky hills, and deep valleys where brushwood abounds; also frequents tanks, and preys much on paddy-birds, ducks, and water-fowl. It is more esteemed for its courage and powers of flight than either of the other two large falcons found in this country."—(Jerdon, Madr. J. L. S. X. p. 23.)

Sir T. Stamford Raffles states, "this Falcon is in high estimation among the Malays, who consider it as the prince of birds, and have frequent allusions to it in their poetry."—(Trans. Linn. Soc. XIII. p. 278.)

19. *FALCO* ——— ?

a. b. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

20. *FALCO PEREGRINATOR, Sund.*

Falco peregrinator, *Sund., Phys. Sellsk. Tidsk.* (1837). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 19; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 50. *Hodgs., Cat. of Nep. B. p.* 44. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 14. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 23. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* 36.

Falco shaheen, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 81. *Ill. Ind. Orn. pl.* 12, 28.

Falco sultaneus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

The Sultan Falcon, *Hodgs.*

Shaheen or Shahin (Royal), female; Kohee, Koela (Charcoal ?), male, Hind., *Jerd. Blyth.*

Shahin (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

Jawolum in Telugu, *Jerdon.*

Wullooe in Tamul, *Jerdon.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
b. c. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.
d. e. f. Drawings. King of Tanjore's. From J. Torin, Esq.

" The Shaheen appears to be spread throughout the whole of India, from the Himalayas to the extreme south of the Peninsula. It is far from being a common bird. It is, however, well known to the native falconers, who have from time immemorial been acquainted both with its breeding-places and its most favourite haunts. The habitual resorts of this Falcon are high rocky hills in the neighbourhood of jungle and forest land, whether in a low or mountainous country, though the latter is always preferred. In the Carnatic, which is nearly devoid of forest, the Shaheen is but seldom met with, yet there are certain spots even here where individuals of the species resort to after the breeding season, being chiefly young birds; and they are known to breed in various parts of the range of Eastern Ghauts. Its habits in a wild state vary somewhat according to the kind of country frequented. If a denizen of a forest, it watches on some lofty tree at the skirts of a glade, or hovers over it, ready to pounce on any unlucky bird that ventures to cross. In more open

country it is necessitated to take a wider circuit in search of its prey, and is of course much more on the wing. Such birds are more highly prized for training than forest-bred birds, which are, therefore, seldom sought for. This Falcon destroys large quantities of game, partridges, quails, &c., and it is said to be very partial to paroquets. This assertion is corroborated by the fact of my having first obtained a specimen of the rare Alexandrine Paroquet by the agency of a Shaheen, which pounced on a flock that was crossing a glade of a forest in Malabar, and carried one off, but dropped it on my firing at it. One belonging to me, having lost a partridge at which it was flown, took a long flight after some paroquets it spied high up in the air. One I shot in Travancore, just after sunset, was busily devouring a Goatsucker (*Caprimulgus*) it had captured.

The Shaheen breeds on steep and inaccessible cliffs. I have seen two eyries, the one on the Neelgherries, and the other at the celebrated hill-fort of Untoor. It lays its eggs in March and April, and the young fly in May and June, when they are caught by the falconers.

The Royal Falcon of the East (as its Indian name implies) is very highly prized by the natives for use in hawking, and it is esteemed the first of all the Falcons, or black-eyed birds of prey, as they are called in native works on falconry,—the large and powerful Bhyree (*F. peregrinus*) even being considered only second to it. Although hawking is now comparatively at a low ebb in India, yet many individuals of this species are annually captured in various parts of the Peninsula, and taken for sale at Hydrabad and other places where the noble sport of falconry is yet carried on, and they sell for a considerable price. The Shaheen and other Falcons are usually caught by what is called the Eerwan. This is a thin strip of cane of a length about equal to the expanse of wings of the bird sought for. The ends of the stick are smeared with birdlime for several inches, and a living bird is tied to the centre of it. On observing the hawk, the bird, which has its eyes sewn up to make it soar, is let loose, and the Falcon pounces on it and attempts to carry it off, when the ends of its wings strike the limed twig, and it falls to the ground. The birds usually selected for this purpose are doves, either *Turtur risorius* or *T. humilis*.

The Shaheen is always trained for what in the language of falconry is called a standing-gait, that is, is not slipped from the hand at the quarry, but made to hover and circle high in the air over the falconer and party, and when the game is started it then makes

its swoop, which it does with amazing speed. It is, indeed, a fine sight to see this fine bird stoop on a partridge or florikin (*Otis aurita*) which has been flushed at some considerable distance from it, as it often makes a wide circuit round the party. As soon as the Falcon observes the game which has been flushed, it makes two or three onward plunges in its direction, and then darts down obliquely with half-closed wings on the devoted quarry, with more than the velocity of an arrow. This is, of course, a sure and deadly way of hunting, and though infinitely more exciting than the flight of short-winged hawks, is certainly not to be compared in interest to the flight of a Bhyree from the hand after the heron, or the Douk (*Tantalus leucocephalus*). The Shaheen is usually trained to stoop at partridges and florikin, also occasionally at the stone plover (*Œdicnemus crepitans*) and the jungle-fowl. It will not hover in the air so long as the Luggur, which, being of a more patient and docile disposition, will stay up above an hour.

In the works I have before alluded to, the name Shaheen is said to be that by which it is known in Persia, as well as among the Mussulmen of India, Kohee being the name given it by the Hindoos of the north of India, whence, in all probability, comes the name of the male bird in general use, viz. Koela or Kohela, though it is said to be called Shaheen Bucha in Persia. It is said to bear the name of Laheen in Toorkistan, and Kubursh in Arabic. Among the localities for it given in the native works on falconry are Koordistan, Khorasan, Moultan, and Cabul. Several varieties are enumerated; viz. the red, the white, the blue, and the black; but these are merely shades of difference in the colours, and in the more or less distinctness of the markings. These variations, however, are very considerable in this Falcon, as well as in the Peregrines found in India, and are probably in some measure owing to the long domestication, if I may so speak, of these birds, as it is well known that birds moulting in confinement vary somewhat in the shades of their plumage from those subject to the more vigorous actions of a wild state of life."—(Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn.)

21. *FALCO JUGGER, J. E. Gray.*

Falco jugger, *G. and H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 26. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 19; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 52. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 43. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 13. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* 1. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 24.

Falco luggur, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 80; *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 44.

Falco thermophilus, *Hodgs.* *Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

The Jugger Falcon, *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 192.

LUGGUR or LAGGER, female, JUGGUR or JHAGGAR, male, Hind., *Jerd.* *Blyth.*

LUGGADOO, Telugu, *Jerd.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
b. Afghanistan. From William Griffith's Collection.
c. S. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
d. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.
e. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.
f. Drawing. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.
g. h. Drawings. King of Tanjore's. From J. Torin, Esq.

"The Juggur is the most common of the large Falcons of India, and is a bird of a heavier and slower flight than any of the other Falcons of this country, and is held in less estimation by the natives."—(Jerd. Madr. J. X. p. 80.) "Whilst the Bhyree (*F. peregrinus*) prefers the sea-coast and the neighbourhood of lakes, rivers, and wet cultivation, and the Shaheen (*F. peregrinator*) delights in hilly and wooded regions, the Luggur, on the contrary, frequents open dry plains and vicinity of cultivation. It makes its nest in some lofty tree, generally one standing alone among some grain-fields, and lays four eggs. In a wild state it preys on a great variety of small birds, often snatching up a chicken, even in the midst of a cantonment. It is trained to hunt crows, paddy-birds, partridges, and florikin, and it is said has been trained to kill the heron (*A. cinerea*).

In hawking crows, (*C. culminatus*) chiefly, it is slipped from the hand, and the crow, when aware of its danger, uses every artifice to escape, taking refuge among cattle, horses, vehicles, and even entering houses. I once had a Luggur whose wing feathers were burnt off by a washerman's fire, close to which the crow was attempting to take refuge when it was struck. After paddy-birds (*Ardea bubulcus*) it is also slipped from the hand, and as this bird is always found on the plains feeding among herds of cattle, it affords considerable sport by its dexterity in diving among and under the cattle, and the ven-

turous hawk is occasionally trodden under the feet of the cattle. When the quarry is a partridge or a florikin, the standing-gait is used, as described under the head of the Shaheen. Luggurs as well as Shaheens are always caught after they have left the nest and have had some instruction by their parents, the native falconers considering them better than when taken from the nest, contrary, I believe, to the opinion of our English Adam Woodcocks. The Luggur appears to inhabit the whole continent of India."—(Jerdon, Ill. Ind. Orn.)

22. *FALCO LANARIUS, Linn.*

Falco lanarius, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 129. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 84. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 19; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 52. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 43.
Falco cherrug, *G. and H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 25.
Falco milvipes, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.
Falco sacer, *Schleg. apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 24.
The Lanner Falcon, *Lath.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

23. *FALCO CERVICALIS, Licht.*

Falco cervicalis, *Licht. Kaup, Mus. Senck.* (1845), *p.* 257. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 19; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 52. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 24.
Falco biarmicus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 324.
Falco chiqueroides, *Smith, S. Afr. Quart. Journ.* (1830).
The Double-bearded Falcon.
Ta Amora Alaka ("principal of the birds of prey"), Abyssinia, *Roth.*

A. B. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

"Bears the above-given appellation from its habit of fighting continually (even with its superiors in bulk) about their prey."—(Dr. Roth's MS. Report.)

Genus Hypotriorchis, *Boie, Isis* (1826), *p.* 976.

Æsalon, *Kaup, Nat. Syst. p.* 40 (1829).
Dendrofalco, *Gray, List Gen. B.* (1840), *p.* 3.

24. *HYPOTRIORCHIS SEVERUS, Horsf. Sp.*

Falco severus, *Horsf., Linn. Trans.* XIII. *p.* 135.

Hypotriorchis severus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 20; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 53. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 44. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 15. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 25.
Falco Aldrovandi, *Reinw. Temm., Pl. Col.* 128.
Falco rufipedoides, *McClell.? Calcut. Journ. Nat. H.* (1844), *p.* 283.
Falco guttatus, *Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1843), *p.* 371.
The Severe Falcon.
ALLAP-ALLAP GINJENG, Java, *Horsf.*
DHUTEE of the Indian Falconers, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

25. *HYPOTRIORCHIS CONCOLOR, Temm. Sp.*

Falco concolor, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 330. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 25. *Swains., Birds of W. Afr.* I. *t.* 3.
Hypotriorchis concolor, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 20; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 54. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 25.
The Uniform Falcon.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

26. *HYPOTRIORCHIS SUBBUTEO, Linn. Sp.*

Falco subbuteo, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 127. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 119. *Pl. Enl.* 432. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 22.
Hypotriorchis subbuteo, *Boie, Isis* (1826), *p.* 976. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 20; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 53. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 44. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 15. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 25.
Falco barletta, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 129.
The Hobby Falcon, *Lath.*
KARJANNA of the Indian Falconers, Nepal, *Hodgs.*
SURKHPUSHTAH ("rufous back"), Kabul, *Burnes.*

A. Bengal. From Blagrave's Collection.
b. Assam. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

27. *HYPOTRIORCHIS CHICQUERA, Daud. Sp.*

Falco chicquera, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 121. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 168. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 80. *Gould, Cent. t.* 2. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ. L. S.* X.

p. 82. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 14. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 25.

Hypotriorchis chicquera, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 20; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 56. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 45.

Falco ruficollis, *Swains., B. of W. Afr.* I. *p.* 107, *t.* 2.

Falco macrodactylus, *Swains., Classif. B.* II. *p.* 212.

Falco fasciatus, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilt. MS. p.* 37, 51.

The Chicquera Falcon, *Lath.*

TARMATI (TUROOMTEE, *Jerd.,* TOOMTRA, *Burnes*), female, CHETWA or CHETOYA, male, Hind., *Blyth.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Himalaya. Presented by Dr. Hugh Falconer.

c. d. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

e. Drawing. King of Tanjore's. From J. Torin, Esq.

"The Turoomtee frequents patches of wood or single trees in the open country, and even gardens. It is found in all parts of the Peninsula, and is a bird of great courage and activity, generally hunting in pairs, rising alternately over their prey, and sometimes following closely on the wing. I have seen it hover occasionally, though rarely. It preys chiefly on small birds. Walter Elliot says 'it will not suffer other birds to approach their perch, but drive away even the Wokhab (*Aquila nævioides*), hovering over him with shrill cries.' The Turoomtee is occasionally reclaimed and flown at small birds, especially at the common jay or roller (*Coracias bengalensis*), in pursuit of which much amusement is afforded from the clumsy evolutions and harsh cries of the quarry."—(Jerdon, Madr. J. L. S. X. p. 82.) Colonel Sykes "found a sparrow in the stomach of a male bird, and a young bat in that of another."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. 1832, p. 80.)

28. *HYPOTRIORCHIS ÆSALON, Gmel. Sp.*

Falco æsalon, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 284.

Hypotriorchis æsalon, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 20; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 55. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 26.

Tinnunculus æsalon, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 16.

The Merlin, *Lath.*

DHHERJEH (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

a. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

II. MILVINÆ.

Genus CIRCUS, *Lacep.*, *Mem. d'Inst.* III. *p.* 506 (1800).

PYGARGUS, *Koch*, *Syst. der Bair. Zool.* (1816).

STRIGICEPS, *Bonap.*, *Sagg. Distr. Meth. An. Vert. p.* 37 (1831).

BUSARELLUS, *Lafr.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1839).

GLAUCOPTERYX, *Kaup*, *Class. der Sæug. und Væg. p.* 113.

SPIZACIRCUS, *Kaup*, *Mus. Senckenb.* (1845), *p.* 258.

SPILOCIRCUS, *Kaup*, *Isis* (1847), *p.* 101.

29. *CIRCUS CYANEUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Falco cyaneus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 126. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 94.

Circus cyaneus, *Boie*, *Isis* (1822), *p.* 549. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 32; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 78. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 48. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 20.

Strigiceps cyaneus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 35.

Falco pygargus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 126.

Falco albidus, *Gmel. S. N. L.* I. *p.* 276.

The Hen-Harrier, *Lath.*

ABU AGEB ABYETH (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

a. b. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

30. *CIRCUS SWAINSONI*, *Smith.*

Circus Swainsoni, *Smith*, *S. Afr. Qtrly. Journ.* (1830), *p.* 384. *Ill. S. Afr. Zool. t.* 43, 44. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds.* I. *p.* 32; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 81. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 20.

Strigiceps Swainsoni, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 35.

Circus albescens, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 85.

Circus pallidus, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 81. *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 78.

Circus dalmaticus, *Rüpp.*, *Mus. Senckenb.* (1834), *t.* 11.

The Indian Harrier and Ringtail, *Jerd.*

DAST-MAL, Hind., *Jerd.*

TEEA, Derajat, *Burnes.*

PANDOUVI, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. Olipore. From Griffith's Collection.

d. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"The Indian Harrier is very generally spread, and in many parts indeed very abundant. It frequents the open stony plains and cultivated ground, especially when the grain is high; occasionally, though rarely, I have seen it in cantonment, hunting along a hedge-side. I have seen it perch on trees, though very seldom. Its chief food is lizards, locusts, and grasshoppers, also mice, and small or young birds, especially quail, if an opportunity occurs of suddenly snatching them. Mr. Elliot says they 'migrate from Southern Mahratta country in February, and return at the end of the monsoon.'"—(Jerdon, Madr. J. L. S. X. p. 78.) Colonel Sykes observes, "these birds frequent the open stony plains only, and I never saw them perch on trees. The remains of six lizards were found in the stomach of one bird."—(P. Z. S. (1832), p. 81.)

31. *CIRCUS MELANOLEUCOS, Gmel. Sp.*

Falco melanoleucos, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 274. *Pennant, Ind. Zool. p.* 33, *t.* 2. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 183.

Circus melanoleucos, *Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* IV. *p.* 465. *McClell., Proc. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 154. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 79. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 32; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 80. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 49. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 21.

Strigiceps melanoleucos, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 35.

The Black and White Falcon, *Lath.*

Hooded Eagle Hawk, *McClell.*

PAHATAI, Hind., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

ABLAK PETAHA, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

THIN-KYA, Arracan, *Blyth.*

KALOE KOEEROELGEYA, Ceylon, *Pennant.*

A. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
B. and drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.
c. d. Calcutta. From Frith's Collection.
e. f. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.
g. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.
h. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
i. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This bird is a fisher, and is found in low inundated places, where it feeds, with Waders, on reptiles, mollusca, as well as on fishes."—(McClell., P. Z. S. (1839).)

32. *CIRCUS CINERASCENS*, *Montagu Sp.*

Falco cinerascens, *Mont.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* IX. *p.* 188.
Circus cinerascens, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* I. *p.* 338. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 32; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 81. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 48. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 35.
Strigiceps cinerascens, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 35.
Circus Montagui, *Vieill.*, *N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XXXI. *p.* 411.
Circus nipalensis, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.
Montagu's Harrier.
Amdeyfir Al Qateh (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
b. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.
c. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

33. *CIRCUS ÆRUGINOSUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Falco æruginosus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 130. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 87.
Circus æruginosus, *Sav.*, *Descr. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 90. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 32; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 82. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 49. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 19. *Bonap. C. G. Av. p.* 34.
Falco rufus, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 266. *Briss.*, *Orn.* I. *p.* 404.

Circus rufus, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 79.

Circus variegatus, *Sykes*, *Proc. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 81.

Circus Sykesii, *Less.*, *Compl. Buff.* VII. *p.* 161.

The Moor Buzzard, *Lath.*

Marsh Harrier, *Jerd.*

KOOTUR and KULEHSIR, Hind., *Jerd.* *Blyth.*

CHOOA or MAT CHIL ("Meadow-kite"), Beng., *Blyth.*

SUFID SIRA ("white-headed") and TIKA BAURI ("Hawk with the tika frontal mark"), *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

ABU HAGEB (Arabic), Mesopotamia, *Jones.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. c. (Dark var.) Upper India. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

f. Mesopotamia. Presented by Commander Jones.

g. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"The Marsh Harrier is generally spread throughout India, and prefers hunting over rivers, tanks, marshes, and paddy-fields, but also is frequently seen skimming over the dry-grain fields. It feeds on various water-insects, fish, frogs, mice, and small birds." —(Jerdon, Madr. Journ. X. p. 79.)

34. *CIRCUS* ——?

a. China. From Reeve's Collection.

b. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

Genus ELANUS, *Savigny, Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 97 (1809).

35. *ELANUS MELANOPTERUS. Daud. Sp.*

Falco melanopterus, *Daud.*, *Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 152. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 188. *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 137.

Elanus melanopterus, *Leach*, *Zool. Misc.* III. *t.* 122. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 71. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 26; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* *p.* 45.

Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p. 46. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 18. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 22.

Falco cæsius, *Sav., Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 98, *t.* 2, *f.* 2.

Falco sonninensis et vociferus, *Lath.*

Falco clamosus, *Shaw.*

The Black-winged Falcon, *Lath.*

Chanwa and Chanwa Musaher, Hind., *Hodgs.*

Kupasee or Kapasi ("cottony"), Hind., *Jerd. Blyth.*

Angkal-Angkal, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. Himalaya. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

e. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Though generally spread over India, the Kupasee is by no means common. It is most frequent in woody districts. Its general food is insects (chiefly grasshoppers and locusts), lizards, and mice. I shot one in Goomsoor, which was devouring the carcass of a dove; this, however, appeared to have been dead some time, and I doubt if it was killed by the Kupasee. It often frequents long grass and grain-fields, over which it may be seen to hover like the Kestril."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 71.)

Mr. Hodgson gives the following notice of the manners of this bird. "The Chanwa, or Black-wing, quests chiefly in the morning and evening, feeding upon small birds, insects, and mice. It does not usually seize upon the wing, though its hunting be, for the most part, by continuous questing. Commonly, it is seen skimming the cultivation like a Circus, occasionally poising itself on the wing for the purpose of getting a distincter view of some mouse, small bird, or insect which has stirred on its beat, and upon which, when clearly perceived, it stoops perpendicularly with the speed of lightning. After a while, it will resort to some low roost, and, when relieved, commence another excursion, or, perchance, sit and watch there for its prey. Its forward flight is easy, low, and silent, but very effective in evolution when exertion is required to capture such nimble game as mice, which constitute its ordinary food. It frequently whips off insects from the stalks of standing grain, and this feat is, of course,

accomplished on the wing. I have also seen the Chanwa pursue cuckoos and sparrows with uncommon energy, but I never witnessed it strike a bird in the air. The Chanwa doubtless can, and sometimes does, seize its feathered prey on the wing."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. VI. p. 77.)

Genus MILVUS, *Cuv.*, *An. Comp.* I. *Tab. Sec. Cl. des Ois.* (1799).

HYDROICTINIA, *Kaup*, *Class. der Saeug. und Vœg. p.* 115 (1844).

36. *MILVUS NIGER*, *Briss.*

Milvus niger, *Briss.*, *Orn.* I. *p.* 413. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 24; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 43. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 21.

Falco ater, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 262.

Milvus fuscus, *Brehm.*, *Vœg. Deutsch.* I. *p.* 53, *t.* 4, *f.* 1.

The Black Kite.

TSHELVET, Abyssinia, *Roth.*

A. *b. c.* Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

"Very common about Ankober and Angollallah, cleaning the streets and compounds in company with the crows."—(Dr. Roth's MS. Report.)

37. *MILVUS GOVINDA*, *Sykes.*

Milvus govinda, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 81. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, III. *App. p.* 2; *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. p.* 43. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 21. *Gould*, *Birds of Asia*, *t.* 52.

Milvus melanotis, *Temm. et Schl.*, *Faun. Jap. Aves*, *t.* 5, 5 *b.*

Milvus cheele, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 71.

Milvus indicus v. cheela, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Haliaëtus lineatus, *G. & H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 18.

Milvus ater, *apud Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 31.

Falco cheela of modern authors, nec. Lath.

The Common or Pariah Kite, *Jerd.*

The Govinda Kite.

CHEEL or CHIL, Hind., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilt.* *Jerd.*, or PARIAH CHIL, Hind., *Blyth.*

TSWONBOP, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

d. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

e. Bagdad. Presented by Commander Jones.

"This very useful bird is extremely numerous, more especially in cantonments, villages, and camps, and is continually on the look-out for refuse of every description. Colonel Sykes says, 'Constantly soaring in the air in circles, watching an opportunity to dart upon a chicken, upon refuse animal matter thrown out from the cook-room, and occasionally even having the hardihood to stoop at a dish of meat being carried from the cook-room to the house.'—(P. Z. S. (1832), p. 81.) Away from cantonments, it preys chiefly on reptiles; is also remarkably fond of fish, both fresh and dried. Has a very shrill cry or squeal."—(Jerd., Madr. J. L. S. X. p. 71.)

Mr. Blyth gives the following remarks on the habits of this bird. "It is not unusual to see a hundred or more circling in the air together about Calcutta, especially towards the evening, all collected about one spot, though there may be no refuse to entice them thither: or, if some garbage be thrown out, their dexterity at clutching whatever they can seize without alighting, a number of them rapidly following each other and descending thus in the most crowded streets, affords a curious spectacle. A few will generally alight and mingle among their fellow-scavengers the crows, while a crowd of others are circling and dashing over them, and stooping as they sweep by. In illustration of their boldness, I may mention that I once received a smart knock from the wing of one of these birds in a crowded bazaar, as it passed close to my shoulder from behind. The direct flight of this kite, when not sailing, is heavy and laboured, being relieved at intervals by gliding with motionless wings. Numbers may commonly be seen overhead buoyantly floating and gliding in easy curves, yet keeping much together, whether sailing high or low; and their descent upon any garbage is very rapid, and often spiral. They are decidedly social,

and many may daily be seen together sitting on a dead tree, or the parapet of a house, pruning and sunning themselves, while others are sailing about above them.

Their often-repeated cry is a tremulous shrill squeal (whence the native appellation, Cheele) resembling that of the British Kite. They subsist mainly on filth and refuse, but will readily pick up a chick or wounded bird, and I once knew one to kill a full-grown hen; this, however, was considered rather an anomalous occurrence; and they seem to be generally on excellent terms with the crows, though I have been told, and on good authority, that a kite will sometimes seize a crow, probably when pressed by hunger, albeit the uproarious clamour of all the crows in the neighbourhood, sure to collect on such an occasion, might suffice to deter him from doing so a second time. During the rainy season, the Kites totally leave Calcutta for three or four months, not, however, for breeding, for the young have then all flown."—(Ann. Nat. Hist. XII. p. 92.)

Dr. F. Buchanan Hamilton in his MS., remarks, "When full, it delights to sit on the entablatures of buildings, where it exposes its back to the hottest rays of the sun, placing its breast against the wall and stretching out its wings exactly as the Egyptian Hawk is represented on their monuments."

III. ACCIPITRINÆ.

Genus Spizaëtus, *Vieill., Analys. etc. p.* 24 (1816).

Plumipeda, *Flem. Phil. of Zool.* II. *p.* 234 (1822).

Harpyia, *Spix., Av. Bras.* I. (1824).

Limnaëtus, *Vigors, Mem. Raffl. App. p.* 649 (1830).

Nisaëtus, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. B.* (1836), *p.* 227.

Spizastur, *Less., Compl. Buff.* VII. *p.* 88 (1837).

Lophaëtus et Pteruba, *Kaup.*

38. *SPIZAËTUS LIMNÆËTUS, Horsf. Sp.*

Falco limnæëtus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 138; *Zool. Res. in Java. Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 164. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds.* I. *p.* 14. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 41. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 24.

Limnaëtus Horsfieldii, *Vigors, Mem. Raffl. App. p.* 649.
Astur unicolor, *Temm. Pl. Col.* 134.
Spizaëtus cirrhatus, *apud G. R. Gray, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 16. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 29.
Lake Falcon, *Lath.*
Wuru-rawa, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.
b. Madras. From Wight's Collection.
c. Locality unknown.

"This is a scarce bird in Java. I found it but once, resorting to the extensive lakes formed during the rainy season in the southern parts of the island, where it feeds on fishes. I never met with it throughout the extent of the northern sea-coast."—(Horsf., Zool. Researches in Java.)

39. *SPIZAËTUS CALIGATUS*, *Raffles Sp.*

Falco caligatus, *Raffl., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 278.
Limnaëtus caligatus, *Vigors, Mem. Raffl. App. p.* 649.
Falco niveus, *Temm. Pl. Col.* 127.
Nisaëtus niveus, *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.*
Nisaëtus pallidus, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 361.
Spizaëtus cirrhatus, *apud G. R. Gray, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 16. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 29.
Spizaëtus limnaëtus, *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. p.* 24.
? Nisaëtus alboniger, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. B.* XIV. *p.* 173; XV. *p.* 3.
Lang Tambikar, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. Himalaya. From W. Griffith's Collection.
b. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.
c. Drawing. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.
d. e. Drawing. Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

(Var. A.) *SPIZAËTUS CRISTATELLUS*, *Temm.*

Falco cristatellus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 282.
Nisaëtus cristatella, *Elliot, Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 234. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.*

Falco Lathami, *Tickell* (*nec. Gray*), *Journ. As. S. B.* II. *p.* 59.

SHAH BAZ and SADAL, Hind., *Elliot. Blyth.*

A. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"Sits on the tops of the highest trees on the watch for hares, peafowl, and jungle-fowl, on which it swoops from its elevated perch. Solitary."—(Elliot, Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 234.)

40. *SPIZAËTUS HASTATUS, Less. Sp.*

Morphnus hastatus, *Less., Voy. de Belang. Zool. p.* 217.

Spizaëtus hastatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 14.

Aquila hastata, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 27.

Spizaëtus punctatus, *Jerd.*

Limnaëtus unicolor, *apud Blyth, Journ. A. S. B.* XII. *p.* 128.

Spizaëtus cirrhatus, *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 29.

JIYADHA and GUTI-MAR ("cocoon-destroyer"), Hind., *Blyth.*

a. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

This bird, according to Mr. Blyth, "is a plunderer of nests. A specimen shot by Mr. Frith in Mymunseng, first attracted that gentleman's attention by the alarm which was manifested upon its approach to a large banyan-tree, upon which were several of the deep and massive nests of the (*Sturnus contra*), one of which it immediately proceeded to pull to pieces to rob it of its contents, in which operation it was shot."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XII. p. 128.)

41. *SPIZAËTUS KIENERII, De Sparre Sp.*

Astur Kienerii, *De Sparre.*

Spizaëtus Kienerii, *Gerv., Mag. de Zool.* (1835) *Ois. t.* 35. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 14. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 29.

Nisaëtus Kienerii, *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.*
Spizaëtus albogularis, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. B.* XI. *p.* 456.

a. Darjeeling. Presented by J. T. Pearson, Esq.

42. *SPIZAËTUS OCCIPITALIS, Daud. Sp.*

Falco occipitalis, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 40. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 139.

Spizaëtus occipitalis, *Vieill., Encyc. Meth. p.* 1259. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 14; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 15. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 28.

Harpyia occipitalis, *Swains., Class. B.* II. *p.* 208.

Lophaëtus occipitalis, *Kaup, Isis* (1847), *p.* 165.

Adagoota, Abyssinia, *Roth.*

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

" The crest of this bird is half-erect when it sits, and gives it from a distance the appearance of a Cacatua. Found in the wilderness of Geddem. Feeds on locusta."—(Dr. Roth's MS. Report.)

Genus Accipiter, *Briss., Orn.* I. *p.* 314 (1760).

Nisus, *Cuv., Anat. Comp.* (1799).

Ierax, *Leach, Cat. Brit. Birds* (1816).

Hieraspiza, *Kaup, Class. der Saeug. und Vœg. p.* 116.

Urospiza, *Kaup, Mus. Senckenb.* (1845), *p.* 259.

43. *ACCIPITER NISUS, Linn. Sp*

Falco nisus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 130. *Lath., Hist. p.* 131.

Accipiter nisus, *Pallas, Zoog.* I. *p.* 370. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 29; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 70. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 47. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 21. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 32.

Accipiter fringillarius, *Ray, Syn. p.* 18.

Accipiter Dussumieri, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 84, *nec. Temm. et Sykes.*

Accipiter nisosimilis, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 571.

Accipiter subtypicus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

The Sparrow-Hawk.

BASHA, female, BASHEEN or BASHIN, male, Hind., *Jerd.*

ATMEJEH (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

SIKAP BALAM, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. Darjeeling. Presented by J. T. Pearson, Esq.

B. Bengal, *c.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. and Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

e. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

f. g. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

h. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

i. j. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

44. *ACCIPITER TACHIRO, Daud. Sp.*

Falco tachiro, *Daud.*, *Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 90. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 211.

Accipiter tachiro, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 29; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 71. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 32.

Falco polyzonus, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 337.

Falco unduliventer, *Rüpp.*, *Faun. Abyss. t.* 18, *f.* 1.

The Speckled Sparrow-Hawk.

BASI, Abyssinia, *Roth*, *MS.*

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

45. *ACCIPITER RUFIVENTRIS, Smith.*

Accipiter rufiventris, *Smith*, *S. Afr. Quarterly Journ.* (1830), *p.* 231; *Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Aves*, *t.* 93. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 29; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 71. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 32.

Falco exilis, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 496.

Falco perspicillaris, *Rüpp.*, *Faun. Abyss. t.* 18, *f.* 2.

The Red-bellied Hawk.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

"Feeds on small birds."—(Dr. Roth's MS. Report.)

46. *ACCIPITER VIRGATUS, Temm. Sp.*

Falco virgatus, *Reinw. Temm., Pl. Col.* 109.

Accipiter virgatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 29; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 73. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 48. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 22. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 32.

Accipiter besra et fringillarius, *Jerd, Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 84; *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 4, 29.

Accipiter affinis, *Hodgs., Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 179. *G. R. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Accipiter Dussumieri, *apud Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 79.

? Accipiter nisoides, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 727.

The Streaked Hawk.

Besra or Basra, female, Dhotee or Dharti, male Hind., *Jerd.*

Vaishtapa Dyaga, Telugu, *Jerd.*

Oor Chitlee (Canarese of the Halapyk caste), *Jerd.*

A. Assam. From W. Griffith's Collection.
b. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.
c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
d. Tenasserim. Presented by J. W. Helfer, Esq.
e. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.
f. Drawing. King of Tanjore's. From J. Torin, Esq.
g. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"The Besra is a comparatively rare Hawk, though well known, by name at least, to every native who takes an interest in hawking. Its permanent resorts are the large and lofty forests of Western India, and it is only after the breeding season is over, about July, that a few birds, usually young ones, straggle to various portions of the eastern parts of the Peninsula, and there only to districts more than usually wooded or jungly. Here they remain a few months and return again to the western forests for the purpose of breeding. Mr. Elliot says that he 'has only met with it in the Soonda jungles (in Canara), where it is taken young by a caste called Halapyks, and sold to falconers from Hyderabad.' I have reason to believe that several individuals are annually captured in certain districts on

the eastern coast, where from time immemorial they have been known to resort to on migrating from the western coast.

The Besra and other short-winged Hawks, as well as occasionally the Luggur and some of the Falcons, are usually caught by what is called among falconers the Do Guz. This is a small thin net from four to five feet long, and about three feet broad, stained of a dark colour, and fixed between two thin pieces of bamboo, by a cord on which it runs. The bamboos are fixed lightly in the ground, and a living bird is picketed about the middle of the net, and not quite a foot distant from it. The Hawk makes a dash at the bird, which it sees struggling at its tether, and in the keenness of its rush, either not observing the net from its dark colour, or not heeding it, dashes into it, the two side sticks give way, and the net folds round the bird so effectually as to keep it almost from fluttering.

The Besra is said to be somewhat more difficult to train than most of the Hawks, and it is a delicate bird and requires great care and attention, especially during the hot season. It is highly esteemed among native falconers, and sells for a considerable price. It is very speedy, and particularly active and clever in jungle, which its habits, as a denizen of the forests in its wild state, peculiarly fit it for. It is chiefly flown at the partridge, which it seizes in general with great ease and certainty; also occasionally at quails, snipes, and doves. The male, or Dhotee, is but seldom trained, and is then flown at sparrows, brahminy mynas (*Pastor pagodarum*), and other small birds."—(Jerdon, Ill. Ind. Orn.)

Genus MICRONISUS, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. of Birds, p.* 5 (1840).

NISASTUR, *Blyth* (1844).

TACHYSPIZA, *Kaup, Class. der Sæug. und Væg. p.* 116 (1844).

SCELOSPIZA, *Kaup, Isis* (1847), *p.* 173.

47. *MICRONISUS SOLOËNSIS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Falco soloënsis, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 137. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 209.

Micronisus soloënsis, *G. R. Gray, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 75. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 33.

Accipiter soloënsis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 29.

Tachyspiza soloënsis, *Kaup, Class. der Sæug. und Væg. p.* 116.

Falco cuculoides, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 110 ♀, 129 ♂.
The Soolo Falcon.
ALLAP-ALLAP, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

48. *MICRONISUS BADIUS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Falco badius, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 280. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 210.
Micronisus badius, *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 48. *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 75. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 22. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 33.
Accipiter badius, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 29.
Falco Brownii, *Shaw.*
Falco Dussumierii, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 308, 336, *sec. Jerd. et Sykes.*
Accipiter dukhunensis, *Sykes*, *Proc. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 79. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 83.
Accipiter scutarius, *Hodgs.*, *Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 180.
Accipiter fringillaroides, *Hodgs.*, *Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 179. *G. R. Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.
Brown's Hawk, *Lath.*
Calcutta Sparrow-Hawk and Chippuck Falcon, *Lath.*
Shield-shinned Hawk, *Hodgs.*
SHIKRA, female, CHIPPUCK (or CHIPKA, *Jerd.*), male, Hind., *Blyth.*
KATHIA of Nepal (male, TUNNA), *Hodgs.*
THINKYET-MA, Arracan, *Blyth.*

a. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
b. N. India. From Bell's Collection.
c. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.
d. Afghanistan. From W. Griffith's Collection.
e. f. g. Drawings. King of Tanjore's. From J. Torin, Esq.
h. i. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"The Shikra is a well-known and common bird, and is more frequently trained than any other bird of prey in India. It is a

bold though not a very speedy bird, yet will seize partridges or quails, and strike down a crow or even a larger bird."—(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

Genus Melierax, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. of Birds, p.* 5 (1840).

49. *MELIERAX MUSICUS, Daud. Sp.*

Falco musicus, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 116.

Melierax musicus, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. of Birds, p.* 5; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 77. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 34.

Nisus canorus, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 62.

Falco polyzonus, *Rüpp., Faun. Abyss. t.* 15, *f.* 1.

Astur (Melierax) cantans, *Kaup, Isis* (1847), *p.* 192.

The Chanting Falcon.

A. *b. c.* Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus Poliornis, *Kaup, Class. der Sæug. und Væg. p.* 122 (1844).

Butastur, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 311.

50. *POLIORNIS TEESA, Frankl. Sp.*

Circus teesa, *Frankl., Proc. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 115.

Poliornis teesa, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 30; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 67. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 47. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 21. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 18.

Buteo teesa, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 30. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 76.

Butastur teesa, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 311.

Astur hyder, *Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 79.

The Teesa Hawk.

Tisa or Teesa, Hind., *Jerd. Blyth.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. Young. Bengal. Presented by the Reverend F. W. Hope.

e. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

Mr. Jerdon remarks: "I have only hitherto seen the Teesa in the more northern portion of the Deccan, and it increases in number as

you advance to the northward. About Jaulnah, it is very numerous. It frequents topes as well as the open country, where it may be seen seated on low trees and bushes, an ant-hill, or the banks of rivers, whence it pounces on mice, lizards, small snakes, and various large insects and their larvæ. Mr. Elliot, in his 'Notes,' says, 'It is said to be fond of crabs. It certainly does not refuse them. I saw a Parsee catch one directly by baiting his springes or nooses with a crab.'

The flight of the Teesa is tolerably rapid, performed by repeated strokes of the wings, exactly like that of the Kestril, for which at a distance I have occasionally mistaken it. Its flight too in general is low. I have seen it several times take a much more extended flight than usual over a rumna, flying at a low elevation, and now and then rising slowly a few feet, and I observed it apparently capture a locust or some other insect on the wing."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 77.)

Genus ASTUR, *Lacep.*, *Mém. de l'Inst.* III. *p.* 506 (1806).

DÆDALION, *Sav.*, *Des. de l'Egyp. H. N. p.* 92 (1809).

LEUCOSPIZA et LOPHOSPIZA, *Kaup*, *Class. der Saug. und Vœg. p.* 118 (1844).

51. *ASTUR PALUMBARIUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Falco palumbarius, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 130. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 106.

Astur palumbarius, *Beckst.*, *N. G. Deutschl.* II. *p.* 268. *Gould*, *Birds Eur. t.* 17. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. Birds*, I. *p.* 27; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 63. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 47. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 23. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 31.

Falco gallinarius, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 266.

Accipiter astur, *Pall.*, *Zoogr. t.* 11.

The Goshawk, *Lath.*

BAZ or BAZ KHANI, female, JURRA, male, Hind., *Blyth.*

SHAHBAZ ("hawk king"), Scinde, *Burton.*

BHAUSE, *Mundy.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. Nepal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. e. Drawings. King of Tanjore's. From J. Torin, Esq.

52. *ASTUR TRIVIRGATUS*, *Temm. Sp.*

Falco trivirgatus, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 303.

Astur trivirgatus, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* (1829), I. *p.* 332. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 27; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 65. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 47. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 23. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 31.

Lophospiza trivirgatus, *Kaup*, *Classif. der Sæug. und Væg. p.* 118.

Astur indicus, *Hodgs.*, *Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1838), *p.* 177.

Spizaëtus rufitinctus, *McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 153.

Astur cristatus, *G. R. Gray*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1843), *p.* 371.

Astur palumbarius, *apud Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 85.

Gar Bazra, Manik Bazra, Kotbswor, Hind., *Blyth*.

Jamal Katha and Jurye of Nepal, *Hodgs.*

Churiali, of the Eastern Tarai, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

a. and Drawing (Sp. rufitinctus, *McClell.*). Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

" It inhabits the banks of the Burhampooter and other rivers in Assam, where it conceals itself in bushes and grass, along the verge of the water, seizing such fishes as approach the surface within its reach."—(McClelland, Proc. Z. S. (1839), p. 154.)

Mr. Jerdon obtained a specimen of what he considered a young male Baz (*Astur palumbarius*), but which is identical with this species, " seated on a bough, in one of the thick woods of the Neilgherries close to Ootacamund. He several times afterwards observed a pair of apparently the same birds hunting together near Coonoor, where they had committed several depredations on some pigeons, and he one day saw them make an unsuccessful swoop at a flock of pigeons close to the house. Their flight was swift, similar to that of the sparrow-hawks, but at a considerable height, whence they made a sudden pounce."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 85.)

IV. AQUILINÆ.

Genus AQUILA, *Mœhr.*, *Av. Gen. p.* 49 (1752).

AËTOS, *Nitz.*, *Pterylog. p.* 31 (1840).

ONYCHAËTUS, *Kaup*, *Class. der Sæug. und Vœg. p.* 120 (1844).

ICTINAËTUS, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S. p.* 177 (1844).

UROAËTUS, et PTEROAËTUS, et HIERAËTUS, *Kaup* (1844).

HETEROPUS, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 881 (1842).

NEOPUS, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

TOLMAËTUS, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 5.

53. *AQUILA PENNATA*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Falco pennata, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 272. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 69.

Aquila pennata, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* (1829), *p.* 325. *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 33. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 14; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 13. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 41. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 14.

Hieraëtus pennatus, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 28.

Aquila minuta, *Brehm.*, *Vœg. Deutschl.* I. *p.* 29, *t.* 2, *f.* 2.

Spizaëtus milvoides, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 75.

Butaquila strophiata, *Hodgs.*

The Booted Eagle, *Lath.*

A. Bengal. Presented by General Hardwicke.

b. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This bird is a noted robber of the dovecot and poultry-yard, whose depredations are probably often mistaken for those of the Kite."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. XV. p. 8.)

Mr. Jerdon also remarks: "My attention was first called to this bird at Trichinopoly, by Mr. Hooper, C.S., who shot a specimen in the act of pouncing on some of his pigeons. I occasionally afterwards recognised it, as I thought, among the Kites, and saw it attempt to swoop off chickens and pigeons. Its appearance in the

air and mode of flight much resemble that of the kite, but the crows appear to distinguish it readily, and often clamorously pursue it."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 75.)

54. *AQUILA NÆVIOIDES, Cuv. Sp.*

Falco nævioides, *Cuv.*, *Règ. Ann.* (1829), I. *p.* 326.

Aquila nævioides, *Kaup*, *Isis* (1847), *p.* 247. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 13; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 11. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 40. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 27. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 14.

Falco rapax, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 455.

Aquila vindhiana, *Frankl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 11. *Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 67.

Aquila choka, *Smith*, *S. Afr. Quarterly Journ.* I. *p.* 114.

Falco albicans, *Rüpp.*, *Faun. Abyss. t.* 18.

Aquila punctata, *G. & H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 16.

Aquila fusca et fulvescens, *G. & H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 27, 29.

The Tawny Eagle.

Wokhab, Hind., *Jerd.*

A. Bengal. From Blagrave's Collection.

B. Locality and Donor unknown.

C. D. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

e. N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"The Wokhab is the most abundant Eagle in India. I have seen it both in the Carnatic, though more rarely, and on the table-land, where it is tolerably common. In the Carnatic it chiefly frequents hilly districts clad with low jungle. In the Deccan it frequents, by preference, the cultivated lands near villages. Till an hour or two after sunrise, it may be seen seated on the top of some tree, after which it sallies forth, sailing about at a moderate height in general (though it varies much in this respect) over the fields, valleys, and ravines, with a slow circling flight, or in company with the kites, like which, it is ever on the look-out; hovers over villages, towns, and cantonments. They prey upon hares (as I have ascertained, in one or two instances, from the contents of their stomach), and other

game, also rats, lizards, snakes, and insects; occasionally also pounce on an unwary bird, and in fact feed upon almost any kind of food, living or dead, which, however, they obtain perhaps, less by their own industry than by robbing other birds, kites, falcons, and other birds of prey. From Mr. Elliot's 'Notes' I extract the following: 'The Wokhab is very troublesome in hawking after the sun becomes hot, mistaking the jesses for some kind of prey, and pouncing on the falcon to seize it. I have once or twice nearly lost Shaheens in consequence, they flying to great distances from fear of the Wokhab.' A specimen I possessed alive, was not very particular as to its food. It frequently snatched morsels from a Golden Eagle I kept with it, to which the latter in general quietly submitted; it is a very noisy bird, frequently uttering a shrill scream, and has a great share of curiosity, walking up to, and carefully and thoroughly examining every new comer I place in the same apartment. It is apparently a very easily domesticated bird, and perhaps might be taught to hunt hares, &c."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 68.)

55. *AQUILA NÆVIA*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Falco nævia, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 258. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 65.

Aquila nævia, *Meyer*, *Taschenb.* I. *p.* 19. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 13; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* *p.* 10. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep.* *p.* 40. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 27. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 14.

Aquila melanaëtus, *Sav.*, *Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 84.

Aquila bifasciata, *Hornsch.* (*nec. Gray*).

Aquila clanga, *Pall.*, *Zoogr.* I. *p.* 351.

Aquila vittata, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Rough-footed Eagle, *Lath.*

Kaljanga, Hind., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* II. *p.* 9.

Bakayari, Jiyadha, *Id.* *MS.* II. *p.* 7, 8.

Aagab (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

a. b. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

c. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

56. *AQUILA BONELLII*, *Temm. Sp.*

Falco Bonellii, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 288.

Aquila Bonellii, *Bonap.*, *Geog. Comp. List Birds of Eur. and N. Amer. p.* 2. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 14; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 11. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 40. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 14.

Tolmaëtus Bonellii, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. B.* XV. *p.* 5; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 26.

Aquila intermedia, *Bonelli*, *Mém. de l'Acad. Turin.*

Nisaëtus grandis, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 230; *Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 34. *Jerd.*, *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 1.

Nisaëtus niveus? *apud Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 69.

Large Hawk Eagle, *Jerd.*

Mhorungah or Mhorungee, Hind., *Jerd.*

Salwa, Teloogoo, *Jerd.*

Rajalee, Tamool, *Jerd.*

a. b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"The Mhorungah is certainly a rare bird in southern India. I have only seen it twice, once in Baramahl, seated on the edge of a tank in the neighbourhood of a jungly district, and again a pair seated on a lofty tree, in a tope in open country in the northern part of the Deccan. Mr. Hodgson says the habits of the genus are as follows: 'Preys on jungle-fowl, partridges, hares, watches from a lofty perch, usually pouncing on its game when near it, sometimes pursues with energy on the wing.' Mr. Elliot in his 'Notes' says: 'Is the noblest of the Indian Eagles, being seldom seen, and then generally at a great height in the air, in wild places. It preys on the hare. I once saw a pair of them hunting in company, which nearly surprised a peacock, pouncing on him on the ground.'"—(Jerd., Madr. J. L. S. X. p. 669.) "The large Hawk Eagle is dispersed over the whole continent of India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, but cannot be said to be an abundant species, though few districts are not occasionally frequented or visited by them. It chiefly affects the more wooded and jungly districts, and especially the neighbourhood of hills and mountain-ranges. It is much on the wing, sailing at a great height, and making its appearance at

certain spots in the district it frequents, always about the same hour. It may often be seen seated on the summit of a lofty tree, or on some overhanging rock. I have observed it chiefly on the Neilgherries, along the range of western and northern Ghauts, also though more sparingly in the bare Deccan and Carnatic. It preys by preference on various kinds of game, hares, jungle-fowl, spur-fowl, and partridges, and even on pea-fowl; also on ducks, herons, and other water-fowl, and according to the testimony of native Shikarees, it has been known to strike down the Douk (*Tantalus leucocephalus*). Most native falconers too, have stories to relate of its having carried off a favourite hawk. On one occasion on the Neilgherries, I observed it stoop successively at a spur-fowl, hare, and pea-fowl, each time unsuccessfully, however, owing to the thickness of the jungle. A pair were also wont to resort to a village at the hills and carry off fowls. Great havoc was committed among several pigeon-houses on the Neilgherries by a pair of these eagles, and indeed I heard that one or two were completely devastated by them. The manner in which they captured the pigeons was described to me by two or three eyewitnesses, to be as follows: on the pigeons taking flight, one of the eagles pounced down from a vast height on the flock, but directing its swoop rather under the pigeons than directly at them. Its mate, watching the moment when, alarmed by the first swoop, the pigeons rise in confusion, pounces unerringly on one of them, and carries it off. The other Eagle, having risen again, also makes another stoop, which is generally fatal. I have not yet been fortunate enough to meet with the nest of this Hawk Eagle, but it is said by native Shikarees to build on steep and inaccessible cliffs, and to breed in January and February."—(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

57. *AQUILA CHRYSAËTOS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Falco chrysaëtos, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 125.

Aquila chrysaëtos, *Pall.*, *Zoogr.* I. *p.* 341. *Yarrell*, *Brit. B.* I. *p.* 11. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 13; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 9. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 26. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 13.

Falco niger, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 259.

Falco americanus, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 257.

Falco melanotus, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 16.

Aquila daphænia, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

The Golden Eagle.

a. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

b. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

58. *AQUILA IMPERIALIS*, *Bechst. Sp.*

Falco imperialis, *Bechst.*, *Taschenb. Deuts.* III. *p.* 55. *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 151, 152.

Aquila imperialis, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* I. *p.* 329. *G. and H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 28. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 40. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 26.

Aquila mogilnik, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 259. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 52. *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 10.

Aquila heliaca, *Sav.*, *Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 22, *apud Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 13. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 13.

Aquila bifasciata, *G. and H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 17 (*nec. Hornsch.*). *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 79. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 14.

Aquila nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XVIII. *t.* 13.

Aquila chrysaëtos, *apud Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 66.

The Imperial Eagle.

Joomiz or Joombiz, Hind., *Jerd.*

Frus, Beng., *Blyth.*

Wonlo, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Locality unknown.

Mr. Jerdon observes: "I several times saw birds of this species, both single and in pairs, in the more northern parts of the Deccan, many of which showed the white mark at the base of the tail, which gained for it the name of the ring-tailed Eagle, and I procured a specimen near the Godavery river; I frequently also saw them near Jaulnah, even close to the cantonment, and they are occasionally seen to pursue and strike at hares, florikin, and other game, started by sportsmen. This Eagle may generally be seen seated on the ground, or on a stone on the rocky hills, in the neighbourhood of Jaulnah,

whence, after the sun has been up for some time, it takes a flight in search of prey, at no great elevation, hunting slowly over the bushy valleys and ravines, and also over the cultivated ground occasionally; after which, if unsuccessful in its search, it reseats itself on a stone on some eminence, or even perches on a neighbouring tree, where it patiently waits till some quarry is raised or viewed, or till hunger again prompts it to take a flight. I obtained a specimen alive. It feeds most greedily on raw meat, preferring it to birds or animals, either dead or living. It is very sluggish and inactive, even when urged by hunger. It generally drinks a gulp or two of water after eating. The only cry I have heard it utter, is a harsh croaking."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 66.)

59. *AQUILA* ——?

Akteyme (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones*.

a. b. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

Genus Hæmatornis, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 170.

Spilornis, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. of B.* (1840), *p.* 4.

60. *HÆMATORNIS BACHA, Daud. Sp.*

Falco bacha, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 43. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 172. *Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 15.

Hæmatornis bacha, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 179.

Spilornis bacha, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. B.* (1840), *p.* 4. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 16.

Circaëtus bacha, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 16; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 18.

Falco bido, *Horsf., Linn. Trans.* XIII. *p.* 137. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 140.

The Bacha Eagle, *Lath.*

Bido, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. Drawing. Ditto.

d. Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

61. *HÆMATORNIS HOLOSPILUS, Vigors.*

Buteo holospilus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 96.

Spilornis holospilus, *G. R. Gray, List Birds of Brit. Mus.* (1840), *p.* 10. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 17.

Circaëtus holospilus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 16, *t.* 7; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 19.

a. Presented by — Frith, Esq.

62. *HÆMATORNIS CHEELA, Daud. Sp.*

Falco cheela, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 44. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 145. *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS. p.* 14.

Hæmatornis cheela, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. B.* XIV. *p.* 179; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 19.

Circaëtus cheela, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 1; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 18.

Spilornis cheela, *Kaup. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 17.

Hæmatornis undulatus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 170. *Gould, Cent. of B. t.* 1. *G. R. Gray, Gen. Birds,* I. *p.* 16.

Circaëtus undulatus, *Jerd., Madr. J. L. S.* X. *p.* 70. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 42. *Blyth, An. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 91.

Circaëtus nipalensis, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XVIII. *part* II. *p.* 20, *t.* 2.

Circaëtus mithilensis et tarayensis et maculatior, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Buteo bacha, *apud Frankl., P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 114. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 79.

Buteo melanotis, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XIII. *p.* 196.

? Falco albidus, *Cuv. Temm., Pl. Col.* 19, *jun.*

Cheela Eagle, *Lath.*

Crested Serpent Eagle, *Jerd.*

GOOMCAN-MOORYALA, Mahr., *Jerd. Blyth.*

TILAI-BAJ ("spotted Hawk"), Beng., *Blyth.*

SARCHUR ("full-crested"), young, *Blyth.*

FOORJBAJ, Saharunpore, *Royle.*

DOUNGTSWON, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
B. Bootan. Presented by R. B. Pemberton, Esq.
C. Bengal. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.
d. e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
f. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

Mr. Jerdon mentions, "I have found this bird in Goomsoor, Travancore, Malabar, and the Baramahl. It almost always affects woody situations, preferring lofty jungle, over which it may often be observed slowly sailing, or seated on a lofty tree, watching for its prey. Its chief food is snakes, which I have found in every instance that came under my observation. Mr. Elliot says, 'it utters a plaintive cry, feeds on snakes, lizards, and insects.'"—(Madr. J. L. S. X. p. 70.) Mr. Blyth says it is "extremely common in Lower Bengal, preferring a jungly country, with shallow jheels and tanks, where it preys much on frogs, which it clutches in the mud."—(Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p. 19.)

Genus CIRCAËTUS, *Vieill., Anal. p.* 23 (1816).

63. *CIRCAËTUS GALLICUS, Gmel. Sp.*

Falco gallicus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 259. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 64.

Circaëtus gallicus, *Boie, Isis* (1822), *p.* 549. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 16; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 17. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 19. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 16.

Aquila brachydactyla, *Meyer, Taschenb. Deuts.* I. *p.* 21.

Circaëtus brachydactylus, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 78. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 70.

Aquila pygargus, *Briss., Orn.* I. *p.* 443.

Jean le blanc Eagle, *Lath.*

Harrier Eagle and Serpent Eagle, *Jerd.*

SAP-MARILO ("snake-killer"), Beng., *Blyth.*

SAMP-MAR ("snake-killer"), Hind., *Jerd.*

MULPATUR, Canarese, *Jerd.*

a. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

"This species is very generally spread over the country. It affects chiefly the open plains and patches of cultivated ground. It may frequently be observed perched on a low tree, or even a bowrie pole, or seated on the bank of a river, whence it occasionally darts on its prey, but generally takes a long and lofty circling flight, or flies heavily along, but a few yards above the ground. The most favourite food of the Samp-mar is, as its Indian name implies, snakes. It will, however, take other food. Colonel Sykes found a rat in the stomach of one. I saw one strike at a wounded hare, and another make a swoop at a teal that was shot. From Mr. Elliot's 'Notes' I take the following: 'Pounces on snakes and guanas; my Meer Shikar has seen them on the ground with their claws on the snake's head, its body coiled round the bird's wings, in which state the herd-boys sometimes kill them. The Yerklees say it has a figure of the god Chukram under each wing, by which it prevents the snake going forward. In the stomach of one I found a snake, about two feet long, and a centipede.' "—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 70.)

Genus PANDION, *Sav.*, *Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 95 (1809).

ICHTHYAËTUS, *Lafr.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 196.

POLIOAËTUS, *Kaup*, *Isis* (1847), *p.* 270.

64. *PANDION HALIAËTUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Falco haliaëtus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 129. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 58; *Pl. Enl.* 414. *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilt.*, *MS. p.* 4.

Pandion haliaëtus, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* I. *p.* 316. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 64. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 17; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 22. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 42. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* 29. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 16.

Pandion fluvialis, *Sav.*, *Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 96.

Pandion indicus, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 366.

The Osprey, *Lath.*

Fish-Eagle or Fish-Hawk, *Jerd.*

MUCHARRRA, Hind., *Jerd.*; also,

MATCH-MANGA, Hind., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

MATCH-MOROL and BALA, Beng., *Blyth.*

MACHARANG, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

WONLET, Arracan, *Blyth.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

65. *PANDION ICHTHYAËTUS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Falco ichthyaëtus, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 136; *Zool. Res. in Java*, *t.* 34. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 160.

Pandion ichthyaëtus, *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* *p.* 23. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 16.

Haliaëtus ichthyaëtus, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 65.

Pontoaëtus ichthyaëtus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 18. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep.* *p.* 42. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 30.

Haliaëtus plumbeus, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 367.

Ichthyaëtus bicolor, *G. R. Gray*, *List Birds B. M.* (1840), *p.* 12.

Ichthyaëtus Horsfieldii, *Hodgs.* *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 304.

Ichthyaëtus hucarius, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

The Marine Eagle, *Lath.*

JOKOWURU, Java, *Horsf.*

MADHUYA, Hind., *Blyth.* *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

MATCH-MOROL ("fish-tyrant"), Beng., *Blyth.*

A. *b.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

"The Jokowuru is found in Java, always near lakes, or on the banks of large rivers. It is by no means generally distributed. I met with it in two situations only,—one near the banks of the river of Kediri, in the eastern district, the other near the middle of the island, on the hills of Prowoto, about twenty miles south-east of

Semarang. Here a pair of these birds had established themselves for several years near a village on the confines of an extensive lake formed by the accumulation of water during the period of rains, and distinguished by the name of Rawa (lake) of Damak. Their nest was built on the top of a large tree, and was constructed in a rude manner of branches of trees,—the branches which were placed on the exterior were more than an inch in diameter,—the inside was lined with small twigs; it was irregularly round, and very slightly excavated. The birds were surprised during the period of incubation. The male bird, on being caught in a snare, permitted itself to be seized by the native without making any resistance. When brought to me, lying in the arms of the native, apparently conscious of its situation, and without making use of its claws or bill, or exerting any efforts to extricate itself, it suffered itself to be handled and examined very patiently. On being placed in a large cage, it made a few efforts in the beginning to set itself at liberty, but finding them ineffectual it soon desisted, and by its calmness and dignity of manners, exhibited a resemblance to the more noble species of Falcons. During the first days of its confinement, it refused food altogether, but on becoming hungry, a fish was quietly placed in its bill, which was finally swallowed with great caution; and it soon took greedily the fishes which were liberally supplied. Its usual attitude was with the bill half open, and appeared to have frequent thirst, and took up copious draughts of water. The pair of birds which I obtained on these hills had been carefully observed by the natives for several years. Their cry resembled that of the Osprey. They lived exclusively on fishes. They never attacked fowls or other animals. They daily resorted to the lake above mentioned, over which, suspended in the air or sailing slowly along, they watched their prey. On observing a fish, they darted on it with impetuous velocity; more rarely they pursued a more passive conduct, and watched the lake from the trees in its neighbourhood."—(Horsfield, Zool. Res. in Java.)

66. *PANDION HUMILIS, Temm.*

Pandion humilis, *Temm. et Müller, Verh. over de Nat. Gesch. &c. t.* 6. *G. R. Gray, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 23. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 16.

Ichthyaëtus nanus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 202; XII. *p.* 304; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 30.

a. Bengal? From Middleton's Collection.

Genus HALIAËTUS, *Sav.*, *Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 85 (1809).

CUNCUMA, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 367 (1837).

PONTOAËTUS, *Kaup*, *Class. der Sæug. und Væg. p.* 122 (1844).

BLAGRUS, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 30.

67. *HALIAËTUS MACEI*, *Temm. Sp.*

Falco Macei, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 8, 223.

Haliaëtus Macei, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* I. *p.* 327. *McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 153. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 17. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 43. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 30. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 15.

Haliaëtus (Pontoaëtus) Macei, *Kaup*, *Class der Sæug. und Væg. p.* 122.

Cuncuma Macei, *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 23.

Haliaëtus unicolor, *G. and H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 19.

Haliaëtus (Cuncuma) albipes, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 228, VI. *p.* 367; *Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 32.

Haliaëtus lanceolatus, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Mace's Eagle.

MATCHARANG, MATCH-MANGGAR, KOROL, or MATCH-KOROL ("fish-eagle"), and BALA, Beng., *Blyth.*

KOKNA or OOGOOS, *Tickell.*

A. B. and drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"A fisher Eagle. This Eagle preys on fish, and is particularly active during a storm, when it is found soaring over the lee-shore, descending on such fishes as are driven into shallow water. During fine weather, it spends the principal portion of its time on some high solitary bank, quite motionless."—(McClelland, P. Z. S. (1839), p. 153.)

"This species is generally found on the banks of the larger rivers, near to where they issue into the plains, and it preys on fish."—(Hodgs., Beng. Sport. Mag. (1836), p. 33.)

68. *HALIAËTUS LEUCOGASTER*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Falco leucogaster, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 257. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 242. *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 49.

Haliaëtus leucogaster, *Gould*, *Syn. B. Austr.* iii. *p.*

Cuncuma leucogaster, *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* *p.* 24.

Blagrus leucogaster, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 30.

Falco blagrus, *Daud.*, *Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 70.

Haliaëtus blagrus, *apud Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* IX. *p.* 65. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 15.

Falco dimidiatus, *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 275.

Haliaëtus sphenurus, *Gould*, *Proc. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 138 (*young*).

Ichthyaëtus cultrunguis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 110 (*the semi-adult*).

Falco maritimus, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 260. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 146.

White-bellied Eagle, *Lath.*

Maritime Eagle, *Lath.* (*the adult*).

Kampamaur Eagle, *Lath.* (*the semi-adult*).

SAMP-MAR ("snake-killer"), Orissa, Kohassa, Hind., *Blyth.*

LANG-LAUT ("sea-eagle") Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. and drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

b. c. Drawing. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

"This bird is not very common," remarks Mr. Jerdon. "I first observed it sailing over the Chilka lake, at a considerable elevation, from whence it made an unsuccessful swoop at a duck I shot. I

again saw it sitting sluggishly on the sandy beach close to the sea; and again, near Calicut, saw a pair skimming very closely over some low bushy ground. The stomach of the specimen I procured was empty. The fishermen at Ponany assert that it lives chiefly on fish, and frequently carries one off from their boats or nets. It doubtless, however, varies its food according to opportunity. Its flight at first after rising is heavy, but when once fairly on the wing, easy and powerful, rising to a great height by large and graceful swoops."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 65.)

Mr. Blyth remarks: "In the stomach were found three small water-snakes, some articulæ of Crustaceans, the humerus of a bird, and the remains of a small rodent."—(Journ. A. S. B. XI. p. 110.)

"This is a bold and formidable-looking bird, but shy and solitary, frequenting desert islands in the Gulf of Siam, and generally seen soaring at a great height above the wooded hills. It would appear to live chiefly on fish. Its flight is slow, but bold and vigorous, yet not rapid."—(Finlayson's MS. Notes.)

Genus HALIASTUR, *Selby, List Gen. et Subgen., &c. p.* 3 (1840).

ICTINOAËTUS, *Kaup, Class. der Saug. und Væg. p.* 122 (1844).

DENTIGER, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

69. *HALIASTUR INDUS*, *Bodd. Sp.*

Falco indus, *Bodd., Tab. des Pl. enl. d'Aub. p.* 25.

Haliastur indus, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. of Birds, p.* 4; *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 18; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 27. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 43. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 31.

Falco ponticerianus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 265. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 147. *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 136. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 278.

Haliaëtus ponticerianus, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 78.

Milvus pondicerianus, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 72.

Dentiger pondicerianus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Haliastur ponticerianus, *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 15.

Milvus rotundicaudus, *Hodgs.*, *Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 182. *G. R. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

The Pondicherry Eagle, *Lath.*

Brahminy Kite of Europeans in India.

Bahmunee Cheel, vulgò.

Round-tailed Kite, *Hodgs.*

Sankar Chil ("Shiva's Kite"), Dhobia Chil ("Washerman's Kite"), Ru-mabarik ("Lucky-faced"), Hind., *Blyth. Jerd.*

Khemankari, Sanskrit, *Blyth.*

Choohmar, Saharunpore, *Royle.*

Rutta Ookab, Scinde, *Burnes*; also Pilyo, *Blyth.*

Tswon-goungphyoo, Arracan, *Blyth.*

Lang-bondol, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

Ulung, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. c. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

d. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. f. g. Presented by Dr. Horsfield.

h. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

i. j. k. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

" The manners, mode of life, &c. of this bird are similar to those of the Kite, being much on the wing, sailing over tanks, paddy-fields, and rivers, at a moderate height, and with a flight like that of the Kite, but perhaps with more frequent motion of its wings. Mr. Hodgson says ' it quests like Circus.' This I have only seen in wooded country (in Travancore), and then its flight was higher, and not nearly so regular. I may also remark that its squeal is very similar to that of the Kite. Mr. Hodgson also says ' it lives chiefly on insects.' From my own observations, made chiefly in the Carnatic, where it is very common, I should say it prefers aquatic food. It may frequently be observed to carry off a fish from the surface of the water; but I never saw it dip under. It also feeds much on crabs from tanks and paddy-fields, also on frogs and various aquatic in-

sects, and occasionally carries off a dead or wounded snipe or other bird, and even carrion, and, it is also credibly said, young birds, chickens, and pigeons; though I have not myself witnessed it. I have, though very rarely, seen it whip an insect off a tree or standing grain; this, and its food generally, if not heavy, it often devours in the air like the common Kite, or seated on the edge of a tank or river, or bank of a paddy-field. It partakes very greedily of the small fish so generally dried by the poor on the coast, and I have repeatedly seen it catch one thrown up in the air for that purpose by a native. From this we must conclude that it varies its food according to opportunity, but undoubtedly it prefers the neighbourhood of water, and aquatic food, as crabs, frogs, and fish, when procurable. It is, as is well known, sacred to Vishnu."—(Jerdon, Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 72.)

Colonel Sykes states: " It is seen constantly passing up and down rivers at a considerable height, but prepared to fall at an instant on its prey. Usually it seizes while on the wing, but occasionally dips entirely under water, appearing to rise again with difficulty. It is quite a mistake to suppose it feeds on carrion. I examined the contents of the stomach and craw of many specimens, and always found fish, and fish only, excepting on one occasion, when a crab was met with. Sexes alike. The female lays two large white eggs." —(P. Z. S. (1832), p. 78.)

Mr. Blyth also states: " A very common and conspicuous species, abundant along the rivers, and generally observed near water. Has a peculiar strange bleating cry."—(Ann. Nat. Hist. XII. p. 91.)

" It is very common in the Bay of Batavia, where it feeds on fishes."—(Horsfield.)

" Europeans have given this bird the appellation of Brahminy Kite, which originates in having observed that the Hindoos attach superstitious ideas to it. Among the Mahomedans there is a prevalent notion that when two armies are about to engage, the appearance of one of these birds over either party, prognosticates victory to that side. It is, perhaps, possible that there may be something like migration in the habits of this bird. I have noticed that at some periods of the year it is more common than at others; in the cold season it abounds, while in the rains it is rarely met with."—(Pearson, Journ. A. S. Beng. X. p. 629.)

V. BUTEONINÆ.

Genus Buteo, *Cuv.*, *Anat. Comp.* 1, *Tab. Sec. Cl. des Ois.* (1799).

Buteogallus, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 83 (1831).

Pæcilopternis, *Kaup*, *Isis* (1847), *p.* 329.

70. ***BUTEO AUGUR***, *Rüppell Sp.*

Falco augur, *Rüpp.*, *Faun. Abyss. p.* 38, *t.* 16.

Buteo augur, *Kaup*, *Mus. Senckenb.* (1845), *p.* 261. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 11; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 33. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 19.

Falco hydrophilus, *Rüpp.*, *Faun. Abyss. p.* 39, *t.* 17.

The N. African Buzzard.

Gedakede, Abyssinia, *Rüppell.*

Goodie Goodie, Abyssinia, *Salt.*

A. B. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Dr. Rüppell explains the specific name of this bird in the following remarks on its habits. "The principal nourishment of this Falcon consists of small birds and bats; the latter it pursues chiefly on their being roused from their retreats by conflagrations of dry grass plains, or by the noise occasioned by the march of large masses of men; and they have frequently been observed to soar aloft before (*vorauscheveben*) armies or caravans. This has, probably, been the cause that the Abyssinians ascribe to the *Buteo augur* a peculiar gift of prognostication (*prognosticationsame guba*, the faculty of augury) which has already been recorded by Salt. But the assertion of that author, that the inhabitants will not allow one of these birds to be killed, is not confirmed by my personal observation."—(Rüppell, Faun. Abyssinica, p. 38.)

"The Abyssinians entertain a singular superstition respecting this bird. When they set out on a journey and meet with one of them, they watch it very carefully, and draw good or bad omens from its motions. If it sit still, with its breast towards them until they have passed, it is a peculiarly good sign, and everything is expected to go on well during the course of the journey. If its back be turned towards them, it is considered an unpropitious sign, but not sufficiently so as to create alarm; but if it should fly away hastily on their approach, some of the most superstitious among

them will immediately return back to their homes, and wait till a more favourable opportunity for commencing their expedition occur. From this circumstance, and the resemblance of its form to those so frequently met with among the hieroglyphics in Egypt, I am led to suspect that this species may answer to the sacred hawk of that country which was venerated by the ancient inhabitants."—(Salt's Travels in Abyssinia, App. p. 42.)

"One of the most common birds in Abyssinia. Never found anything but locusts in its stomach. Is very inactive and slow in its movements."—(Dr. Roth's MS. Report.)

71. *BUTEO RUFINUS*, *Rüpp. Sp.*

Falco rufinus, *Rüpp., Zool. Atlas, p.* 40, *t.* 27.

Buteo rufinus, *Kaup, Isis* (1847), *p.* 336. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 11; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 33. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 39. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 28. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 18.

Buteo canescens, *Hodgs., Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 180.

Buteo longipes, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 75.

Nasal Falcon, *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 169.

Long-legged Buzzard, *Jerd.*

Canescent Buzzard, *Hodgs.*

CHUHA-MAR ("Rat-killer"), Hind., *Jerd. Blyth.*

ABU JERAYDI (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

a. Lower Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

"This is certainly a rare bird," remarks Mr. Jerdon. "I have hitherto only seen it near Jaulnah, perched on low trees or on the ground, in fields or near water, and taking a low and short flight to another similar perch. In the stomach of the specimen I shot there was a *Gryllotalpa* (cricket). Mr. Elliott, who met with this species only in Guzrat, says: "This bird evidently preys on the field-rats which abound in the sandy soil of this province. He is seen sitting on low trees or bushes over the rat-burrows, and, watching his opportunity, darts down on his victim. In the stomach of one were the exuviæ of a rat (*Arvicola*) and a large beetle."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 76.)

According to Mr. Hodgson, "These birds are very common in the central and northern hilly regions of Nepal, but I never," he remarks, "procured one from below. It adheres to the woods when the crops are up; but, after harvest, comes into the open country, and is perpetually seen perched on a clod, and looking out for snakes, which constitute its chief food. It also preys on rats and mice, and on quails, snipes, and partridges; but is reduced to take the birds on the ground. I have seen it, however, make a splendid stoop at a quail, which, after being flushed, chanced to alight on a bare spot, so as to be visible to the bird as he followed it with his eye on the wing and marked it settle. Teal and even ducks are frequently slain by our bird in the same way. If he can perceive them take wing, even at half a mile's distance, he is up with them in an instant, and is sure to capture them, unless they are under cover in a moment after they touch the earth."—(Hodgs., Beng. Sport. Mag. (1836), p. 181. Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XII. p. 310.)

Genus BAZA, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. (1836), *p.* 777; VI. *p.* 361.

LOPHOTES, *Less., Tr. d'Orn.* I. *p.* 96 (1831).

LEPIDOGENYS, *J. E. Gray* (1839).

AVICEDA, *Swains., B. W. Afr.* I. *p.* 104 (1837).

HYPTIOPUS, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1841), *p.* 27.

LOPHASTUR, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1842), *p.* 463.

72. *BAZA LOPHOTES*, *Cuv. Sp.*

Falco lophotes, *Cuv. Temm., Pl. Col.* 10.

Baza lophotes, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. B.* (1840), *p.* 4; *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 23; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 40. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 46. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 17.

Aviceda lophotes, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 20.

Falco Lathami, *Gray (nec. Tickell). Griff., An. Kingd.* I. *p.* 30.

Lepidogenys Lathami, *J. E. Gray.*

Buteo cristatus, *Vieill., Ency. Méth. p.* 1221.

Lophotes indicus, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 96.

Baza syama, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 777; VI. *p.* 362.

Falco cristatellus, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilt., MS.* I. *p.* 53.

The Cohy Falcon.

Cohy of the Parbutties and Nawars, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

Syama ("Black"), Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. B. Bengal. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

C. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"These birds are peculiar to the great forests of the lower regions of Nepal, so far as I yet know; habits insectivorous."—(Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng. V. p. 778.)

Mr. Blyth remarks: "A beautiful pair of this bird (male and female) procured alive, and which had the power of erecting their crest quite vertically."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XII. p. 166.)

73. *BAZA JERDONI, Blyth Sp.*

Lophastur Jerdoni, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 464.

Baza Jerdoni, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 18.

a. b. Drawings of young and adult. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

Genus Pernis, *Cuv., Règ. An.* I. *p.* 322 (1817).

74. *PERNIS CRISTATA, Cuv.*

Pernis cristata, *Cuv., Règ. An.* I. *p.* 335, *t.* 3, *f.* 4. *Jerd., Madr. J. L. S.* X. *p.* 73. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 24; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 42. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 46. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 18. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 20.

Falco ptilorhynchus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 44.

Pernis maculosa, *Less., Voy. de Bel. Zool.* I. *p.* 223.

Pernis Elliottii, *Jameson, New Phil. Journ. Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 74.

Pernis bharatensis, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

The Crested Honey Buzzard, *Jerd.*

SHAHUTELA (from Shahud, "honey"), Hind., *Jerd.*

MADHAVA (from Madhu, "honey"), Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Royle.

b. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"I have only met with this bird in the jungles of the western coast and Neilgherries. It is by no means common. I occasionally saw it seated on a tree, alternately raising and depressing its peculiarly-formed crest, and on the Neilgherries frequently saw it questing diligently backwards and forwards over the dense woods there. I procured a female at the foot of the Conoor pass, and a male on the summit of the hills. Their usual flight is rather slow, but I once observed one flying much more rapidly than in general, with a continued motion of its wings, and every now and then attempting to hover, which it did with its wings turned very obliquely upwards. This seemed a great exertion to it, and was very clumsily performed. In the stomach of the female I shot, was a soft green mass, which looked like vegetable matter, but which was, probably, the half-digested remains of green caterpillars. In the stomach of the male there was a large quantity of pure honey. (Mr. Elliott found the hair of a rat in the stomach of one; in another, ants, wax, and honey.) The female contained an egg ready for expulsion, which was very different in colour from that of the English Honey-Buzzard figured in the 'Naturalist's Library,' and closely resembled that of the common European Kite."—(Jerd., Madr. J. L. S. X. p. 78.)

Fam. III. STRIGIDÆ, *Leach.*

Subfam. I. NOCTUINA, *Vigors.*

Genus ATHENE, *Boie, Isis* (1822), *p.* 549.

NOCTUA, *Sav., Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 105.

CARINE, *Kaup, Nat. Syst. der Eur. Thier. p.* 29 (1829).

NYCTIPETES, *Swains., Class. of Birds*, II. *p.* 218 (1837).

NINOX, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1837), *p.* 364.

75. *ATHENE BRAMA*, *Temm. Sp.*

Strix brama, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 68.

Athene brama, *G. R. Gray*, *List of Birds*, *B. M.* (1840), *p.* 50; *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 34; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* *p.* 87. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep.* *p.* 49. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 39. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 39.

Noctua brama, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* (1829), I. *p.* 346.

Noctua indica, *Frankl.*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1831), *p.* 115. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 82. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 91.

Athene indica, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 457.

Noctua tarayensis, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 369; *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 175.

The Indian Owl.

PEENGLAH, Mahratta, *Sykes*.

OOLOO, Hind., CHOOGHD, Persian.

KATORIA PECHAK, Beng.

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

f. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

g. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Numerous in the Dukhun, and found in families of four or five. An exceedingly noisy bird, frequently heard chattering during the daytime in dense trees. Mice and beetles were found in the stomach. The Mahrattas have a superstition respecting this species; and a class of persons, called from it Peengleh, live on the credulity of the people by pretending to consult it and predict events."—(Colonel Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc. (1832), p. 82.)

Mr. Jerdon also gives the following remarks of this bird: "This little Owl is extremely abundant in Southern India, and is often very annoying from its familiar and noisy habits. It generally roosts during the day in large trees, but frequently also in the eaves of houses or under the roof; and though it is most active and noisy during the night-time, feeding then, yet it is often very noisy during

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the day, uttering its harsh squabble, three or four joining in chorus at the same time. Its usual cry is something like 'jukl-jukl-jukl,' repeated very quickly. About sunset it usually sallies forth from its roosting-place to feed. Its chief food is beetles and other insects, but it occasionally captures mice. It takes insects sometimes on the wing, or snaps one off the ground or the trunk of a tree during its low undulating flight, which is generally short, but at times prolonged to some distance over the plain. In some parts of the country it is supposed to have the power of divination."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 91.)

76. *ATHENE CUCULOIDES*, *Vigors Sp.*

Noctua cuculoides, *Vigors*, *Proc. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 8. *Gould*, *Cent. of Birds*, *t.* 4.

Athene cuculoides, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 921; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 38. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 34; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 87. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 49. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 40.

Noctua auribarbis, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 369.

The Himalaya Owl.

D'ZEE-GWET, Arracan, *Blyth.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. Arracan. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This is also very common, and much persecuted and even frequently killed by the Crows."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. X. p. 921.)

77. *ATHENE BRODIEI*, *Burton Sp.*

Noctua Brodiei, *Burt.*, *Proc. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 152.

Athene Brodiei, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 163; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 40. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 35; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 88. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 50. *Hutton*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *part* II. *p.* 5. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 40.

Noctua tubiger, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 175.

Athene badia, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Brodie's Owlet.

a. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This pretty little Owl is exceedingly common in the Himalayas in the neighbourhood of Mussoorie and Simla, and may be heard at nightfall uttering its monotonous but not unmusical whistle of two notes oft-times repeated. It nidificates in hollow trees without any preparation of a nest. On the 11th May, 1848, I found three young ones and an egg just ready to hatch, in a hole of a wild cherry-tree. The egg was nearly round and pure white, but being broken I could take no measurement of it. The young ones were clothed in a soft and pure white down. The old female remained in the hole while we cut into the tree, and allowed herself to be captured."—(Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. part II. p. 5.)

78. *ATHENE CASTANOPTERA*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Strix castanoptera, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 140. *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 98. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 354.

Athene castanoptera, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 164. *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* *p.* 88. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 40.

Strix spadicea, *Reinw.*, *Temm. Pl. Col.* 98.

The Chestnut-winged Owl, *Lath.*

Blo-watu, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

79. *ATHENE RADIATA*, *Tickell Sp.*

Strix radiata, *Tickell*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 572.

Athene radiata, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 281; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 39. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 40.

Strix erythroptera, *Gould*, *Proc. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 136.

Athene erythroptera, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 34; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* *p.* 88. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep.* *p.* 49.

Noctua perlineata, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 369.

Strix cuculoides, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 91.

Athene undulata, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 457.

JUNGLEE CHOOGHD, Hind., *Jerd.*

CHOTA KAL-PECHAK, Beng., *Blyth.*

CHOOGHD, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. China. From Reeves's Collection.

B. Assam. From Griffith's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

Mr. Tickell remarks: "Very common in the thickly-wooded parts of the Jungle Mehals, selecting the largest trees for its abode, from whence it keeps up its clamorous cries the greater part of the day. It is active, frolicsome, and diurnal, and feeds on insects."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. II. p. 572.)

"It frequents lofty trees, and flies about actively in the daytime, at least when disturbed. I have generally found it single; rarely in small flocks. It feeds on various large insects, chiefly coleopterous."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 91.)

80. *ATHENE SCUTULATA, Raffles Sp.*

Strix scutulata, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 280.

Athene scutellata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds.* I. *p.* 35; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 89. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 50.

Ninox scutellatus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 312; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 38.

Strix hirsuta, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 289.

Athene hirsuta, *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 41.

Strix lugubris, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 572. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 87.

Ninox lugubris, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 457.

Ninox nipalensis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 364.

Ninox Jeridius, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Athene malayensis, *Eyton, An. N. H.* (1845), *p.* 228.

Strix hirsuta japonica, *Schleg., Faun. Japon. t.* 9, *B.*
Strix infausta, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton's MS.* I. *p.* 57.
The Brown Wood-Owl, *Tickell.*
The Hairy Owl, *G. R. Gray.*
KAL PECHAK, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*
CHOOGHD BESRUH, Hind., *id. Jerd.*
KHENG-BOOP, Arracan, *Blyth.*
RAJA WALI, Malayan, *Blyth.*

A. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

b. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Inhabits the retired parts of the thickest jungle, coming towards the edges and open parts at night. It is completely nocturnal, and in a calm moonlight night, its incessant cries are heard to a great distance, resembling strongly those of a strangling cat. Mr. Elliot says: 'when seized, it cries like a child.' "—(Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng. II. p. 572.)

"The natives consider this bird as very unfortunate, and when one of them cries near a house, the inhabitants go out with lights, to which it has a great aversion, and drive it away. The cry resembles greatly that of a hare when caught by the hounds. When irritated, it raises its feathers considerably."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. I. p. 57.)

Subfam. II. BUBONINA, *Vigors.*

Genus EPHIALTES, *Keyserling et Blasius* (1840).

SCOPS, *Sav., Des. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 105 (1809).

81. *EPHIALTES SCOPS, Linn. Sp.*

Strix scops, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 129. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 324.
Ephialtes scops, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 38;

Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p. 95. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 51. *Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *part* II. *p.* 4.

Strix zorca, *Cetti, Uc. di Sardegn. p.* 60.

Scops zorca, *apud Bonap. C. G. Av. p.* 47.

Scops Aldrovandi, (*Ray*) *Flem. Brit. An. p.* 57, *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 36.

Scops ephialtes, *Sav., Desc. de l'Egyp. H. N.* I. *p.* 107.

Scops pennata, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 369.

Scops malayanus, *A. Hay.*

Ephialtes spilocephalus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 8.

The Scops Eared Owl, *Lath.*

A. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This Owl occurs on the Himalaya in the neighbourhood of Mussoorie, at an elevation of five thousand feet, and nidificates in hollow trees, laying three pure white eggs, of a rounded form, on the rotten wood, without any preparation of a nest. Diameter of egg, $1\frac{3}{16} \times 1$ in. The nest was found on the 19th of March."—(Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. part II. p. 4.)

82. *EPHIALTES SUNIA, Hodgs. Sp.*

Scops sunia, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 175; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 369. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 41. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 182. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 38. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 48.

The Golden Scops, *Hodgs.*

The Cusial Eared Owl, *Hodgs.*

Red Scops Owl, *Jerd.*

Chooghd Cusial or Sunya Cusyal, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

Chitta Gooba, Telinga, *Jerd.*

A. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. Drawing. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

"Habits nocturnal. Lives in the interior of woods."—(Hodgs., As. Res. XIX. p. 176.)

"This Owl appears to be widely distributed through India. Feeds chiefly on insects."—(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

83. *EPHIALTES LEMPIJI*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Strix Lempiji, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 140. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 323.

Ephialtes Lempiji, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 38; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 96. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 51.

Scops Lempiji, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 36. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 47.

Strix noctula, *Reinw.* *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 99.

Scops javanicus, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 107. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 89.

Scops lettia, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 176; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 369. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 181.

Scops lettoides, *Jerd.* *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 182.

Scops griseus, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* (1844).

The Lempiji Owl, *Lath.*

LEMPIJI, Java, *Horsf.*

THARKAVI CHOOGHD or LATTYA CUDYAL, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. B. and Drawing. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

C. and Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

d. e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. Malacca, *g.* Assam. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

h. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

84. *EPHIALTES RUFESCENS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Strix rufescens, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 140. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 354.

Otus mantis, *Müller et Schlegel*, *Faun. Jap. p.* 25.

Ephialtes mantis, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 38.

Scops Lempiji, *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 47.

The Rufescent Owl, *Lath.*

KOKKO-BLO, Java, *Horsf.*

A. and Drawing. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Genus BUBO, *Sibbald* (1684). *Cuv., Règ. Anim.* I. (1817).

ASIO, *Briss., Orn.* I. *p.* 477 (1760).

HELIAPTEX, *Swains., Class. B.* II. *p.* 217 (1837).

URRUA et HUHUA, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1837), *pp.* 362, 372.

MESOMORPHA et ETOGLAUX, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1841), *p.* 28.

85. *BUBO MAXIMUS*, *Sibbald.*

Strix bubo, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 131. *Lath., Hist.* I. *p.* 300.

Bubo maximus, (*Sibb.*) *Flem., Brit. An. p.* 57. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 37; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 98. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 34.

Bubo europæus, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 115, *t.* 17, *f.* 1.

Bubo atheniensis, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 209.

Bubo atheniensis, (*Aldrov.*) *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 48.

Bubo albus, *Daud., Tr. d'Orn.* II. *p.* 210.

The Great Eared Owl, *Lath.*

HAAMEH (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

a. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

86. *BUBO ORIENTALIS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Strix orientalis, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 140.

Bubo orientalis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 37; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 100. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 50. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 34. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 49.

Strix sumatrana, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 279.

Strix strepitans, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 174; 229, *juv.*

Huhua nipalensis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 362; *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 172.

Huhua pectoralis, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 89, *t.* 1.

The Oriental Owl.

HUHU and HUHU CHIL, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

OOMAN, Malabar, *Jerd.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

Mr. Hodgson says this bird "tenants the interior of umbrageous woods, and by reason of the feeble light penetrating them even at noonday, it is enabled to quest subdiurnally in such situations. It preys on pheasants, hares, rats, snakes, and sometimes on the fawns of the Ratwa (*Cervulus moschatus*) and Ghoral (*Nemorhedus goral*)."—(As. Res. XIX. p. 173.)

Mr. Jerdon also remarks: "I found this powerful and splendid Owl in the dense and lofty forests of Malabar. It is chiefly nocturnal, issuing forth to the more open spaces about dusk. I was informed by an intelligent native that it feeds on various mammalia, and also on fish, and that it will dive to some depth for these. The stomach of the only specimen I procured was empty. It had just perched on a large palmyra palm overlooking a tank. It utters a low moaning cry at intervals."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 90.)

87. *BUBO LACTEUS, Temm. Sp.*

Strix lactea, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 4.

Bubo lacteus, *Cuv., Règ. An.* (1829), I. *p.* 344. *Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 12. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 37; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 99. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 49.

The Pale Eared Owl.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

88. *BUBO BENGALENSIS, Franklin Sp.*

Otus bengalensis, *Frankl., Proc. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 115. *Sykes, Proc. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 81; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 420. *Gould, Cent. Birds, t.* 3.

Bubo bengalensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 37; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 100. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 50. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 35. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 49.

Urrua bengalensis, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 87.

Bubo cavearius, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 169.

Urrua cavearia, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 372.

Hole-haunting Eared Owl, *Hodgs.*

GHOOGHOO, Hind., *Jerd.*

GOOBUR, Mahrattas, *Sykes.*

HOKRA CHEEL, Doon, *Hon. F. J. Shore.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

d. N. India. Presented by the Reverend F. W. Hope.

"The Googoo is the most abundant and most universally-spread of the large Owls of India. In the Carnatic it frequents rocky barren hills chiefly, where several may often be seen seated even for some hours after sunrise. In the Deccan it frequents rocky ravines, banks of rivers, and holes in the steep sides of the precipitous trap hills; also often found about old buildings, forts, and walls. On the Neilgherries it is, however, found in the dense woody glens. Though partially diurnal, it chiefly preys during the night: its chief food is rats and lizards; occasionally birds, crabs, and frequently large locusts. I have had a pair of this species, male and female, in my possession. Their usual cry is a single loud, clear, and prolonged hoot. I occasionally at night heard them utter a low indistinct strangling sort of cry. They vomit bones and feathers in the form of a pellet. When alarmed, they hiss, and make a loud snapping noise with their bills. If a dog or other animal approaches, they lower the head almost to the ground, erecting the whole of the feathers of the body, and spreading out their wings to their full extent. These, from the stooping position of the bird, are nearly vertical, almost touching the ground with their upper edge, and from their extent this bird presents a formidable front to an intruder. Their egrets certainly seem connected with their exalted sense of hearing, being generally raised whilst in the act of listening. They are also erect during sleep, at which time the wings are also occasionally brought forward."—(Jerdon, Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 87.)

"This bird, when disturbed, flies freely and strongly in the broad glare of day, and though it is not properly a diurnal quester, yet it commences operations long before dark, and by carrying them on in the open country. Its habitation is sometimes in a hole or burrow in a bankside (in which they always breed), and sometimes their domicile consists merely of a perch upon the stunted trees growing from rocky declivities. It breeds in March, and the young, as soon as fledged, resemble their parents: the brood consists invariably of two of them."—(Hodgson, As. Res. XIX. p. 170.)

Colonel Sykes, also, remarks: "Very common in the Dukhun, and generally found on the open rocky plains. A whole rat (the tail hanging out of the mouth, and the head and most part of the body in the stomach and partly decomposed) was found in one bird; another had a crab; a third a bird (*Pastor*); but the usual food appeared to be rats."—(Proc. Zool. Soc. (1832), p. 81.)

The Honourable F. J. Shore gives the following notes: "Builds in trees, the nest being composed of large and small sticks, the female laying two large eggs mottled with black, reddish-brown, and white. Its native name in the Doon is Hokra Cheel, the natives considering it among the Cheel or Kite genus, and affirming that it is strong enough, and does, in fact, attack and kill wild cats."—(Gould, Cent. of Himal. Birds.)

89. *BUBO COROMANDA*, *Lath. Sp.*

Strix coromanda, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 53; *Hist.* I. *p.* 310. *G. and H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *p.* 20.

Bubo coromander, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 37; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 100. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 51. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 49.

Urrua coromandra, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 373.

Urrua umbrata, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 180; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 35.

The Coromandel Eared Owl, *Lath.*

A. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

d. Drawing (umbrata, *Blyth*). From Edward Blyth, Esq.

Genus KETUPA, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 114 (1831).

CULTRUNGUIS, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1836), *p.* 363.

90. *KETUPA JAVANENSIS*, *Less.*

Strix ketupa, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 141.

Scops ketupa, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* I. *p.* 347.

Ketupa javanensis, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 114. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 38; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 101. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 37. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 45.

Strix ceylonensis, *apud Lath. et Temm.*, *nec. Gmel. Pl. Col.* 74.

The Ketupa Owl, *Lath.*

BLO-KETUPA, Java, *Horsf.*

TAMBA or KETOMBO RATANAPYE, HANTA, BURONG PELOW, Malayan, *Blyth.*

A. *b. c.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

91. *KETUPA FLAVIPES*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Cultrunguis flavipes, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 364, *t.* 26.

Ketupa flavipes, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 38; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 101. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 52. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 37. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 45.

The Yellow-footed Cultrunguis, *Hodgs.*

NOK-HOAK, Siam, *Finlayson.*

a. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

B. *c.* Himalaya. From W. Griffith's Collection.

" This species is common in the several regions of Nepal, notwithstanding the great diversity of climate. They fly well by day, and were constantly found on the banks of rivers. I have procured specimens with the stomach full of fish; and they also prey on crabs. Their weight is about three and a half pounds. These birds moult once a year, between June and October inclusive; they breed in February and March.

The intestinal canal is from three and a half to four feet long; very thickly coated throughout; considerably wider above than below, and furnished with two thin cæca from three to four inches long, which are situated near the anal extremity of the canal, and widened considerably at their distad end. The stomach is rounded, considerably and equally thickened in its coats, and provided with a toughish and rugose lining, which is easily separated. The coats do not consist of proper muscle, but of a substance between gland and cartilage, for which I know no name, commonly as it occurs. The succentorial stomach is purely glandular, with soft papillated lining, not distinguishable from the body of the organ; the points of the papillæ being in fact mere excretory pores, directly in contact with the secreting substance." — (Hodgson, Journ. A. S. Beng. V. p. 365.)

"This is a heavy, clumsy bird, but very powerful. It is usually seen on the wing in the twilight. It is common in the Indian islands and at Siam.

"There is scarce any substance in the animal or vegetable kingdom which the Ultra-Gangetic nations do not apply to medical purposes, a practice which the Siamese would appear to have adopted from the Chinese, who have carried this singular fancy to the greatest length.

"The skull of this bird is held in considerable estimation as a medicine in small-pox, and chiefly to check and to alleviate the itching sensation which takes place in the curative stage. For this purpose, the head is rubbed upon a stone with water, which, thus impregnated, is received into a vessel, from which an attendant spurts a quantity of it on the body from time to time."—(Finlayson's MS. Notes.)

92. *KETUPA CEYLONENSIS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Strix ceylonensis, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 287.

Ketupa ceylonensis, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 38; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 101. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 51. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 37. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 44.

Strix Leschenaultii, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 20.

Ketupa Leschenaultii, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 114. *Sykes*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 82.

Cultrunguis Leschenaultii, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 90.

Strix Hardwickii, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 31.

Strix dumeticola, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 571.

Cultrunguis nigripes, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 364.

Strix hutum, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 56.

The Large Horned Wood-Owl, *Jerd.*

Ambai ka Ghooghoo, also Ooloo, Hind., *Jerd. Blyth.*

U'tum, Beng., *Blyth. Hamilton.*

Teedook, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. B. Madras. From Wight's Collection.
c. Afghanistan. From W. Griffith's Collection.
d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
e. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.
f. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

Mr. Hodgson applies the habits of the preceding species to this also, and Mr. Jerdon also says: "This powerful bird is generally spread throughout India, though far from being common; it frequents chiefly the more wooded districts, though also found in topes and avenues in open country. It is partly diurnal. Its voice is a loud and harsh hollow laugh."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 90.)

Lieutenant Tickell remarks on the habits of this bird: "Frequents the thickest jungle, in deep retired dells, between high rocks or scarped hills, perching low, and passing the mid-day in the centre of some impervious thicket. It is, however, partially diurnal, and easily flushed in the brightest day, when it flies heavily over the underwood to a short distance, and drops headlong into the first convenient bush. Towards twilight, it emerges from its concealment, and may be observed seated with great majesty on the summit of some granite boulder, on the side of a hill overlooking the surrounding jungle. Its voice is hoarse and hollow, and, connected with the gloomy scene and hour in which it is heard, the repulsive laugh in which it occasionally vents its notes, 'Haw, Haw, Haw, Ho!' cannot fail to strike a fanciful listener with unpleasing associations."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. II. p. 571.)

Subfam. III. ASIONINA, *Vigors.*

Genus Otus, *Cuv.*, *Comp. Anat.* I. *Tab. Class. des Ois.* (1797-1800).

Brachyotus, *Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1837), *p.* 10.

Nyctalops, *Wagl.*, *Isis* (1832), *p.* 1221.

Asio, *Strickl.*

93. *OTUS VULGARIS*, *Flem.*

Strix otus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 134. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 311.

Otus vulgaris, *Flem.*, *Brit. An. p.* 60. *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 369. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 40; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 105. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 52. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 50.

Asio otus, *apud Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 35.

The Long-Eared Owl, *Lath.*

a. Khooner. From W. Griffith's Collection.

b. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

94. *OTUS BRACHYOTUS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Strix brachyotus, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 289.

Otus brachyotus, *Boie*, *Isis* (1822), *p.* 549. *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 369. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 86. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 40; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 107. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 52.

Asio brachyotus, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 35.

Brachyotus palustris, *Gould*, *apud Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 51.

The Short-Eared Owl, *Lath.*

Chota Ghooghoo, Hind., *Jerd.*

Ypepellagha (Arabic), Babylon, *Jones.*

A. Bengal. From Blagrave's Collection.
b. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.
d. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

Mr. Jerdon says, this bird "frequents long grass on the open plains, and is occasionally flushed when beating for florikin."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 86.)

95. *OTUS MACULOSUS*, *Vieill. Sp.*

Strix maculosa, *Vieill.*, *N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* VII. 44.
Otus maculosus, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 109. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 40; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 106.
Bubo maculosa, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 49.
Strix africana, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 50.
Otus africanus, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* (1822), I. *p.* 341. *Rüpp.*, *Syst. Uebers*, *p.* 12.
Bubo africana, *Boie*, *Isis* (1826), *p.* 976.
The Spotted Eared Owl.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Subfam. IV. STRIGINÆ, *Vigors.*

Genus Pholidus,* *Is. Geoffr.*, *Ann. des Sci. Nat.* XXI. *p.* 201.

96. *PHOLIDUS BADIUS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Strix badia, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 139; *Zool. Res. in Java*, *t.* 36. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 353. *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 318.
Pholidus badius, *Is. Geoffr. Ann. des Sci. Nat.* XXI. *p.* 201. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 42; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 110. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 53. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 41. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 55.
The Bay Owl, *Lath.*
Wowo-wiwi or Kalong-wiwi, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. *c*. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

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* Phodilus, *Auct. corrigend.*

"The Wowo-wiwi is rarely met with in Java. It never visits the villages, but resides in the closest forests, which are the usual resort of the tiger. The natives even assert that it approaches this animal with the same familiarity with which the Jallak (*Pastor jalla*, Horsf.) approaches the buffalo, and that it has no dread to alight on the tiger's back. The Wowo-wiwi is never seen in confinement; the few individuals which I obtained were from the closest forests of the district of Pugar, and from the ranges of low hills south of the capital of Surakarta. Like most other species of this family, it is a nocturnal bird."—(Horsfield, Zool. Res. in Java.)

Genus STRIX, *Linn.*, *Syst. Nat.* (1735).

ALUCO, *Flem.*, *Phil. of Zool.* II. *p.* 236 (1822).

HYBRIS, *Nitzsch.*, *Pterylog. p.* 110 (1840).

STRIDULA, *Sel.*, *Longch.* (1842).

GLAUX, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 42 (1851).

97. *STRIX FLAMMEA*, *Linn.*

Strix flammea, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 133. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 355. *Yarrell*, *Brit. Birds*, I. *p.* 133. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 41; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 108. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 55.

Strix guttata, *Brehm.*, *Vœg. Deutschl.* I. *p.* 106, *t.* 7, *f.* 3.

The Common Barn Owl.

a. Babylon. Presented by Commander Jones.

98. *STRIX JAVANICA*, *De Wurmb.*

Strix javanica, *De Wurmb.*, *Licht. Mag.* IV. 2, 10. *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 295. *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 139. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 81 ? *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 85. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 41, *t.* 15; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 109. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 55.

Strix flammea var. ?

DARIS or DERIS, Java, *Horsf.*

SERRAK, of the Malays, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

e. Locality not known.

f. g. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This is distributed over the island of Java. It is, as far as I have observed, the only species of this division which is occasionally found near villages and dwellings. It is not, however, a favourite with the natives. Various superstitious notions are also associated with its visits, and it is considered in many parts of the island as portending evil."—(Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java.)

Colonel Sykes remarks: "One of my specimens was captured alive, while lying on its back on the ground, defending itself against the attacks of a body of crows."—(P. Z. S. (1832), p. 81.)

99. *STRIX CAPENSIS?*

a. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

Subfam. V. SYRNIANA, *Vigors.*

Genus Syrnium, *Savigny, Desc. de l'Egyp. Hist. Nat.* I. *p.* 112 (1809).

Aluco, *Cuv. Kaup, Syst. der Eur. Thier. p.* 45.
Scotiaptex, *Swains., Class. of B.* II. *p.* 216.
Ulula, *Cuv., Règ. An.* (1817), I. *p.* 329.
Bulaca, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 372 (1837).
Meseidus, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 28 (1841).
Ptynx, *Blyth* (1840).

100. *SYRNIUM SINENSE, Lath. Sp.*

Strix sinensis, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 53; *Hist.* I. *p.* 359. *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 21.

Syrnium sinense, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 39; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 105. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 40. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 52.

Bulaca sinensis, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p.* 88.

Strix orientalis, *Shaw* (*nec. Horsf.*), *Gen. Zool.* VII. *p.* 257.

The China Owl, *Lath.*

A. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

b. Himalaya Presented by Dr. Falconer.

c. N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Mr. Jerdon says: " I met with this bird in a tope and some large single trees near Verdupettah. Has a harsh and dissonant cry at night."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 88.)

101. *SYRNIUM INDRANEE, Sykes Sp.*

Strix indranee, *Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 82.

Syrnium indranee, *G. R. Gray, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 104. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 52. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 40. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 51.

Bulaca indranee, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 463.

Bulaca newarensis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 372; *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 168.

Syrnium newarensis, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 39, *t.* 14.

Bulaca monticola, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. No.* XXX. *p.* 167.

The Nepal Owl.

NEWAR, of the Nepalese, *Hodgs.*

A. Bengal. From Bax's Collection.

B. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

Colonel Sykes says this bird " inhabits the woods of the Ghauts, and is rare in the Dukhun."—(Proc. Z. S. (1832), p. 82.)

" These birds are entirely nocturnal. They tenant the interior of woods, and never approach houses. They are common in the central region of Nepal, rare in the northern, and unknown in the southern." —(Hodgs., As. Res. XIX. p. 169.)

102. *SYRNIUM SELO-PUTO*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Strix selo-puto, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 140. *Lath.*, *Hist.* I. *p.* 354.

Syrnium selo-puto, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 39.

Strix pagodarum, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 230.

Selo-puto, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

103. *SYRNIUM NIVICOLUM*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Urrua nivicola, *Hodgs. MS.*

Syrnium nivicolum, *Hodgs. Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 185; XV. *p.* 9; XVI. *p.* 464. *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* *p.* 102. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep.* *p.* 52. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 41. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 51.

A. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

b. Himalaya. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Ordo II. INSESSORES, *Vigors.*

Tribus I. FISSIROSTRES, *Cuv.*

Familia I. MEROPIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Genus Merops, *Linn.*, *S. N.* (1756).

Apiaster, *Briss.*, *Orn.* (1760).

104. *MEROPS VIRIDIS*, *Linn.*

Merops viridis, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 182. *Sykes*, *Proc. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 82; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 421. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. Birds*, I. *p.* 86; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 69. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 53. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep.* *p.* 58. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 162.

Merops orientalis et torquatus, *Lath.*
Merops coromandus, *Lath.*, *var.*
Merops Lamarckii, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* I. *p.* 442.
Merops indicus, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 227. *Blyth*, *An. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 93.
Merops torquatus et ferrugeiceps, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.
The Indian Bee-eater, *Lath.*
HURRIAL and PUTRINGA, Hind., *Jerd.*
BANS-PUTTER ("bamboo-leaf"), Hind., *Blyth.* *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*
MO-NA-GYEE, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
c. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
d. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.
e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.
f. g. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This well-known and common bird is spread in numbers over all India. It generally hunts, like the true fly-catcher, from a fixed station, which is either on the top or upper branch of a high tree, or on the branch of a shrub or hedge, a bare pole, stalk of grain or grass, or some old building. Here it sits looking eagerly around, and on spying an insect, which it can do a long way off, captures it on the wing with a distinct snap of its bill, and then returns to its perch, generally sailing slowly with outspread wings, the coppery burnishing of its head and wings shining conspicuously in the sunbeams. Sometimes it hunts alone, at others in small parties, seated near each other. Frequently it captures one or two insects before it returns to its perch; and in the morning and evening considerable numbers are often seen, sometimes in company with swallows, hawking actively about. The bee-eater also often changes its perch, taking up a fresh one at some distance. It has a peculiar loud, yet rather pleasant whistling note, which it often repeats in the morning and evening when gathered together. In the bare table-land, the Hurrial generally retires to some secluded and jungly district for the purpose of breeding, which it is said to do in holes in

ravines. It sometimes picks an insect off the ground, or off a flower or branch. I have often seen this bird collect towards sunset in small parties on a road, and roll themselves about in the sand and dust, evidently with great pleasure."—(Jerdon, Madr. Journ. XI. p. 227.)

Mr. C. W. Smith, in his MS. Notes, says: "Their time of incubation is the month of June, and for months after they are hatched the whole brood congregate, and swim about with the swiftest and most entire movements through the air, making short dips, and returning to the topmost twig, from which they took flight. During these evolutions, they are busily employed in snapping up the insects."

"The Green Bee-eater has the power of gliding along for some distance without closing its wings, so that its flight consists of two parts,—a rapid commencement in which the wings flap rapidly, and a quick glide with the wings and tail fully expanded. Its motion, especially in this latter position, is extremely elegant."—(Pearson, Journ. A. S. Beng. X. p. 631.)

Mr. Blyth also remarks: "This bird is extremely common, but disappears in the rainy season. It breeds in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, as I have had specimens brought me with eggs ready to lay in the month of March. The general habits of this bird are those of a fly-catcher, but it frequently hawks for insects on the wing, many together, like swallows."—(Ann. Nat. Hist. XII. p. 93.)

105. *MEROPS PHILIPPINUS*, *Linn.*

Merops philippinus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 183. *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 69. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep.* *p.* 57. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 228. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 52.

Merops javanicus, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 171. *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 294. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 86. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 162.

Merops Savignyi, *Temm.*

Merops Daudini, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* I. *p.* 442.

Merops typicus, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

The Philippine Bee-eater.

The Javan Bee-eater, *Lath.*

KACHANGAN, Java, *Horsf.*

BIRI-BIRI or BARAI-BARAI, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

BERRAY BERRAY, Malay, *Eyton.*

BORO-PUTRINGA, Hind., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

BANS-PUTTER, Beng., *Id.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

c. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

d. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

e. Drawing. From Heyne's Collection.

f. Drawing. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

"This bird prefers a well-wooded country, and I have seen it in Goomsoor in open parts of the jungle, and in the west coast occasionally in similar situations. It is almost always found in small parties seated on the tops of high trees, frequently among wet paddy-fields, and in general, perhaps, making a much longer circuit than the last one, capturing several insects before returning to its perch. I have on one or two occasions seen it perched on a low palisade overhanging some water, and every now and then picking an insect off the surface of the water. I once saw an immense flock of them at Caroor, in the Carnatic (Coimbatoor district), and in the beginning of March. There were many thousands of them perched on the lofty trees lining the road there, which sallied forth for half an hour or so, making a great circuit before returning. These birds were most probably what had been spread over great part of that country, now collected to migrate into a more wooded region during the approaching hot season, when insect life is scarce. Like the Hurrial, this has a loud and pleasing sort of whistle, but more full and mellow."—(Jerdon, Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 228.)

106. *MEROPS BADIUS, Gmel.*

Merops badius, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 462. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 86; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 70. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 162.

Merops castaneus, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 273.

Merops sumatranus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 294. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 53.

? Merops Adamsoni, *Levaill.*

The Chestnut Bee-eater.

A. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

107. *MEROPS NUBICUS, Gmel.*

Merops nubicus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 464. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 86; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 71. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 161.

Merops cæruleocephalus, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 274.

Merops superbus, *Penn., Ind. Zool. Supp. p.* 33.

The Blue-headed Bee-eater.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

108. *MEROPS QUINTICOLOR, Vieill.*

Merops quinticolor, *Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XIV. *p.* 20. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 86; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 70. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 229. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 163.

Merops urica, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 172. *Swains., Zool. Ill. n. s. t.* 8.

Merops erythrocephalus, *Lath. apud Blyth, Cat. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 53.

The Pirik Bee-eater.

PIRIK, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. and Drawing. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. Drawing. Ceylon. Mons. E. de Jonville's Collection.

Mr. Jerdon procured a specimen of this bird " at the foot of the Coonoor pass, in dense jungle, and another in an open forest on the Malabar Coast. It pursued insects from a fixed perch, returning after having catched one; was generally observed seated on a low bough, solitary, or two or three together."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 229.)

109. ***MEROPS ÆGYPTIUS, Forsk.***

Merops ægyptius, *Forsk., Faun. Arab.* I. *No.* 2. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 86; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 69. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 161.

Merops persicus, *Pall., Zoogr.* I. *p.* 440. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 52.

The Egyptian Bee-eater.

KHUTHREH, Mesopotamia, *Jones.*

a. b. Mesopotamia. Presented by Commander Jones.

c. d. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

Genus MELITTOPHAGUS, *Boie, Isis* (1828), *p.* 316.

110. ***MELITTOPHAGUS VARIEGATUS, Vieill. Sp.***

Merops variegatus, *Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XIV. *p.* 25.

Melittophagus variegatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 86; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 71.

Merops Sonnini, *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 168.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus NYCTIORNIS, *Swains., Zool. Illust. N. S.* (1831).

ALCEMEROPS, *J. Geoffr., Mém. du Mus.* (1832).

BUCIA, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1836), *p.* 360.

NAPOPHILA, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1841), *p.* 29.

111. ***NYCTIORNIS ATHERTONII, Jard. et Selby Sp.***

Merops Athertonii, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn.* II. *t.* 58.

Nyctiornis Athertonii, *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 155. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 87; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 72. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 58. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* 19. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 164.

Bucia Athertonii, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 922.

Napophila Athertonii, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 104.

Alcemerops Athertonii, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 52.

Nyctiornis cæruleus, *Swains., Class. of Birds*, II. *p.* 333.

Nyctiornis Amherstiana, *Royle's Himal. Bot.* I. *p.* 76.

Bucia nipalensis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 361.

Merops cyanogularis, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 229.

Napophila meropina, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

The Azure-throated Bee-eater.

BUKAY-CHERA, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

PYA-TOO-NGHET, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. and drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

B. Bengal. Presented by John Reeves, Esq.

c. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

Mr. Hodgson, in his remarks on the habits of this bird, says "that they are of rare occurrence, and are solitary woodlanders. They are found in the lower and central regions of Nepal, but seldom or never in the northern. Their food consists of bees and their congeners, but they likewise consume great quantities of scarabæi and their like; they seek the deep recesses of the forests, and there, tranquilly seated on a high tree, watch the casual advent of their prey, and, having seized it, return directly to their station. They are of dull, staid manners, and never quit the deepest recesses of the forest. In the rajah's shooting excursions they are frequently taken alive by the clamorous multitude of sportsmen, some two or more of whom single out a bird, and presently make him captive, disconcerted as he is by the noise. The intestinal canal in this bird is usually about twelve inches long, with cæca of an inch and more in length, placed near to the bottom of it. The stomach is muscular, and of medial subequal thickness. Such, too, is the character of the stomach and intestine in Merops."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. V. p. 361.)

Mr. Jerdon says: "I observed this species several times at the foot of the Coonoor pass of the Neilgherries, in dense and lofty jungle. One time it was alone, at others I observed it in pairs, perching on the tops of the highest trees, and flying before you from tree to tree. I was not fortunate enough to obtain a specimen, owing to their extreme wariness."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 229.)

Captain Boys also informs us, that "this beautiful bird has a

peculiarly wild note, and is very difficult of approach. I never obtained but one specimen, and that was procured at considerable risk, as the khud up which I followed it was a resort for wild animals of all kinds; indeed, while engaged in its pursuit, a leopard set up his hideous snarling from the opposite side of the khud."—(Gould, Birds of Asia.)

Fam. II. HIRUNDINIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Subfam. I. HIRUNDININÆ, *Bonap.*

Genus HIRUNDO, *Linn.*, *S. N.* (1735).

CECROPIS, *Boie, Isis* (1826), *p.* 971.

HERSE, *Less.*, *Compl. Buff.* VIII. *p.* 496 (1837).

112. *HIRUNDO PANAYANA*, *Gmel.*

Hirundo panayana, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 1018. *Shaw's Zool.* X. *p.* 95. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 301.

Hirundo gutturalis, *Scop. apud G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 22. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 117.

Hirundo javanica, *Sparm.*, *Mus. Carl.* IV. *t.* 100. *Shaw*, *Zool.* X. *p.* 101. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 300. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 54. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 57. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 338.

Hirundo jewan, *Sykes*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 83; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 421. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 237.

Hirundo rustica, *Meyen.*, *Nov. Acta Acad. Curiosor.* (1834), *Suppl. t.* 10, *f.* 1.

Hirundo rustica (*Linn.*), *Hutton*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 781. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 197. *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 83, *f.* 2.

The Panayan Swallow, *Lath.*

The Javan Swallow, *Lath.*

A. B. C. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

D. E. *f.* Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

g. Khussuk. From Griffith's Collection.

h. i. Drawings. From Heyne's Collection.

j. Young. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This is perhaps the most generally distributed and abundant of the Indian swallows, being found in all parts of the country, frequenting both the neighbourhood of water, open plains, and gardens: it appears to differ but very slightly from the European swallow. I do not know that it breeds in this country, but think not; and it certainly disappears from some places during the hot season and monsoon. If it does not breed in the north of India, it probably spreads over the north of the Asiatic continent."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. XI. p. 237.)

Captain Thomas Hutton remarks: "I first saw this bird on the wing at Candahar, on the 8th February, 1840, and 5th February, 1841. They are abundant throughout the summer months, and build in the open rooms, in temples, &c. They retire in October. The advent and departure both depend upon the mildness of the seasons, so that they are sometimes later, sometimes earlier than above stated. I have seen them on the wing when the thermometer stood no higher than 36°. On the 8th February, 1840, when I saw the first swallow of that year, there had been hard frost and ice during the night; but the morning was fine and sunshiny. On the 16th of that month, the thermometer stood at 38°, and on the 17th, again at 36°; yet swallows were twittering, and on the wing, coursing after insects, which are abundant at that season. This fact, however, would seem to argue that migration does not take place with these birds so much from a dread of encountering cold, as because their natural food begins to fail them in the autumnal season. But where do they migrate to, for we have them at Candahar precisely at the same seasons as in England? Do they travel to the Eastern Isles, or to the regions of Southern Africa, or where? I have seen another species at Mussoorie also on the wing, on the 20th February, 1842, when frost and ice were on the ground, though the morning was fine and sunshiny."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 781.)

113. *HIRUNDO DAURICA, Linn.*

Hirundo daurica, *Linn., Mant. p.* 528. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 57; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 22.

Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVI. *p.* 118; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 198. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 339.

Hirundo alpestris, *Pall., Zoogr.* I. *p.* 534, *t.* 30, *f.* 2.

Hirundo erythropygia, *Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 83; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 421. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 237.

Hirundo nipalensis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 780.

The Daurian Swallow, *Lath.*

Red-rumped Swallow, *Jerd.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This swallow in general prefers the proximity of jungles. I obtained it in the jungles round the Neilgherries (and also on the summit of the hills), in various other parts of the west coast, and in the Carnatic, at the Tapoor pass. In the northern parts of the table-land, however, I have seen it occasionally in the cold weather only, both in the neighbourhood of water and on dry open plains. It is often seen in the jungles it frequents seated in great numbers on a tree."

Mr. Elliot says: It "flies after insects; and when its mouth is full, sits on a tree to devour them."—(Jerdon, Madr. Journ. XI. p. 237.)

Mr. Hodgson says: "This is the common swallow of the central region of Nepal, a household creature, remaining with us for seven or eight months of the year."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. V. p. 781.)

"This species appeared in millions in two successive years," says Colonel Sykes, "in the month of March, on the parade-ground at Poona: they rested a day or two only, and were never seen in the same numbers afterwards."—(P. Z. S. 1832, p. 83.)

114. *HIRUNDO FILIFERA, Steph.*

Hirundo filifera, *Steph., Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 78. *Sykes, Proc. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 83; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 421. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 58; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 25. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 197. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 338.

Hirundo filicaudata, *Frankl.*, *Proc. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 115; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 263.

Hirundo ruficeps, *Licht.*, *Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p.* 58.

The Wire-tailed Swallow, *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 309, *t.* 113.

Leishra, Hind., *Jerd.*

Ababeel, Saharunpore, *Royle.*

A. B. C. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

d. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This, by far the most elegant of the swallows, is only found towards the more southern portion of the peninsula, about water. In the more northern parts, however, it is more abundant, and generally spread, frequenting not only the neighbourhood of water, but also fields, gardens, and open plains. It is found in small parties of four, six, or more. It breeds in holes of old walls and buildings, generally in the neighbourhood of water, also in wells and bowries, forming a small mud nest, much open at the top. Its long thread-like tail-feathers are only observable at a few yards' distance, and in consequence of this, nine-tenths of the Europeans here are unaware of its existence. It occasionally perches on trees."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 237.)

Colonel Sykes observes: "Very abundant in the Dukhun, and very beautiful, with its thread-like tail-feathers floating behind when in flight."—(P. Z. S. 1832, p. 83.)

115. *HIRUNDO STRIOLATA*, *Temm.*

Hirundo striolata, *Temm. et Schl.*, *Faun. Jap. et Rev. Crit. Ois. Eur. p.* 42. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 58; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 23. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 340.

Cecropis striolata, *Rüpp.*, *Syst. Uebers. t.* 6.

Hirundo abyssinica, *Guer.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1843), *p.* 322.

The Streaked Swallow.

A. B. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus Cotyle, *Boie*, *Isis* (1822), *p.* 550.

Biblis, *Less.*, *Compl. Buff.* VIII. *p.* 495 (1837).

116. *COTYLE RIPARIA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Hirundo riparia, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 344; *Pl. Enl.* 543, *f.* 2.

Cotyle riparia, *Boie*, *Isis* (1822), *p.* 550. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 60; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 29. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 199. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 342.

Cotyle fluviatilis, *Brehm.*, *Væg. Deutschl.* I. *p.* 143, *t.* 10, *f.* 5.

Cotyle microrhynchos, *Brehm.*, *Væg. Deutschl.* I. *p.* 143. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur.* *t.* 58.

The Sand-martin Swallow.

a. b. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

"Frequents rivers and sand-banks; voice loud, harsh, with same intonation as the black partridge."—(Griffith's MS.)

117. *COTYLE RUPESTRIS*, *Scop. Sp.*

Hirundo rupestris, *Scop.*, *Naum. Væg. Deutschl.* *t.* 146, *f.* 1. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 119.

Cotyle rupestris, *Boie*, *Isis* (1826), *p.* 971. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 60; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 29. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep.* *p.* 55. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 198. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 341.

Hirundo rupicola, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 781.

Hirundo inornata, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* XII. *p.* 201; XIII. *p.* 173.

The Crag-Swallow.

A. *b. c.* Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

Mr. Hodgson says: "They inhabit the central and northern regions of Nepal: not migratory; adhere to the mountains, preferring rocky situations."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. V. p. 781.)

118. *COTYLE FULIGULA, Licht. Sp.*

Hirundo fuligula, *Licht., Forst. Desc. Anim. p.* 55.

Cotyle fuligula, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 60; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 29. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 342.

Cotyle paludibula, *Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 22.

The African Crag-Swallow.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

119. *COTYLE SINENSIS, J. E. Gray Sp.*

Hirundo sinensis, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 35, *f.* 3. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 119; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 199.

Cotyle sinensis, *G. R. Gray, Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 30. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 342.

Hirundo brevicaudata, *McClell., Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1839), *p.* 156. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 58.

Hirundo subsoccata et minuta, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

The Small Crag-Swallow.

ABALI, Hind., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 57.

NAKUTI, Beng., *Id.*

A. B. Banks of the Hughly. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

C. and drawing (*H. brevicaudata,* McClell.). Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

D. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"During the cold season, this bird, which seems to have entirely the manners of the *H. riparia,* frequents the sandy banks of the Ganges and its tributary streams. It arrives in October, and disappears in March; breeds in holes formed in abrupt sandy banks."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. II. p. 57.)

Mr. Blyth remarks: "I have found both newly-laid eggs and

young ready to fly in the beginning of December (at Calcutta), and also at the end of February. The nest-holes vary in depth from a foot and a half to considerably more, according as the banks are more or less hard; and the nest itself is composed of dry grass, with occasionally a few feathers in the lining; the eggs are pure white, like those of *H. riparia*."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 119.)

120. *COTYLE CONCOLOR*, *Sykes Sp.*

Hirundo concolor, *Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 83; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 421. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 58. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 119; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 199. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 238.

Cotyle concolor, *Boie, Isis* (1844), *p.* 170. *G. R. Gray, Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 30. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 342.

Biblis concolor, *Less., Compl. Buff.* VIII. *p.* 495.

The Brown Crag-Swallow.

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

Colonel Sykes remarks, "These birds live on the banks of rivers." —(P. Z. S. 1832, p. 83.)

Mr. Jerdon "never observed this swallow in the Carnatic, either in the northern division or west coast, and only towards the more northern portion of the Deccan. It is by no means numerous; it is solitary, frequenting tanks or rivers, and also gardens, fields, and villages. It breeds in the eaves of houses, in high walls, and other buildings."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 238.)

121. *COTYLE CINCTA*, *Bodd Sp.*

Hirundo cincta, *Bodd, Tabl. des Pl. enl. d'Aub. p.* 45.

Cotyle cincta, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 60; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 30.

Hirundo torquata, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 1022. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 342.

The Brown-collared Swallow.

A. B. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Subfam II. CYPSELINÆ, *Bonap.*

Genus Collocalia, *G. R. Gray, List of Genera of Birds, p.* 11 (1840), *and Genera of Birds,* I. *p.* 55.*

Hirundo, *Linn. et al.*

122. *COLLOCALIA NIDIFICA, G. R. Gray.*†

Hirundo fuciphaga, *Thunberg, Act. Holm.* (1772), XXXIII. *p.* 151, *t.* 4. *Shaw, Zool.* X. *p.* 111, *t.* 12.‡

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* Mr. Blyth makes favourable mention of the ground on which the genus *Collocalia* was established by Mr. Gray. See Journ. A. S. Beng. XIV. p. 209.

† In the present case the specific name of Mr. Gray has been adopted (contrary to the rule generally adhered to in this Catalogue) in preference to that of Thunberg, which was founded on an erroneous opinion of the substance with which the nest is constructed.

‡ To Professor Thunberg belongs the credit of having given that specific rank and character to the bird which in the Indian Archipelago constructs the edible nests, the *Hirundo fuciphaga*, Thunb., or *Collocalia nidifica*, of Gray; by which it is clearly distinguished from the *Hirundo esculenta* of Linnæus. The following extract from the "Transactions of the Stockholm Academy" explains his determination.

"In my 'Travels,' vol. III. p. 319, and vol. IV. p. 164, I briefly mentioned the swallow which builds this jelly-like nest in the Tjirraton mountain, in peculiar caves, on the island of Java, which I took for Linnæus's *H. esculenta*, but which I afterwards found, on closer examination, to be an unknown species quite different from the *esculenta;* and since I have not found the same named or described by any Ornithologist, I have thought it worthy of being determined by characters, and described and still more figured, and thereby become fully known to Ornithologists. This species, called *fuciphaga*, builds its nests like *esculenta*, in fissures and clefts of rocks; and they form an excellent (both precious and remunerative) merchandise. Both birds are, at first sight, very like each other, so as to be easily confounded.

"*Hirundo esculenta* of Linn. (Syst. Nat. I. p. 191) is that which Brisson has figured (vol. II. t. 46, f. 2, a.); but that which Rumphius has had drawn in the Herb. Amb. vol. VI. t. 75, f. 3, 4, is my *fuciphaga*. It seems that Rumphius had seen and confounded the two species; that the elder Rumphius in his description meant *H. esculenta*, and his son, who drew the figure, had *H. fuciphaga* for his pattern. The following is the description :—

" ' H. fuciphaga : *supra atra, subtus cinerea, tota immaculata.*

" ' *Hab. in Java, in montium rimis prægrandibus, fere inaccessilibus, ad Tjirraton; et alibi in insulis Moluccanis. Corpus supra atrum, immaculatum, vix nitens;*

Collocalia nidifica, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 55; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 20. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 86. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 343.

Hirundo esculenta, *apud Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 142. *Raffles, id. p.* 315.*

Hirundo esculenta var. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 296, *t.* 112.

Niduli esculenti, *Rumph., Herb. Amb.* (1750), VI. *t.* 74, *f.* 3-4 (*figura nec. descriptio*).

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subtus cinereum vel sordide fuscum seu albidum a gula usque ad basin caudæ; pollices circiter quatuor longum.

" '*Rostrum brevissimum, depressum, apice incurvum, atrum.*

" '*Cauda rotundata, supra infraque atra, tota immaculata, longitudine corporis.*

" '*Alæ atræ, immaculatæ, acutæ, cauda duplo longiores. Pedes nigri, breves.*

" '*Differt ab H. esculenta: cauda tota atra immaculata.*

" ' H. borbonica: *thorace et abdomine unicoloribus, absque maculis.*

" ' H. francica: *cui simillima et cui proxime accedit, quod atra sit, nec solum nigricans supra; quodque major et ad aquas Oceani habitans nidos gelatinosos construat.*'

" *H. esculenta* is especially recognisable by the white specks on the black tail-feathers, and the other bird (*fuciphaga*) wants these spots entirely, the tail-feathers being uniform in colour, which is quite black. Both species are black above, and dirty white beneath."—(Thunberg, Act. Holm. XXXIII. p. 151 (1772).)—Translated from the original Swedish by N. Wallich, Esq., M.D. F.R.S.

* *HIRUNDO ESCULENTA, rectricibus omnibus macula alba notatis, Linn., Syst. Nat. ed.* 10 (1758), *p.* 191. *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 1016.

Hirundo nidibus edulibus, *Bont., Jav. p.* 66.

Niduli esculenti, *Rumph., Herb. Amb.* VI. *p.* 183 (*exclus. fig.*).

La Salangane, *Buff., H. N.* VI. *p.* 682.

The other synonyms cited by Linnæus have no authority but that of Bontius. At the period of the publication of the tenth edition of the " Systema Naturæ," the only authority for the specific character of Linnæus, was that of Rumphius above cited:—*seque caudæ plumæ separantur alba conspicitus macula.*

Brisson's Ornithology, which was published in 1760, gives the character of the *Hirundo riparia cochinchinensis:—Hirundo superne nigricans, inferne albida, rectricibus nigricantibus, apice albis.* This rests entirely on the drawing and description of M. Poivre.

At the present period no authentic specimens of the *Hirundo esculenta*, as described by Linnæus, as far as has been ascertained, appear to exist in modern museums. It requires, therefore, further observations to determine whether the *H. esculenta* described by Linnæus be really a distinct species, or a variety vaguely and incorrectly indicated, while the faithfulness of M. Poivre's drawing is questioned by modern Ornithologists.

Bontius gives no description of the bird.

De Nidis hirundinum edulibus, *Bont., Jav.* (1656), *p.* 66, *chap.* XIII. *Ray, Syn. Meth. Av.* I. *p.* 72 (1713). *Willughby, Orn. p.* 157 (1727). *Olear., Mus.* XXV. *t.* 14, *f.* 5-6. *Du Halde,* II. *p.* 302. *Klein, Av. p.* 84, *No.* 7 (1750).

Hirundo maritima, *Camel, Phil. Trans.* (1702), XXIII. *p.* 1396, *No.* 36.

Hirundo brevirostris, *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 155. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 548.

Hirundo unicolor, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 238.

Cypselus unicolor, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XIII. *p.* 173. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 212.

Cypselus concolor, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.*, XI. *p.* 886; XIV. *p.* 209.

Small Grey Swallow, *Staunton, Emb. to China,* I. *p.* 288.

Esculent Swallow, *Lath.*

SARONG-BURONG, *Rumphius.*

LAYONG LAYONG, *Marsden, Hist. Sumat. p.* 141.

JENWA, JENIKU, vulgò JENS, Japan, *Kæmpfer, Amæn. p.* 833.

LAWET, Java, *Horsf.*

WAHALÆNA, Ceylon, *Blyth.*

A. B. C. and nests. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

D. and Drawing (*H. brevirostris,* McClell.). Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

E. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

123. *COLLOCALIA LINCHI, n. Sp.*

Hirundo fuciphaga, *apud Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 143. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 292.

Collocalia fuciphaga, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 55; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. part* II. *p.* 21. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 548; XV. *p.* 22; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 86. *Rev. P. Barbe, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 363.

Linchi Swallow.

LINCHI, Java, *Horsf.*

A. adult, B. young and nest. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

The earliest notice in works on natural history of a species of Hirundo producing the so-called edible birds'-nests, is given by Bontius in the "Historia Naturalis Indiæ Orientalis," published in the year 1658, chapter XIII., *de Nidis Hirundinum edulibus.*

About half a century later, the same subject attracted the attention of the two distinguished Dutch writers, Valentyn and Rumphius. The former describes the bird as he observed it in the Moluccas, Amboyna, Ternate, and Gilolo. See "Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indien," door Francois Valentyn, III. Deil, p. 328 (1726).

Rumphius, whose "Herbarium Amboinense" was completed before the end of the seventeenth century, though not published till 1750 by J. Burman, gives a very detailed description of the bird producing the nidi esculenti or sarong-burong, with copious remarks on its habits, use, and distribution through the Indian Archipelago. His description, if correct, would confirm the character given by Brisson in the second volume of his Ornithology, on the authority of M. Poivre. "*Ipsarum color,*" Rumphius states, "*plerumque niger est cum cæruleo fulgore, sique caudæ plumæ separentur, in quavis penna alba conspicitur macula.*"—(Herb. Amb. vol. VI. p. 183.)

Soon after the commencement of the eighteenth century, these now celebrated edible nests became a subject of interest to naturalists and scientific travellers in the East. In a Catalogue of Birds found in the island of Luzon, entitled "Observationes de Avibus Philippensibus," the Esculent Swallow is briefly indicated in No. 36, as "*Hirundo maritima: Salanga; aliis Sayan, Botabota vel Salangan; cujus nidus est tragacanthum venereum indicum. Nidus avium Schrœderi: Patong Indorum, Enno Sinarum. Abundat in insula Jolo, Samboangan.*"— (Transactions of the Philosophical Society, vol. XXIII. p. 1396 (1702).)

The next author who notices them is the indefatigable Kæmpfer. In his "Amœnitates Exoticæ," published in 1712, he briefly indicates their use as an article of diet, and gives the Japanese name and character.

In the year 1718, Captain Daniel Beeckman found these nests as an article of commerce at Banjar-massing, in Borneo. "Besides pepper," he states, "they have plenty of birds'-nest, which is sold

at ninety or one hundred dollars per pikul. The whitest and clearest is the best."—(Voy. to Borneo, p. 146, *Lond.* (1718).)

In the year 1741, M. Poivre, late intendant of the islands Isle de France and Bourbon, while sailing up the Straits of Sunda on a voyage to China, discovered in a small rocky island, which rises as a solitary peak with precipitous sides from the ocean (known to mariners by the name of the CAP), an extensive cavern, the entrance to which was, at the time of his visit, darkened by a swarm of swallows passing out in a rapid stream, frantic and bewildered. On entering it, he found the sides lined with nests, many of which he collected, as well as specimens of the birds, which furnished the materials of an animated and detailed description, and of drawings which he communicated to M. Buffon, and which is given entire in vol. VII. p. 334, of the "Natural History of Birds."

The drawing represents the bird with white spots on the tail-feathers, as indicated in the specific character of Linnæus and in Brisson's Ornithology, but the accuracy of which is questioned by modern Ornithologists.

The article LA SALANGANE, in Buffon's "Hist. Nat. des Ois.," above cited, contains a most elaborate and learned report on the subject of edible birds'-nests, from the most ancient times to the period of the publication of the volume, compiled with much critical detail from all the accessible sources of information.

About the year 1750, Osbeck, a pupil of Linnæus, visited East India as a Chaplain in the Swedish service: in the *Faunula Sinensis*, which J. R. Forster added to the translation of his Travels, in 1771, the bird is enumerated with Linnæus's name of *H. esculenta*. In 1783, Mr. Marsden published the first edition of his "History of Sumatra," which contains many novel and interesting remarks on the birds'-nests, as they are found in Sumatra, with observations on their history and value in commerce.

Thunberg, whose Travels were published about the year 1790, is the next author who refers to this subject: in the fourth volume, at page 163, he describes a visit to the caverns at Mount Tjirraton, in Java, in which the esculent swallows build their nests. At this time he had not noticed the character by which the Javanese species—the *H. fuciphaga*, Thunb.—was distinguished from the *H. esculenta* of Linnæus. *See above.*

A very full and authentic account of this bird is given by the Rev. J. Hooyman, in the third volume of the Batavia Society's Transactions, published in 1781. Besides an accurate description of

the bird itself, its form and colour, it details the author's personal observation on its habits, locality, and value in commerce, with many new and interesting particulars. Mr. Hooyman is the first writer who has correct notions on the substance from which the nests are prepared; and he contradicts and refutes the erroneous opinion entertained by preceding writers, as to the production of the nests from glutinous matters collected from Mollusca or from Fuci found near the seashore. He distinctly and correctly states the food to consist of insects; which is confirmed by later observations. The birds, he states, resort during the day to marshes, or hover over the inland lakes and plains, which abound with insects of all kinds; and he endeavours to prove that it would be impossible for birds living in the interior, to reach the coast and return to their caves in the course of one day. He is also the first author who entertains, at least partially, a correct opinion respecting the materials of which the nest is produced; describing it as being elaborated from the food of the bird, by a peculiar organic effort resembling secretion. This process has since been carefully examined and illustrated by Sir Everard Home, in a paper read before the Royal Society. After detailing the peculiar structure of the gastric glands observed in the esculent swallow, Sir Everard gives it as his opinion, that the mucous substance of which the nest is composed is secreted from the membranous tubes which surround the ducts of the glands previously described.*

In the account of the voyage of the embassy of Earl Macartney to China, the vessels, in sailing up the Straits of Sunda, noticed in the precipitous peak, the CAP above mentioned by M. Poivre, two caverns containing edible birds'-nests, which led the author of the account (Sir George Staunton) to some interesting remarks on the subject, in which he gives the substance of the paper of the Rev. J. Hooyman, above referred to.

Professor Oken, in his general Natural History, has condensed in one view the observations given by various writers on the esculent swallow; which may be consulted with advantage: and the familiar History of Birds, by the late Dr. Edward Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, contains a pleasing and interesting epitome of what has been hitherto recorded on the subject.

* Mr. Blyth confirms the researches of Sir Everard Home, by stating, in reference to this subject, that there can be no doubt that the glutinous matter found in the nests of various species of swallows is secreted by large salivary glands; and Mr. Laidley arrived at the same conclusion as to their constitution, by chemical analysis. See Journ. A. S. B. XIV. p. 210.

During the British possession of Java, from 1811 to 1816, the history and management of the birds'-nests engaged the attention of Government, chiefly on account of their importance as a source of revenue; and much valuable information was collected and made public. The substance of this the inquirer will find in the "History of Java," by the Honourable Sir T. S. Raffles, and the "History of the Indian Archipelago," by John Crawfurd, Esq.

The fact that these swallows congregate in large flocks in rock-caverns, and build their nests on the walls, is mentioned by all writers on the subject; and on the condition of these caverns much of the quality and value of the nest depends. Of the character and number of these caverns, as found in the Indian Archipelago generally, little is known; and it is only in Java that accurate information has been obtained.

The geological constitution of this island is peculiarly favourable to the attraction and shelter of these birds. In the interior, extensive ranges of limestone rock are abundant, containing caverns and fissures of considerable extent. The southern coast, near the ocean, consists in many localities of precipitous piles and strata of limestone, marl, and clay, intermixed with volcanic materials. In these, extensive caverns and fissures are naturally formed, which constitute the favourite resort of these birds. The chief of these localities along the southern shore are Karong-bolong, Rangkop, and Pajittan. Various details respecting the caverns found in these districts, their individual character and extent, the regulations established to secure a regular supply of nests, with other particulars which cannot be introduced here, are given in the eighth volume of the "Transactions of the Batavian Society of Arts," in an "Essay on the Geography and Geology of the Western Provinces of the Native Princes of Java," by T. Horsfield; and in "Travels through Java," by Dr. Fr. Junghuhn, pp. 108, 109.

The present administration and management of these caverns is founded on the experience of many years, and has been reduced to a remarkable degree of accuracy, so that the average quantity of nests to be expected from the individual caves can be estimated before the period of collection with considerable precision. This collection of the nests is undertaken, with occasional slight variations, at three annual periods, according to the subdivision of the year in the Javanese calendar. The largest gathering is made in the month *Kapat*, agreeing with October, after an interval of six months from the preceding period, *Kasongo*, corresponding to our month March:

from *Kapat* to *Kepito* (from October to December), and from *Kepito* to *Kesongo* (from December to March), the shorter periods of three months each are adhered to. These shorter periods barely allow the birds to complete their nests and the first period of incubation: many of the young birds are necessarily destroyed; but the nests themselves are generally of superior quality, and perfectly white. During the longer interval of six months, a second progeny is allowed to reach maturity: both broods complete their respective nests, and no birds are destroyed. The collection, of course, is proportionally large. According to the uniform report of the natives, the male bird frequently forms a separate nest. The mechanical contrivances of scaffolding and ladders to reach the nests, the risks in collecting them, their disposition in the caverns, and many other particulars, are detailed in the works above referred to.

Both Raffles and Crawfurd estimate the quantity of birds'-nests passing annually through the Batavian market to China, at about 200 pikuls. Of this quantity, about 100 pikuls are the produce of the caverns on the south coast of the island, which, according to Raffles, yield an annual revenue to the proprietors, the native princes and the government jointly (in certain proportions), of 200,000 Spanish dollars. About 50 pikuls are from caves belonging to individuals, while about 50 pikuls are brought to Batavia from other parts of the Archipelago. Besides these, the Suluh Archipelago alone produces 530 pikuls, and Macassar about 30. The entire quantity of nests annually sent to China is worth 1,263,510 Spanish dollars, or £284,290.

"The common prices for birds'-nests at Canton are, for the first sort, 3,500 Spanish dollars the pikul, or £5. 10*s*. 3½*d*. per pound; for the second, 2,800 Spanish dollars per pikul; and for the third, no more than 1,600 Spanish dollars."—(Crawfurd, Hist. Ind. Archip. III. p. 433.)

In some parts of China, 40 Spanish dollars have been paid for one *kati*—rather more than one pound and a quarter English. Specimens were produced at the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, valued, the first quality, at £3. 2*s*. 8*d*. per pound; the second quality, at 9*s*. 4½*d*. per pound; and the third, 3*s*. 1*d*. per pound.

It may be noticed in this place, that no extensive caverns have hitherto been indicated by Ornithologists as existing in the interior of Continental India, resembling those common in the Archipelago, which would constitute a favourable resort to these birds in large flocks, for the construction of nests in society, although the conti

nental representatives of the *Collocalia nidifica* are found as well in the Peninsula as in the Upper Provinces. In describing the *H. unicolor*, Mr. Jerdon merely remarks: "I have found this remarkable species on the Coonoor pass of the Neilgherries, and about the edges of hills. It flies in large flocks, and with great speed."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 238.) And Mr. Blyth states: "The Society has received it (*C. unicolor*) from Darjeeling." Is it, therefore, exclusively a mountain species, which constructs glutinous nests like the other (*C. esculenta*), but in mountain caverns?

On the sea-coast of the Peninsula, however, several localities are indicated as producing edible nests. "On the Western Coast, for instance, in the group of small islands about eight miles west of Vingorla (which is 275 miles from Bombay), commonly known as the Vingorla Rocks, where about a hundred-weight of these nests are produced annually."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XIV. p. 209.) And Willughby mentions the Coast of Coromandel as likewise producing these nests, on the authority of Joan de Laet, in "Epistola ad Wormium" (Mus. Lib. 3, cap. 21).

According to Rumphius, the *Collocalia nidifica* is not only found along the coasts of the islands of the Archipelago, but also of Siam, Camboja, and Cochin China; and Mr. Blyth enumerates the following localities: Neilgherries, Ceylon, Sikim, Assam, and Malay countries.

In the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, the *Collocalia Linchi*, Horsf. (the *C. fuciphaga*, apud Blyth), represents the *C. nidifica* of Gray, as a constructor of edible nests. In the notice of these islands, the Reverend P. Barbe communicates some interesting particulars respecting the habits of these birds, which agree generally with the preceding details. "The nests are of different qualities; those of the first are worth from forty to fifty dollars the *kati* at Penang. The rest are sold at gradually decreasing prices, according to their purity."—(Journn. A. S. Beng. XV. p. 363.)

Genus Cypselus, *Illiger, Prod. Mam. p.* 229 (1811).

Apus, *Scop., Introd. Hist. Nat. p.* 483 (1777).

Micropus, *Meyer et Wolf., Taschenb. Deutschl. Vœg.* I. *p.* 280 (1810).

Tachornis, *Gosse, B. of Jam. p.* 58 (1848).

124. *CYPSELUS AFFINIS, J. E. Gray.*

Cypselus affinis, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 35, *f.* 2.

Sykes, P. Z. S. (1832), *p.* 83. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 225. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 54; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 19. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 54. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 212; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 86. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 65.

Cypselus nipalensis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 780.

Cypselus montanus, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XIII. *p.* 144.

The Allied Swift, *Gray.*

The White-rumped Swift, *Jerd.*

Ababeel, Hind., *Jerd.*, or Babeela, *Tickell.*

Huwa-bilbill Kunchya, Saharunpore, *Royle.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"The Ababeel, though of general distribution throughout the Peninsula, yet at the same time is so partially distributed as to have caused Colonel Sykes to remark: 'So rare in the Deccan, that I have only obtained two specimens.' It is found in all districts of India; but in these is often confined to a small tract in the neighbourhood of some few large pagodas, large old choultries, and other similar buildings. In the Carnatic it is common at Madras, at the rocky fort of Trichinopoly, and very numerous at the large pagodas of Madura, among which their nests are thickly crowded. On the west coast I saw it on several occasions, chiefly among rocky hills, but only observed it twice through the whole length of the table-land from the Tapoor pass to Jaulnah; and then but few in number. At this latter place, however, it was very common, breeding in some old choultries and other buildings. It seldom, I think, takes a very long range from its breeding-places. It builds its nest in company always, often thickly crowded together, placing them in corners and crevices of old buildings, and forming them of clay, profusely mixed with straw, grass, feathers, and other soft substances, of which they appear externally to be entirely composed. During the night they roost in their nests, four or five often occupying the same one, as I observed in the celebrated choultry at Ajunteh."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 235.)

Mr. Hodgson says, "This is the common Swift of the central regions of Nepal, where it remains all the year, building under

thatched roofs and against the beams of flat roofs. It lays two white eggs, and breeds repeatedly."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. V. p. 780.)

Mr. Blyth remarks: "The nest of this species is generally so placed as to be concealed, or, at least, rendered inconspicuous by a rafter or other object in front; and its capacity would indicate that it is intended as much for a habitation for a number of the birds as for the ordinary purposes of incubation; but it would appear that there is no convenience in them for more than one pair of birds to incubate."—(Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. Suppl. p. 10.)

Captain Tickell describes the nest of this bird as being "large, flat, irregular, of fine straw, hay, and feathers, closely interwoven, and kept together with a glutinous substance supplied from the bird's salivary glands, generally glued against some beam in a veranda or outhouse, in some remote corner. Eggs three, shape lengthened, spotless, white. Male, $\frac{22}{32} \times \frac{9}{16}$; female, $\frac{21}{32} \times \frac{9}{16}$. July." —(Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. p. 303.)

125. *CYPSELUS BATASSIENSIS*,* *J. E. Gray.*

Cypselus batassiensis, *J. E. Gray, Griff., An. Kingd.* II. *p.* 60. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 54; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 19. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 86.

Cypselus Palmarum, *J. E. Gray & Hardw., Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 35, *f.* 1. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 236. *Blyth, An. N. H.* XII. *p.* 95. *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *p.* 302. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 65.

Atticora Palmarum, *Boie, Isis* (1844), *p.* 172.

Hirundo (Apus) batassia, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 82.

The Batassian Swift, *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 329.

PUTTA-DEULI, Hind., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

BATASSIA, Beng., *Id.*

ABABIL, of the Mussulmans, *Id.*

TAL-CHUTTA, *Tickell.*

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* Balassiensis, *Auct. corrigend.*

A. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

b. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

" This bird inhabits Bengal at all seasons, and is a nocturnal bird, appearing at sunset, and going to rest at sunrise. It builds its nest in the fronds of the TAL (*Borassus flabelliformis*, Linn.). The Bengalee name signifies a bird resembling wind, and is bestowed on this species on account of its swift flight."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. I. p. 82.)

Captain Tickell remarks: " The eggs are $\frac{4}{8} \times \frac{11}{32}$ (immensely large for such a bird), rather blunt, white, with rather large spots of deep claret-brown, most numerous at the big end. July."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. p. 302.)

Mr. Jerdon also remarks: " This species is common in all the districts of India, except on the bare table-land, where it is rare. As its name implies, it frequents groves of palms, especially the Palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*), and does not in general fly to any distance from them."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 236.)

Mr. Blyth also states: This bird " mainly affects rural districts, building its nests within the fronds of the fan-leaved palms, sometimes twenty or thirty pairs of them associating in those of a single tree; while it is also rare to meet with one of the same palms clustered with the pensile nests of the Baya (*Ploceus philippensis*), that does not also harbour two or three pairs of this elegant little Palm Swift."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XI. p. 889.)

126. *CYPSELUS APUS, Linn. Sp.*

Hirundo apus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 344.

Cypselus apus, *Illig.*, *Prod. Mamm. et Av. p.* 230. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 54; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 18. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 85. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 65.

The Common Swift, *Lath.*

a. b. Candahar. From Griffith's Collection.

127. *CYPSELUS LEUCONYX, Blyth.*

Cypselus leuconyx, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 212; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 85. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, *Suppl.* III. *p.* 4. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 65.

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

Genus DENDROCHELIDON, *Boie, Isis* (1828), *p.* 165.

MACROPTERYX, *Swains., Zool. Ill.* (1832).

MACROPTERUS, *Swains., Zool. Ill.* (1832).

PALLESTRE, *Less., Compl. Buff.* VIII. *p.* 490 (1837).

128. *DENDROCHELIDON COMATUS, Temm. Sp.*

Cypselus comatus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 268.

Dendrochelidon comatus, *Boie, Isis* (1844), *p.* 166. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 66.

Macropteryx comatus, *Swains., Classif. B.* II. *p.* 340. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 54; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 17. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 87.

The Hooded Swift.

A. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

129. *DENDROCHELIDON KLECHO, Horsf. Sp.*

Hirundo Klecho, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 143. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 293.

Dendrochelidon Klecho, *Boie, Isis* (1844), *p.* 166. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 66.

Macropteryx Klecho, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 54; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 17. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 212; XV. *p.* 22; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 87.

Cypselus longipennis, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 83.

Macropteryx longipennis, *Swains., Zool. Illust. n. s. t.* 74.

Hirundo urbica, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 315.

The Klecho Swift.

SAMBER-GALENG, Java, *Horsf.*

Long-winged Crested Swift, *Swains.*

A. B. males (*genis rufis*), C. D. females (*genis nigris*). Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. Drawing of male. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

Genus Acanthylis, *Boie, Isis* (1826), *p.* 971.

Chætura, *Steph., Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 76 (1825).

Hemiprocne, *Nitzsch., Pterylog. p.* 123 (1840).

Hirundapus, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1836), *p.* 780.

Pallene, *Less., Compl. Buff.* VIII. *p.* 493 (1837).

130. *ACANTHYLIS NUDIPES*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Chætura nudipes, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 779.

Acanthylis nudipes, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 55; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 15. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 54. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 64.

Cypselus leuconotus, *Deless., Mag. de Zool.* (1840), *Ois. t.* 20; *Souv., Voy. dans Inde, Ois. t.* 9.

Acanthylis fusca, (*Shaw*) *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 84.

The naked-footed Acanthylis.

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This singular species inhabits the northern region of Nepal, whence it sometimes wanders into the mountains of the central, avoiding, however, the open and level country. It climbs with great power, aided equally by its talons and its tail."—(Hodgson, Journ. A. S. Beng. V. p. 780.)

Fam. III. CAPRIMULGIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Genus Batrachostomus,* *Gould, Icones Avium* (1838).

Bombycistomus, *Hay, Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1841), *p.* 574; (1842), *p.* 798.

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* "The anatomy of the genus Batrachostomus differs remarkably from that of Caprimulgus. The stomach is a highly muscular gizzard, like that of Nyctibius; and there is a large gall-bladder: sternum small, subquadrate, with but a slight keel, and four deep emarginations behind; the coracoids long and slender, and furcula like that of Caprimulgus, but more slender. According to Mr. Gould,

131. *BATRACHOSTOMUS JAVENSIS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Podargus javensis, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 141; *Zool. Res. Java*, *t.* 6. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 81.

Batrachostomus javensis, *Gould*, *Icon. Avium. G. R. Gray*, *Gen.* I. *p.* 45; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 3. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 57.

Podargus cornutus, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 159.

Podargus stellatus, *Gould*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1837), *p.* 43.

Horsfield's Goatsucker.

Chaba-wonno, Java, *Horsf.*

Burong Saiang, Malaya, *Eyton.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Dr. Horsfield states: "The difficulty of observing this bird, from its retired and nocturnal habits, has prevented me from acquiring any information regarding its manners. It appears to conceal itself in large forests, and, comparatively with the Goatsuckers, is extremely rare."—(Zool. Res. in Java.)

Genus Caprimulgus, *Linn. S. N.* (1756).

Nycticheledon, *Renn. Mont. Orn. Dict.* (1831), *p.* 342.

132. *CAPRIMULGUS MACROURUS*, *Horsf.*

Caprimulgus macrourus, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 142. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 83. *Jerd.*, *Ill. Ind. Orn. No.* 3. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 60.

Javan Goatsucker, *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 336.

Cap. à moustache bicolores.

A. *b.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. e. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

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the outer front claw of Podargus is capable of reversion; but on macerating and completely relaxing the foot of *Pod. strigoides*, we find that it can be only half-reversed, as in Corythaix, Tamatia, and some other genera."—(Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. Suppl. p. 9.)

133. *CAPRIMULGUS INDICUS*, *Lath.*

Caprimulgus indicus, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 588. *Jerd.*, *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 24. *G. & H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 34, *f.* 1. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 48; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 7. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 53. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 208. *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 82. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 60.

Caprimulgus cinerascens, *Vieill.*, *N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* X. *p.* 283.

Caprimulgus saturatior, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Caprimulgus innotatus, *Hodgs.* (*juv.*)

The Large Indian Goatsucker.

As Kappri Gadoo, Telinga, *Jerd.*

a. b. c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

d. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

e. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This fine Nightjar has been found dispersed, though sparingly, over all India, and has even a still more geographical distribution. I procured specimens from the Neilgherries and the Deccan, the West Coast, and even the Carnatic; but it is by no means a common species. It affects chiefly the more wooded portions of the country, being usually found, and more common, in forests than in the open country, and here frequenting only shady gardens and large groves. On the Neilgherries, it remains during the day in the dense woods, issuing from them about sunset, and then coming into the open ground, and perching on stones and trees, and from thence pursuing its prey. It is now and then flushed from the woods when beating for woodcocks and other game, and more than one have fallen beneath the gun of the inexperienced sportsman, its extent of wing and lazy flapping having caused it to be mistaken for the woodcock. Its flight is at times very rapid and noiseless, performed with but few vibrations of its wings. When roused in the daytime, it flies (like others of the genus) but a short distance, and then suddenly alights, and squats close to the ground, never that I know perching in the daytime. When hunting, it often alights on a branch, usually sitting in the direction of the branch, and not across it, its feet being not adapted for grasping firmly. The note of this Nightjar, though

somewhat like the sound of a stone scudding over the ice, has not such a close resemblance to it as the common species (*C. asiaticus*); it sounds something like Tew-yo-yo, frequently repeated. Its chief food is moths and beetles."—(Jerd., Ill. Orn.)

134. *CAPRIMULGUS AFFINIS*, *Horsf.*

Caprimulgus affinis, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 142. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 48. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 84. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 60.

Caprimulgus europæus, *apud Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 316.

Chuppa Goatsucker, *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 339.

Chaba, Java, *Horsf.*

Sang-Sagang, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. *b.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

C. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

Sir Stamford Raffles remarks: "These are very abundant in the neighbourhood of Bencoolen, and are always seen flying about in the evening. They make no nests, but lay their eggs on the bare ground."—(Trans. Linn. Soc. XIII. p. 316.)

135. *CAPRIMULGUS MAHRATTENSIS*, *Sykes.*

Caprimulgus mahrattensis, *Sykes*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 83; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 422. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 48. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 83. *Gould*, *Birds of Asia*, *t.* 18. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 60.

Caprimulgus atripennis, *Jerd.*, *Ill. Ind. Orn.*

The Mahratta Goatsucker.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. c. d. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

136. *CAPRIMULGUS MONTICOLUS*, *Frankl.*

Caprimulgus monticolus, *Frankl.*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1831), *p.* 116; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 263. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 83. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 233; *Ill. Ind. Orn.* *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 48; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 8. *Blyth*, *Journ.*

A. S. Beng. XIV. *p.* 208. *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 84. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 60.

Caprimulgus gymnopus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

The Great Bombay Goatsucker, *Lath.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

B. var. ? Madras. From Wight's Collection.

"This species frequents chiefly rocky hills abounding with brushwood."—(Jerd., Ill. Orn.)

137. *CAPRIMULGUS ASIATICUS*, *Lath.*

Caprimulgus asiaticus, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 587. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 83. *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 34, *f.* 2. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 47; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 8. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 207. *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 83. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 60.

The Bombay Goatsucker, *Lath.*

Bacca-meena, Cingh, *Blyth.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

d. ? Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

e. Drawing. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

This is the most common of the Indian Nightjars. "It is spread over all the Peninsula, taking shelter under hedges, among bushes, in gardens, and feeding close to houses, and even entering verandahs."—(Jerd., Ill. Orn.)

"The note of this species resembles the sound of a stone scudding over ice, or, as is well represented by Mr. Elliot, sounds like the word tyook, tyook, tyook. He also found the eggs of this bird (two in number) placed on the ground without any nest. They were pink, spotted with brown."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 235.)

138. *CAPRIMULGUS* ——— ?

a. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

139. *CAPRIMULGUS* ——— ?

a. N. India. Presented by the Reverend F. W. Hope.

Fam. IV. TODIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Genus EURYLAIMUS, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 170 (1820).

PLATYRHYNCHUS, *Vieill., Gal. des Ois.* (1825).

SUBGENERA.

CORYDON, *Less., Man. d'Orn.* I. *p.* 177 (1828).
SERILOPHUS, *Swains., Class. B.* II. *p.* 262 (1837).
PSARISOMUS, *Swains., Class. B.* II. *p.* 261 (1837).
CROSSODERA, *Gould, Icones Av.* (1837).
RÁYA, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1839), *p.* 36.
SIMUS, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* (1841), *p.* 27.
SIMORNIS, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

a. EURYLAIMUS, *p. s. d.*

140. *EURYLAIMUS JAVANICUS, Horsf.*

Eurylaimus javanicus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 170; *Zool. Res. Java, t.* 5. *Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 96. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 65; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 36. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 195. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 168. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

Eurylaimus Horsfieldii, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 130, 131.

The Javan Tody, *Lath.*

TAMPLANA LILIN, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

c. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

d. Malacca. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Dr. Horsfield remarks: "I discovered this species in one of the most distant and inaccessible parts of Java, covered with extensive forests, and abounding with rivers and marshes."—(Zool. Res.)

141. *EURYLAIMUS OCHROMALUS, Raffles.*

Eurylaimus ochromalus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 297. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 65; *Cat.*

B. Brit. Mus. II. *p.* 36. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 195. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 168.

Eurylaimus cucullatus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 261.

Eurylaimus Rafflesii, *Less., Compl. Buff.* VII. *p.* 463.

The Collared Tody.

TAMPLANA QILIN, Malay, *Blyth.*

A. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

C. Purchased.

"Found at Singapore and in the interior of Sumatra. They are seen in small flocks, and feed on insects."—(Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.)

b. subgen. CORYDON, *Less.*

142 ***EURYLAIMUS (CORYDON) SUMATRANUS***, ***Raffles Sp.***

Coracias sumatranus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 303.

Eurylaimus sumatranus, *Vigors, Mem. Raff. App. p.* 653. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds.* I. *p.* 65; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 37.

Corydon sumatranus, *Strickl., Ann. N. H.* VI. *p.* 418. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 195. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 168.

Eurylaimus corydon, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 297.

Corydon Temminckii, *Less., Man. d'Orn.* I. *p.* 177.

Eurylaimus? *Hay, Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 575.

The Sumatran Tody, *Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 96.

KUNG-QUAIT, Malay, *Blyth.*

A. Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

B. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

c. subgen. PSARISOMUS, *Swains.*

143. ***EURYLAIMUS (PSARISOMUS) DALHOUSIÆ***, ***Jameson.***

Eurylaimus Dalhousiæ, *Jameson, New Phil. Journ.* XVIII. *p.* 261. *Royle's Himal. Bot.* I. *p.* 76; II. *t.* 7, *f.* 2.

McClelland, P. Z. S. (1839), *p.* 156. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 65; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 37.

Psarisomus Dalhousiæ, *Swains., Class. B.* II. *p.* 261. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 195. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 169. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

Crossodera Dalhousiæ, *Gould, Icones Avium, t.* 1.

Eurylaimus psittacinus, *Müll., Temm. Pl. Col.* 297.

Ráya nipalensis, *Hodgs.*

Ráya sericeogula, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. B.* VIII. *p.* 36.

Lady Dalhousie's Tody, *Gray.*

Frill-necked Eurylaimus, *Gould.*

Silken-throated Ráya, *Hodgson.*

RAI, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

B. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

Dr. Royle procured specimens of this bird "at Mussooree, at an elevation of 6,500 feet."—(Royle's Himalaya, I. p. lxxviii.)

d. subgen. SERILOPHUS, *Swains.*

144. *EURYLAIMUS (SERILOPHUS) LUNATUS, Gould.*

Eurylaimus lunatus, *Gould, Trans. Zool. Soc.* I. *p.* 176, *t.* 25. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 68; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 37.

Serilophus lunatus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 311; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 196. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 169.

Serilophus lunulatus, *Swains., Class. B.* II. *p.* 262.

The Frilled Tody.

a. Tenasserim. Presented by Dr. Helfer.

"Several examples of this bird were shot in the neighbourhood of Rangoon by Major Godfrey, who informs us 'that it inhabits the thickest jungles, and its food was found, upon minute investigation,

to consist entirely of berries and fruits."—(Gould, Trans. Zool. Soc. I. p. 177.)

Dr. Helfer informs us, in his "MS. Notes," "that he observed these birds in societies of thirty to forty, upon the loftiest trees of the forests in the Tenasserim provinces, and that they are so very fearless that the whole flock can be shot down one after the other." They are of rare occurrence, he having observed them only once."

145. *EURYLAIMUS (SERILOPHUS) RUBROPYGIUS, Hodgson Sp.*

Ráya rubropygia, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VIII. *p.* 36.

Eurylaimus rubropygius, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 65, *t.* 23; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 38.

Simornis rubropygia, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Serilophus rubropygia, *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 56; *App. p.* 150. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 311; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 196. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 169.

Eurylaimus lunatus, *apud Horsf., McClell., Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1839), *p.* 156.

The Red-backed Tody.

The Red-rumped Ráya, *Hodgson.*

Rai Súga, of the Nepalese, *Hodgson.*

A. B. C. *d.* and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

Genus Cymbirhynchus, *Vigors, App. to Mem. of Sir T. S. Raffles, p.* 654 (1831).

Erolla, *Less. Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).

Todus, *Gmel. Lath. et al.*

146. *CYMBIRHYNCHUS MACRORHYNCHUS, Gmel. Sp.*

Todus macrorhynchus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 446.

Cymbyrhynchus macrorhynchus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 66; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 38. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 169. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

Todus nasutus, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 268, *Hist.* IV. *p.* 94, *t.* 45.

Eurylaimus nasutus, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 154.

Cymbirhynchus nasutus, *Vigors*, *App. Mem. Raffles*, *p.* 654. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 311; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 195.

Eurylaimus lemniscatus, *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 296.

The Great-billed Tody, *Lath.*

Burong Palano or Tampalano, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

Ujuu and Tadak Whogan, Malay, *Blyth.*

Burong Ujuu, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. B. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

C. D. Tenasserim. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

"This species," says Sir Stamford Raffles, "is found in the interior of Sumatra, frequenting the banks of rivers and lakes, and feeding on insects and worms. It builds its nest pendent from the branch of a tree or bush which overhangs the water, and is said to lay only two eggs."—(Trans. Linn. Soc. XIII. p. 297.)

Mr. Blyth also remarks: "This bird is common in Tenasserim, in watery situations, and suspends its nearly globular nest, which is constructed of small twigs, from the branches of trees growing directly out of the water. The eggs are four in number, and pale spotless blue. The beak and eyes are very beautiful blue, the former fading within a day or two after death."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. X. p. 924.)

Genus Calyptomena, *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 295 (1822).

Rupicola, *p. Temm.*

147. *CALYPTOMENA VIRIDIS*, *Raffles.*

Calyptomena viridis, *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 295. *Horsf.*, *Zool. Res. in Java*, *t.* *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 275. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 196. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 169.

Rupicola viridis, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 216.

Calyptomena Rafflesii et caudacuta, *Swains.*, *Lardner's Cycloped. Menag. p.* 296 (*jun.*).

Bubong Tampo Pinang, Sumatra, *Raffles*.

Siebó, Malay, *Eyton*.

A. B. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

C. D. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

"This bird is found in the retired parts of the forests of Singapore and of the interior of Sumatra; and being of the colour of the leaves, and perching on the higher branches of the trees, it is not easily procurable. The stomach of this bird contained nothing but vegetable substances, chiefly wild grains."—(Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc. XIII. p. 295.)

Genus Eurystomus, *Vieill.*, *Analyse, p.* 37 (1816).

Colaris, *Cuv. Règ. An.* I. *p.* 401 (1817).

Coracias, *Linn. Raffles.*

148. *EURYSTOMUS ORIENTALIS, Linn. Sp.*

Coracias orientalis, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 159. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 302.

Eurystomus orientalis, *Steph.*, *Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 99. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 62; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 31. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 55. *Blyth*, *Cat. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 51. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 168.

Colaris orientalis, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* I. *p.* 401. *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 162.

Eurystomus cyanicollis et fuscicapillus, *Vieill.*, *N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XXIX. *pp.* 425-6.

Eurystomus calornyx, *Hodgs.*

The Oriental Roller.

Tiong Batu, Sumatra, *Raffles*.

Tihong Lampay, Malay, *Eyton*.

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. *c.* Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

Fam. V. HALCYONIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Genus DACELO, *Leach, Zool. Misc.* (1815).
HALCYON, *Eyton et al.*

149. *DACELO PULCHELLA*, *Horsf.*

Dacelo pulchella, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 175; *Zool. Res. in Java, t. Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 46.

Halcyon pulchella, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 101. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 79; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 52. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 154.

Dacelo buccoides, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 277 ♂, 586 ♀.

TENGKE-WATU, Java, *Horsf.*

KAING KAING KIMBA, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. C. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

"This is an extremely rare and local bird," says Dr. Horsfield, "and I found it once only, in a low range of hills, about twenty miles south-east of Samarang, known in the central parts of the island by the name of the hills of Prowoto. Here a single bird was obtained in the forest."—(Zool. Res. in Java.)

Genus TANYSIPTERA, *Vigors, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIV. *p.* 433 (1825).
ALCEDO, *Linn. et al.*

150. *TANYSIPTERA DEA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Alcedo dea, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 181. *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 458. *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 256; *Hist.* IV. *p.* 47.

Tanysiptera dea, *Vigors, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIV. *p.* 433. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 78; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 58. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 157.

Ispida ternatana, *Briss., Orn.* IV. *p.* 525, *t.* 40, *f.* 2.

Pica ternatana, *Klein., Av. p.* 62.

Long-shafted Kingfisher, *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 73.

Ternate Kingfisher, *Lath.*

a. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

Genus HALCYON, *Swains., Zool. Illust.* (1821).

ENTOMOTHERA, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 173 (1820).

SYMA, *Less., Zool. Voy. de la Coqu.* (1828).

TODIRAMPHUS, *Less., Mém. de la Soc. d'Hist. Nat.* III. *p.* 420 (1828).

ENTOMOPHILA, *Leach, MS.*

ALCEDO, *Gmel., Lath., Horsf. et al.*

151. *HALCYON LEUCOCEPHALUS, Gmel. Sp.*

Alcedo leucocephala, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 456. *Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 22. *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 174. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 293.

Halcyon leucocephala, *Steph., Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 100. *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 156. *G. R. Gray, Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 55. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 46. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 154.

Halcyon javana, (*Bodd*) *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 79.

Alcedo javanica, *Shaw, Gen. Zool.* VIII. *p.* 67.

Halcyon gurial, *Pearson, Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 633. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 47.

Alcedo gurial, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 65 (1808).

Halcyon brunniceps, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XIII. *p.* 143.

Halcyon capensis, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 231.

The White-headed Kingfisher, *Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 22.

TENGKE-BUTO, Java, *Horsf.*

BANG-KAKO, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

BURONG-KAKA, Malay, *Eyton.*

The Gurial Kingfisher, *Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 12.

GURIAL, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton. Blyth.*

MALAH-POYMAH ("Jungle Kingfisher") Malabar, *Jerd.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. Drawing. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

c. Penang. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

e. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

f. Drawing. Bengal. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

g. Drawing. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

"The Gurial is not very common, but is more frequently met with in Bengal than in any other province. It is a strong and powerful bird; as an instance of which I once observed a contest between one of them and a Hawk of considerable size, in which the Hawk was worsted, and obliged to leave his hold from the effects of a severe blow which the other administered to him on the breast. When wounded, considerable caution is required in handling, for a single blow would disable a person's hand."—(C. W. Smith's MS. Notes.)

"The Gurial Kingfisher has a laughing screaming note. Its flight consists of short, quick jerks, very vigorous, and long continued. In fishing, it does not hover, but perches upon the high bamboo-bush, or on a middle-sized tree over a pool, waiting for its prey, where its blood-red bill shines brightly in the sun, and its great size, and violent plunge into the water, gives one the idea of a noble bird."—(Pearson, Journ. A. S. Beng. X. p. 633.)

"This bird is found throughout the year in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and builds its nest in mud walls."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. I. p. 65.)

152. *HALCYON AMOUROPTERUS, Pearson.*

Halcyon amouropterus, *Pears., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 635. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 47. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 155.

The Brown-winged Kingfisher, *Pearson.*

A. B. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

Mr. Blyth says: "This is a noisy species, and has a very harsh and grating cry."—(An. Nat. Hist. XII. p. 94.)

153. *HALCYON ATRICAPILLUS, Gmel. Sp.*

Alcedo atricapilla, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 453. *Lath.,*

Hist. IV. *p.* 30. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 293.

Halcyon atricapillus, *Steph., Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 99. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 47. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 155.

Alcedo pileata, *Bodd., Tabl. des Pl. Enl. d'Aub. p.* 41.

Halcyon pileata, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 79; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 54.

The Black-capped Kingfisher.

Burong Udang, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. B. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

C. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

154. *HALCYON SMYRNENSIS, Linn. Sp.*

Alcedo smyrnensis, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 181. *Albin, Av.* III. *t.* 27.

Halcyon smyrnensis, *Steph., Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 99. *Strickl., An. Nat. Hist.* (1842), *p.* 443. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 155.

Dacelo smyrnensis, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 248.

The Smyrna Kingfisher, *Lath.*

a. b. Mesopotamia. Presented by Commander Jones.

155. *HALCYON FUSCUS, Bodd. Sp.*

Alcedo fusca, *Bodd., Tabl. des Pl. Enl. d'Aub. p.* 54. *Albin, Av.* III. *t.* 28. *Pl. Enl.* 849. *Kittl., Kupf. Vœg. t.* 14, 2.

Halcyon fusca, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 79; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 55. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 155.

Alcedo smyrnensis, var. γ, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 248.

Halcyon smyrnensis, *apud Jerd. Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 230. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 84; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 422. *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 156. *Pearson, Journ. A. S. B.* X. *p.* 633. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 57. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 47. *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 26.

The Indian Kingfisher.

KILKILA, Hind., *Jerd.*

SADA-BUK MATCH-RANGA, Beng. *Blyth. Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

MATSYA-RANGA, Sanscrit, *Wilson.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

c. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

d. Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

"This is the most common and generally spread of the Indian Kingfishers, frequenting not only the banks of rivers and brooks, tanks, wells, and wet paddy-fields, but also dry cultivated ground, groves, old walls, and many other similar situations. It preys upon small fish (which it pursues below the surface), frogs, tadpoles, and various water-insects; also on small lizards, grasshoppers, and various other large insects. It has a very loud, harsh, rattling scream, generally uttered during flight. Is said to breed in holes on the banks of rivers."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 230.)

Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, in his MS., says "it builds its nest in trees."

156. *HALCYON COROMANDELIANUS, Scop. Sp.*

Alcedo coromandeliana, *Scop., Del. Flor. et Faun. Insub. p.* 90. *Son. Voy. Ind.* II. *p.* 212, *t.* 118.

Halcyon coromandeliana, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 79; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 55.

Alcedo coromanda, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 252. *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 174.

Halcyon coromandelicus, *Vigors, Mem. of Raff. App. p.* 654.

Halcyon coromander, *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.*56. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 47.

Halcyon coromanda major, *Schleg., Faun. Jap. t.* 39.

Halcyon Schlegeli, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 156.

The Coromandel Kingfisher, *Lath.*

TENGKE-SUMBO, Java, *Horsf.*

A. and Drawing. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

157. *HALCYON MELANOPTERUS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Alcedo melanoptera, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 174. *Steph.*, *Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 100.

Halcyon melanopterus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 79; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 54.

Alcedo omnicolor, *Reinw.* *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 135.

Halcyon omnicolor, *apud Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 155.

Halcyon smyrnensis var. albogularis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 998.

Halcyon gularis, *Kuhl. apud Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 47.

Alcedo cyaniventris, *Vieill.*

The Black-winged Kingfisher.

TENGKE-URANG, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

158. *HALCYON COLLARIS*, *Scop. Sp.*

Alcedo collaris, *Scop.*, *Del. Flor. et Faun. Insub. p.* 90.

Halcyon collaris, *Swains.*, *Zool. Ill. t.* 57. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 79; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 56.

Todiramphus collaris, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 48.

Alcedo chlorocephala, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 454. *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 174. *Pl. Enl.* 783, *f.* 2.

Todiramphus chlorocephalus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 156.

Alcedo sacra, *Gmel.* *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 174.

Todiramphus occipitalis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 23, 51.

The White-collared Kingfisher.

TENGKE and TENGKE-CHEGER, Java, *Horsf.*

NAC-THA-CHÓP-FOU, of the Siamese, *Finlayson.*

A. B. *c.* and Drawing. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

D. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

e. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

"Common on the banks of the Me-nam and its branches. The feathers of this bird are in great request with the Chinese for making ornaments. The skins are sold at the rate of 24 for a dollar."—(Finlayson's MS. Notes.)

159. *HALCYON SEMICÆRULEUS*, *Forsk. Sp.*

Alcedo semicærulea, *Forsk.*

Halcyon semicærulea, *Rüpp.*, *Wirbelth. t.* 24, *f.* 1. *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 53. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 155.

Alcedo erythrogaster, *Temm.*

Halcyon Swainsoni, *Smith*, *S. Afr. Quartl. Journ.* (1836), *p.* 143.

Halcyon erythrorhynchus, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 22.

The Red-bellied Kingfisher.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

160. *HALCYON CHELICUTI*, *Stanley Sp.*

Alcedo Chelicuti, *Stanl. Salt's Trav. App. p.* 56.

Halcyon Chelicuti, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 79; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 54. *Rüpp.*, *Zool. Atlas*, *t.* 28, *b.*

Alcedo variegata, *Vieill.*

Dacelo pygmæa, *Cretschm. apud Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 154.

The Chelicuti Kingfisher.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus ALCEDO, *Linn. S. N.* (1756).

ISPIDA, *p. Linn.*, *S. N.* (1735).

CORYTHORNIS et ISPIDINA, *Kaup*, *Verhandl. Darms.* (1848), *p.* 72.

161. *ALCEDO EURYZONA*, *Temm.*

Alcedo euryzona, *Temm.*, *Text de Pl. Col. G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 81; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 63. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 159.

Alcedo cyanocephala, (*Shaw*) *apud Raffles*; *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 293.

? Alcedo nigricans, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 1180.

Martin-pecheur large bande.*

The Broad-zoned Kingfisher, *Gray*.

BINTI, Sumatra, *Raffles*.

A. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

162. *ALCEDO BENGALENSIS*, *Gmel.*

Alcedo bengalensis, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 450. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 84. *McClelland*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 156. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 231. *Pearson*, *Journ. A. S. B.* X. *p.* 636. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 81; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 63. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 57. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 11; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 49. *Schleg.*, *Faun. Japon. t.* 38. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 158. *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton*, *MS.* I. *p.* 27.

Alcedo ispidioides, *Less.*, *Compl. Buff.* IX. *p.* 345.

The Little Indian Kingfisher, *Edw.*, *Birds*, *t.* 11.

CHOTA KILKILA, Hind., *Jerd.*

CHOTA MATCH-RANGA, of the Mussulmans, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

MATCH-RANGA, Beng., *Blyth. Hamilton.*

RAJA WHODAN, Malay, *Blyth.*

MAL PILLI HUDUA (pinchi or "small"), Ceylon, *Blyth.*

A. B. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. Drawing (with nest containing seven pinkish-white eggs). Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

d. Drawing. From Heyne's Collection.

"This species, so nearly allied to the European one (*A. ispida*), is common throughout the Peninsula, frequenting brooks and rivers (Colonel Sykes says, 'never seen in gardens'), and feeds on small fish and various aquatic insects."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. XI. p. 231.)

"It is frequently seen seated on a stick standing upright in a paddy-field, watching for small fishes in the shallow water. C. W.

* *Pl. Col. descriptio tantum.* Alcedo cryzona? *err. typ.*

Smith, in his 'Notes,' says 'it much resembles the British species in its motions, rapidity of flight, and note.''—(Pearson, J. A. S. B. X. p. 636.)

"It builds its nest in holes which it excavates in abrupt banks and mud walls."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. I. p. 27.)

163. *ALCEDO MENINTING*, *Horsf.*

Alcedo meninting, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 172. *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 239, *f.* 2. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 81; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 63. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 12; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 49. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 158.

Ceyx meninting, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* (1829), *p.* 444.

Alcedo asiatica, *Swains.*, *Zool. Ill. n. s. t.* 50.

The Meninting Kingfisher.

Meninting, Java, *Horsf.*

Binti, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

c. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

164. *ALCEDO BIRU*, *Horsf.*

Alcedo biru, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 172; *Zool. Res. in Java*, *t.* *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 239, *f.* 1. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 81; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 63. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 12; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 50. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 158.

The Biru Kingfisher.

Meninting-watu or Burung-biru, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

"This bird is by no means uncommon in Java. I observed it chiefly in the interior, in low situations; but it is also found in the maritime districts. Its habits and manners are those of the European Kingfisher. It darts in short rapid flights along the surface, among rivulets and lakes, emitting as it moves shrill sounds in a high key. These sounds are so strong and acute, that, when the bird is near, they strike the ear in an unpleasant manner. It is not unfre-

quently seen perched on trees on the banks of rivulets. Its food consists of small fishes, and of aquatic insects."—(Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java.)

Genus CERYLE, *Boie, Isis* (1828), *p.* 316.

ISPIDA, *Swains., Class. of B.* II. *p.* 336 (1837).

ALCEDO, *Linn. et al.*

165. *CERYLE RUDIS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Alcedo rudis, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 181. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 84; *Journ. A. S.* III. *p.* 422. *Pearson, Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 635.

Ceryle rudis, *Boie, Isis* (1828), *p.* 316. *Blyth, An. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 94. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 82; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 60. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 57. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 111; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Ben. p.* 49. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 159.

Ispida rudis, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 232.

Ispida bitorquata, *Swains., Class. Birds*, I. *p.* 336.

Ispida bicincta, *Swains., B. of W. Afr.* II. *p.* 95.

Ceryle varia, *Strickl., An. Nat. Hist.* VI. *p.* 418.

The Black and White Kingfisher, *Lath.*

KOREYALA KILKILA, Hind., *Jerd.*

PHATKA MATCH-RANGA, Beng., *Blyth.*

KARIKUTA, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 140.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

C. D. Cape of Good Hope. Presented by Dr. Horsfield.

e. f. Mesopotamia. Presented by Commander Jones.

g. Drawing. From Heyne's Collection.

"This species is very numerous throughout the continent, frequenting brooks, rivers, pools, and tanks. Unlike the other Kingfishers (which watch for their prey from a fixed station, and then dart down obliquely on it), it searches for its prey on the wing, hovering over a piece of water, and then darting down perpendicularly on it beneath the surface."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. XI. p. 232.)

Dr. Pearson remarks, that, "from a height of twenty to thirty

feet, it plunges down dead as a stone into the water, and remains below it so long, that the ripple over the surface clears away sometimes before it comes up again."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. X. p. 635.)

"It is found in Bengal throughout the year, and builds its nest in holes in steep banks."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. I. p. 140.)

166. *CERYLE GUTTATA, Vigors Sp.*

Alcedo guttata, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 22. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 5.

Ceryle guttata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 82; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 60. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 57. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 48. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 159.

Alcedo lugubris, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 548.

Ceryle lugubris, *Schleg., Faun. Jap. t.* 38, *f.* B.

The Spotted Kingfisher.

Muchee-bagh ("Fish-tiger"), Doon, *Hon. C. J. Shore.*

A. B. Darjeeling. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

Mr. Shore informs us that "it constructs its nest among large stones, composed of mud lined with grasses, adhering to the sides of a stone, similar to the nest of the swallow, and lays four eggs coloured like itself."—(Gould, Cent. of Birds.)

Genus Ceyx, *Lacep. Mém. de l'Inst.* (1801), *p.* 511.

Alcedo, *Linn. et al.*

167. *CEYX RUFIDORSA, Strickland.*

Ceyx rufidorsa, *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 99. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 50. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 158.

Alcedo tridactyla (*Linn.*), *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 174. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 393.

Ceyx tridactyla, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. t.* 55, *f.* 2.

Alcedo madagascariensis ? *Lath.*

Alcedo purpurea, *var. Shaw.*

The Tridactylous or Three-toed Kingfisher.

Chuchack-urang, Java, *Horsf.*

Binti Abang, Sumatra, *Raffles*.

A. B. *c*. and Drawing. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

d. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

Tribe II. DENTIROSTRES, *Cuv.*

Fam. I. MUSCICAPIDÆ, *Vigors*.

Genus Tchitrea, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn.* (1831), *p.* 386.

Muscipeta, *Cuv.*, *Règ. Anim.* (1817).

Muscicapa, *Linn.*, *Lath.*, *Temm.*

168. *TCHITREA PARADISI*, *Linn. Sp.*

Muscicapa paradisi, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 324. *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 481.

Tchitrea paradisi, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn.* (1831), *p.* 386. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 259. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 93. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 291; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 203.

Muscipeta paradisi, *Cuv.* *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 84; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 422. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 13. *Jerd.*, *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 7. *Gould*, *Birds of Asia*, *t.* 53. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 325.

Muscicapa castanea, *Temm.*

Muscipeta indica, *Steph.*, *Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 111. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 84. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 14.

Muscicapa mutata of India, *apud Lath.*

Pied Bird of Paradise, *Edw.*, *Birds*, *t.* 113, 325.

Paradise Flycatcher, *Lath.*

Shah Bulbul and Hasaini Bulbul, Hind., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*. *Jerd.* *Blyth* (*the white bird*).

Kaddehoora, Ceylon, *Blyth* (*the white bird*).

Sultana Bulbul, Hind., *Blyth* (*the chestnut bird*).

GINIHOORA, Ceylon, *E. de Jonville* (*the chestnut bird*).

TONKA PEEGEELEE-PITTA ("Long-tailed Bulbul"), Telugu, *Jerd.*

WALKONDALATEE, Tamul, *Jerd.*

In Malayalum, it is called by a name signifying the "King of Heaven," *Jerd.*

A. B. C. *d.* Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

e. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

f. g. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

h. Himalaya. From Griffith's Collection.

i. j. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

k. l. Drawings. Ceylon. From E. de Jonville's Collection.

"This elegant Flycatcher is dispersed over the whole continent of India, but is only at all common in the most woody portions of the country, preferring dense bamboo jungle to gardens and groves of trees, which it also occasionally visits. In its habits it is restless and wandering, flitting continually from branch to branch, and often wandering from tree to tree. It feeds on various insects, which it captures in the air, or occasionally snaps off a branch." Colonel Sykes says "it feeds on the ground, and chiefly on very small insects." "It is generally seen singly, occasionally in pairs. It is said to breed in bamboos. It has a loud, harsh, grating cry of alarm. When it seizes an insect, it makes a loud snap with its mandibles."—(Jerd., Ill. Orn.)

169. *TCHITREA AFFINIS, A. Hay.*

Tchitrea affinis, *Hay. Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 292; XVII. *p.* 1179, *et Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 203. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 12.

Muscipeta affinis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 325.

Malayan Paradise Flycatcher.

AHTAP and MIRA JABONE, Malayan, *Blyth.*

a. Tenasserim. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Himalaya. From Griffith's Collection.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

170. *TCHITREA MUTATA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Muscicapa mutata, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 347. *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 481.

Tchitrea mutata, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 259.

Muscipeta mutata, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 325.

Muscipeta bicolor, *Swains.*

Mutable Flycatcher, *Lath.*

A. B. Cape of Good Hope. Presented by Dr. Horsfield.

171. *TCHITREA MELANOGASTER*, *Swains. Sp.*

Muscipeta melanogaster, *Swains.*, *Birds of W. Afr.* II. *p.* 55. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 325.

Tchitrea melanogaster, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 260.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus Platysteira, *Jard. et Selby*, *Ill. Orn.* (182?).

Batis, *Boie*, *Isis* (1833).

Muscicapa, *Gmel. Lath.*

172. *PLATYSTEIRA MELANOPTERA*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Muscicapa melanoptera, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 939.

Platysteira melanoptera, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 256. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 322.

Muscicapa collaris, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 471.

Platysteira collaris et Desmarestii, *Jard. et Selby*, *Ill. Orn.* *t.* 9, ♂, ♀.

Platysteira lobata, *Swains.*, *B. W. Afr.* II. *p.* 49; *Nat. Lib.* X. *Flyc.* *t.* 22.

The Collared Flycatcher, *Lath.*

a. ♂, B. C. ♀. Cape of Good Hope. Presented by Dr. Horsfield.

Genus HEMIPUS, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 32.

MUSCICAPA, *Sykes et al.*

173. *HEMIPUS PICATUS*, *Sykes Sp.*

Muscicapa picata, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 85; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 428. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 263. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 458.

Hemipus picata, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 93. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 305; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 154. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 317.

Muscicapa tyrannides, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 574.

Muscicapa capitalis, *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 157.

Hemipus picæcolor, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 33.

Muscicapa hirundinacea, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 17.

The Black and White Flycatcher.

Shrike-like Flycatcher, *Tickell.*

A. *b.* Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

C. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

d. and Drawing (*M. capitalis*, McClell.) Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

e. Nepal (*H. picæcolor*, Hodgs.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Mr. Jerdon "procured this bird on the Neilgherries, where it is not very uncommon in the woods, darting upon insects in the air from a branch; and though, perhaps, it wanders about more than many of the Flycatchers, is yet not nearly so restless as the Fantails" (Rhipidura).—(Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 17.)

Lieutenant Tickell procured specimens "at Sisdah in Borabhum; but it was very rare, frequenting high trees. It has a slight song."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. II. p. 574.)

174. *HEMIPUS OBSCURUS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Muscicapa obscura, *Horsf., Linn. Trans.* XIII. *p.* 146; *Zool. Res. in Java, t. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 263.

Hemipus obscurus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 305; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 154.

Muscicapa hirundinacea, *Reinw. Temm., Pl. Col.* 119.

Tephrodornis hirundinacea, *Swains. apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 357.

Lanius No. 12, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 308.

Obscure Flycatcher, *Lath. Hist.* VI. *p.* 205.

A. B. *c. d.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

e. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

f. Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

Genus Hemichelidon, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 32; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 203. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 119.

Muscicapa, *Raffles, Sykes.*

175. *HEMICHELIDON FERRUGINEA, Hodgson.*

Hemichelidon ferruginea, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 32; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 203; *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 91. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 262. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 175. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 321.

a. b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

" Found only in the hills, and chiefly the central region of Nepal, dwells in woods, and has the general manners of the Flycatchers, but with a bolder and more continuous flight."—(Hodgs., P. Z. S. (1845), p. 32.)

176. *HEMICHELIDON FULIGINOSA, Hodgson.*

Hemichelidon fuliginosa, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 32; *An. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 203; *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 91. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 262. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 119; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 175. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 321.

a. b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

177. *HEMICHELIDON LATIROSTRIS, Raffles Sp.*

Muscicapa latirostris, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 312.

Hemichelidon latirostris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 262. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 175. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 321.

Butalis latirostris, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 121.

Muscicapa poonensis, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 85; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 422. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 263. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 16. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 190.

Zukkee, Hind., *Jerd.*

A. *b.* Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

This bird is tolerably common, being found, says Mr. Jerdon, "in the hot Carnatic, near Trichinopoly, the Neilgherries, and the Malabar Coast. It feeds on insects, which it captures on the wing, from a fixed perch."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 17.)

Colonel Sykes mentions: "These birds sit on the extreme twigs of trees, and dart on passing insects in the manner of the *Merops viridis*."—(P. Z. S. (1832), p. 85.)

Genus Myiagra, *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 250.

Muscicapa, *Bodd. Gmel. et al.*

178. *MYIAGRA AZUREA*, *Bodd. Sp.*

Muscicapa azurea, *Bodd. Kittl., Kupf. Vœg. t.* 9, *f.* 1.

Myiagra azurea, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 261.

Muscicapa cærulea, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 943. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 312. *Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 153. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 14. *Pearson, Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 637.

Myiagra cærulea, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 204. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 93.

Muscicapa occipitalis, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 97.

Muscicapa cæruleocephala, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 85; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 423 (*the female*).

Azure-headed Flycatcher, *Lath. Hist.* VI. *p.* 181.

Kala-mata Kutkutia, Beng., *Blyth.*

A. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

B. C. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

D. Calcutta. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

"This bird is found in dense jungle, where it is observed flying from tree to tree, remaining on each a short time, and capturing an insect or two, and then resuming its flight."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. XI. p. 14.)

Helfer remarks: "The habit of this bird is solitary, noisy, found chiefly in bamboo forests in the interior of Tenasserim."—(Helfer's MS. notes.)

179. *MYIAGRA LATIROSTRIS*, *Gould.*

Myiagra latirostris, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1840), *p.* 172; *B. Austr.* II. *t.* 92. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 261. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 321.

The Broad-billed Flycatcher, *Gould.*

a. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

180. *MYIAGRA PLUMBEA*, *Vigors et Horsfield.*

Myiagra plumbea, *Vig. et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 254. *Gould, B. Austr.* II. *t.* 89. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 261. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 204. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 204.

Muscicapa leucogastra, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 386 (*the male*).

Myiagra rubeculoides, *Vig. et Horsf.* (*the female*).

Muscicapa rubecula, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 386 (*ditto*).

The Plumbeus Flycatcher, *Gould.*

a. Drawing. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

Genus PERICROCOTUS, *Boie, Isis* (1826), *p.* 972.

PHŒNICORNIS, *Boie, Isis* (1827).

ACIS, *Less. Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).

PARUS, *p. Linn. Gmel.*

MUSCICAPA, *Forster et al.*

MUSCIPETA, *Vigors, Sykes.*

181. *PERICROCOTUS PEREGRINUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Parus peregrinus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 342.

Pericrocotus peregrinus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 282. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 310; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 193. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 356.

Phœnicornis peregrina, *Gould*, *Cent.* *t.* 9. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 244.

Muscipeta peregrina, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 85.

Muscicapa peregrinus, *Tickell*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 574.

Motacilla cinnamonea, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 335.

Parus coccineus et Muscicapa malabarica, *Gmel.*

Parus indicus, *Sparm.*, *Mus. Carls.* *t.* 50.

Crimson-rumped Flycatcher, *Lath.*, *Hist.* VI. *p.* 174.

Bulal Chusm, Hind., *Jerd.*

Sahelee, Himalayas, *Royle.* Hind., *Jerd.*

Little Shah Soki Kapir, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* II. *p.* 73.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

B. C. N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., July, 1853.

"This pretty and lively bird is more numerously and extensively spread than any of its congeners, and is to be found in most woody situations, even in the dry Carnatic, in jungle, and in thick hedges and avenues occasionally, and in some of the larger topes in the Deccan. It is, however, most abundant on the West Coast. It is a restless and active little creature, ever engaged in diligently examining the extreme branches of trees, gleaning among the foliage, and hanging from the slender twigs like a titmouse. It feeds upon various larvæ (which are its favourite food) and small insects."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 244.)

Lieutenant Tickell remarks: "The males unite in flocks apart from the females at the close of the cold season."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. II. p. 574.)

182. *PERICROCOTUS ROSEUS, Vieill. Sp.*

Muscicapa rosea, *Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XXI. *p.* 486.

Pericrocotus roseus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 282. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 193. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 356.

Phœnicornis roseus, *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p.*

Phœnicornis affinis (*the* ♀ *only*), *Horsf. McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 157. (*the female.*)

Rose-coloured Flycatcher.

Nget-meng-tha-mee ("Princess-bird"), Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. B. *c.* ♂ ♀. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. Drawing ♀ (*P. affinis*, Horsf.). Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

Mr. Blyth says this bird is "tolerably common about Calcutta in the cold season."—(Ann. N. H. XII. p. 100.)

183. *PERICROCOTUS BREVIROSTRIS, Vigors Sp.*

Muscipeta brevirostis, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 43.

Pericrocotus brevirostris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 282. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 192; XV. *p.* 309; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 193. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 357.

Phœnicornis brevirostris, *Gould, Cent. t.* 8. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 243.

Phœnicornis affinis (*the* ♂ *only*), *Horsf. McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 156. (*the female.*)

Phœnicornis miniatus, *apud Swains., Class. Birds.*

Short-billed Flycatcher.

a. b. and Drawing ♂. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. ♀. Locality uncertain.

d. e. ♂ *f.* ♀ Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This species is found in dense jungle, frequenting the tops of high trees; and on one occasion, however," Mr. Jerdon remarks, "I observed a flock of the females hunting together over a thick hedge. In the stomach of those I killed, fragments of coleopterous insects only were found."—(Madr. Journ, L. S. X. p. 243.)

184. *PERICROCOTUS XANTHOGASTER*, *Raffles Sp.*

Lanius xanthogaster, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 309 ♀.

Pericrocotus igneus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 309 ♂; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 193. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 356.

Muscicapa flammea, *apud Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 146. *Raffles, id. p.* 310 ♂.

Uwis seu Semuttan, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. ♀ (*L. xanthogaster*, Raffles), *d.* ♂. (*M. flammea*, apud Raffles). Drawings. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

185. *PERICROCOTUS FLAMMEUS*, *Forster Sp.*

Muscicapa flammea, (*Forster*), *Penn. Zool. Ind. p.* 25, *t.* 15. *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 942. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 173. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 263.

Pericrocotus flammeus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 282. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 309; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 192. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 357.

Muscipeta flammea, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 85.

Phœnicornis flammeus, *Swains., Zool. Ill. n. s. t.* 52. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 11; *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 244.

Phœnicornis elegans, *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 156 ♂.

Flammeus Flycatcher, *Lath. Hist.* VI. *p.* 173.

Phari Bulal Chusm, Hind., *Jerd.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. Locality uncertain.

d. Drawing ♂ (*P. elegans*, McClell.) Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

f. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This species is tolerably abundant in most of the lofty jungles of Southern India. I have also seen it in Travancore, Malabar, the Whynaad, and the forest skirting the base of the Neilgherries, and even as high as five thousand feet on the Coonoor pass. It ascends the sides of mountain ranges, and I fancied was more numerous in the elevated region of Wynaad than in most other localities. It is a tolerably common and abundant species in its appropriate haunts, and from its bright and showy colours attracts the notice of most travellers through the lofty forests of Western India. It keeps chiefly to the tops of high trees, where it may be seen, singly or in flocks of three or four, and the sexes are generally seen apart from each other, all frisking about, picking an insect or larva off a branch or leaf, or occasionally catching one in the air; the males keep up a continual whistling call."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 244, et Ill. Ind. Orn.)

Colonel Sykes informs us "the cry of this bird is wheet, wheet, wheet."—(P. Z. S. 1832, p. 85.)

186. *PERICROCOTUS SPECIOSUS*, *Lath. Sp.*

Turdus speciosus, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 363; *Hist.* V. *p.* 96. *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* II. *p.* 91.

Pericrocotus speciosus, *Strickl.* *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 282. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 309; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 192. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 357.

Muscipeta princeps, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 22.

Phœnicornis princeps, *Gould*, *Cent. t.* 7. *McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 156. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 243.

Black and Scarlet Thrush, *Lath.*

Shah Soki-kapir, Hind., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

Nget-meng-tha ("Prince-bird"), Arracan, *Blyth.*

Saheleb, Himalayas, *Royle.*

A. and Drawing ♂. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

B. C. ♂. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. ♀. Nèpal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. ♀. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This splendid bird inhabits dense and lofty jungle, where it may be observed hopping about the upper branches of high trees, searching for various insects."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 243.)

Lieutenant Tickell also remarks: "Sometimes found solitary, at others flying in small parties."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. II. p. 574.)

Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton says "that this bird cannot be tamed, and when taken, always languishes and dies."—(MS. II. p. 91.)

Genus Rhipidura, *Vigors et Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 246 (1825).

Muscylva, *Less. Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).

Leucocerca, *Swains. Nat. Lib.* (1838).

Muscicapa, *Sparrm. Horsf. Raffles.*

Platyrhynchus, *p. Vieill.*

187. *RHIPIDURA JAVANICA*, *Sparrman. Sp.*

Muscicapa javanica, *Sparm.*, *Mus. Carls.* III. *t.* 75. *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 146. *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 312.

Rhipidura javanica, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 936. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 259.

Leucocerca javanica, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 206. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 324.

Platyrhynchus perspicillatus, *Vieill.*

The Javan Flycatcher. *Lath. Hist.* VI. *p.* 177.

Sikattan, Java, *Horsfield.*

Moorai-Kandang, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. and Nest. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

188. *RHIPIDURA FUSCOVENTRIS*, *Frankl.*

Rhipidura fuscoventris, *Frankl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 117; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 264. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.*

(1832), *p.* 85. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 935. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 259. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 93.

Leucocerca fuscoventris, *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p. Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 290; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 206. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 324.

Muscicapa sannio, *Sundev.*

Muscylva albogularis? *Less., Zool. du Voy. de Belang. p.* 264.

Rhipidura albigula, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Muscicapa laticauda, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 85.

Broad-tailed Flycatcher, *Lath. Hist.* V. *p.* 178.

Chok Doyal, Beng., *Blyth.*

Chukdeel, *Royle.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. d. e. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

f. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

g. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

Colonel Sykes remarks, "The male of this bird has a very sweet note. He spreads and raises his tail over his head in hopping from bough to bough."—(P. Z. S. 1832, p. 85.)

Mr. Blyth says, "This is common at all seasons; and the male has a short, but musical, tinkling song."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XII. p. 935.)

Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton observes, "This is called the Chak or Wheel Dyal, from its turning frequently round. It is found in the gardens near Calcutta, but it is not very common. It is always found in pairs, and feeds upon insects."—(MS. I. p. 85.)

189. *RHIPIDURA ALBOFRONTATA, Frankl.*

Rhipidura albofrontata, *Frankl., P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 116; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 264. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 85. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 935. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 258.

Leucocerca albofrontata, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 12; *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 2. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 206. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 324.

Muscicapa, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 67.

White-browed Flycatcher, *Lath. Hist.* V. *p.* 177.

Dúmchitri ('Spread-tail'), Beng., *Hamilton.*

Muchurharra ('Musquito-catcher'), Hind., *Jerd.*

Chukdeel, Saharunpore, *Royle.*

Manatee ('Washerman'), Malayalam, *Jerd.*

Dashare Pitta, Telugu, *Jerd.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

"This pretty and lively fly-catcher is to be met with in well-wooded districts, as open forest jungle, gardens, and avenues of large trees. In the bare Carnatic it is only met with now and then in large topes or groves of trees and extensive gardens, and still more sparingly in some of the patches of low jungle found in the more hilly portions of the south of the Peninsula. Towards the more northern parts, however, it is much more common and diffused, and may be seen in every clump of trees or garden. In its habits it appears to be the most active and restless of the whole family, continually flitting about from branch to branch, snapping up an insect on the wing every now and then, and raising its outspread tail and lowering its wings, whenever it reseats itself on a twig. It hardly ever flies beyond a few feet after an insect, and seldom returns to the same perch, traversing in succession most of the branches of the tree, and not resting during even the heat of the day. I have usually seen it solitary, occasionally two or three in company. I have several times seen it alight on the ground, and on one or two occasions observed it seated on the back of a cow, and pursuing insects from this unusual perch. Its chief food consists of mosquitoes and other small dipterous insects; whence its Hindustani name."

"It has a pleasing little song, which it warbles forth every now and then, consisting of several notes following each other in a regularly descending scale."—(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

190. *RHIPIDURA MOTACILLOIDES, Vigors et Horsf.*

Rhipidura motacilloides, *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 248. *Gould, B. Aust.* II. *t.* 86. *G.*

R. Gray, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 259. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 323.

Black Fan-tailed Flycatcher, *Gould.*

Wagtail Flycatcher, Colonists of Swan River, *Id.*

WIL-LA-RING, Aborigines of the Lowland, *Id.*

JIT-TE-JIT-TE, Aborigines, W. Australia, *Id.*

a. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

Genus CHELIDORYNX, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 32.

191. *CHELIDORYNX HYPOXANTHA*, *Blyth Sp.*

Rhipidura hypoxantha, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 935; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 205. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 259.

Chelidorynx hypoxantha, *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 93. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 322.

Leucocerca hypoxantha, *Jerd.*, *Ill. Ind. Orn. p.*

Chelidorynx chrysochistos, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 32.

The Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.

A. *b. c.* Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Inhabits the central hilly region and great valley of Nepal, on the skirts of woods, among shrubs and low trees, very lively and shows itself much: found solitary or in pairs; feeds upon small insects; weight ¼ oz.; stomach distinctly muscular."—(Hodgs. P. Z. S. 1845, p. 32.)

Genus CRYPTOLOPHA, *Swains.*, *Nat. Lib.* X. *Zool. Ill.* 1837.

192. *CRYPTOLOPHA CINEREOCAPILLA*, *Vieill. Sp.*

Muscicapa cinereocapilla, *Vieill.*

Cryptolopha cinereocapilla, *Hutton*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* II. *p.* 689. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 205. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 327.

Platyrhynchus ceylonensis, *Swains.*, *Zool. Ill. n. s. t.* 13.

Rhipidura ceylonensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 259.

Cryptolopha poiocephala, *Swains., Nat. Lib.* X. *p.* 200, *t.* 23. *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 157. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XI. *p.* 13.

Muscicapa nitida, var. A. *Lath. Hist.* VI. *p.* 188.

Grey-headed Flycatcher.

ZEED FUTKI, Beng. *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

C. *d.* Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

g. Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

h. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"The only locality in the more southern part of India, where I have met this curious little bird, is the summit of the Neilgherries, in the dense woods of which it is not very uncommon. In the northern part of the Deccan, however, it is occasionally to be met with, only in the cold season however, in large topes of trees; and it increases in number towards the north, and in the jungly valleys and nullahs of the northern ghauts, it is by no means rare, always frequenting by preference the deepest thickets. Though not so lively as some fly-catchers, it is yet more so than many others. It frequently sallies forth from its perch on a twig after passing insects, and does not always return to the same branch, and often changes its perch, though it remains for some time in the same locality. It has a pleasant but feeble chirping note."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. XI. p. 13.)

Captain Hutton remarks, "I took a nest of this species on 18th April, 1848, in a deep and thickly-wooded glen, at an elevation of 4,500 feet. It was placed against the moss-covered trunk of a large tree, growing by the side of a mountain stream, and was neatly and beautifully constructed of green moss, fixed in the shape of a watch-pocket at the head of a bed, to the mosses of the tree (with which it was completely blended), by numerous threads of spiders' webs. The lining was of the finest grass stalks, no thicker than horse-hair, and

beneath the body of the nest depended a long bunch of mosses, fastened to the tree with spiders' webs, and serving as a support or cushion, on which the nest rested securely. Within this beautifully constructed fabric were four small eggs of a dull white colour, with a faint olive tinge, and minutely spotted with pale greenish brown, and having a broad and well-defined ring of the same, near the larger end. The eggs were set hard. Diameter $\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{8}{16}$ ins. Shape, bluntly ovate."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. II. p. 689.)

Fam. II. LANIADÆ, *Vigors.*

Subfam. II. DICRURINA, *Swains.*

Genus Dicrurus, *Vieill., Analyse, p.* 41 (1816).

Bhuchanga, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 326 (1837).

Corvus, *p. Linn.*

Subgen. Edolius, *Cuv., Règ. Anim.* I. *p.* (1817).

Chibia, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 324 (1837).

Cometes, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29 (1841).

Bhringa, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 325 (1837).

Melissetus, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29 (1841).

Chaptia, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 326 (1837).

Prepopterus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844).

a. Dicrurus, *p. s. d.*

193. ***DICRURUS MACROCERCUS, Vieill.***

Dicrurus macrocercus, *Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* IX. *p.* 588. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 298; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 202. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 286. *Hodgs. Cat. B. Nep. p.* 98. *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *p.* 304. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 351.

Muscicapa biloba, *Lichtenstein.*

Dicrurus indicus, *Steph.* *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XVIII. *p.* 21, *t.* *Pearson, Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 638.

Bhuchanga albirictus, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 326.

Corvus balicassius, *apud Lath.*, *Hist.* II. *p.* 61. *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 58.

Dicrurus balicassius, *apud Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 86. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 238. *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 158.

The Common King Crow of India.

Kolsa or Bojunga, Hind., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton. Jerd.* Sometimes, also, Kotwal, *Jerd.*

Finga, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton. Blyth. Tickell.*

Qwyai-myee-tshwai, Arracan, *Blyth.*

Jhamp, Himalayas, *Royle.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

C. *d. e.* Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

f. g. Donors unknown.

h. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

i. j. k. Nepal (*Bh. albirictus*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., July, 1853.

"This is the most common and abundant species of Dicrurus, and is to be met with in every part of the country, and inhabits alike the open country and wooded districts, but is never found in dense jungle. It may be seen perched on a tree or hedge, the top of a low bush on the plain, or a stack of grain,—frequently also on the top of a wall or old building, the bank of a paddy-field, or even a clod of earth or ant-hill, and it is by no means uncommon to see one on the back of cattle, sheep, or goats, while grazing. From this perch it watches eagerly for the stirring of an insect below; on observing one, it flies rapidly to the spot, and generally alighting for an instant on the ground, seizes its prey; frequently, however, the devoted grass-hopper, or other insect, being also on the look-out, makes an attempt to escape, but is closely pursued by the king-crow, who either snaps it up on the wing or just as it has alighted. Having secured it, the *Kolsa* flies off generally, but not always to its former perch, devours it at leisure, and then uttering its usual cry, is again ready for

another capture. Such is the usual mode of feeding of this bird. It very frequently, however, captures various small insects on the wing, from the top of a tree or some lofty branch, sometimes ascending almost perpendicularly for several feet, occasionally whips one off a blade of grain, or from the surface of a pool of water. On the issuing of the winged termites from a nest in a hedge-row, or near the bottom of a tree, there are generally several assembled to partake of the feast, together with the crows and minas. This bird gets its popular name of king-crow, from its general habit of following crows most clamorously and perseveringly, every now and then pouncing down on them, though it seldom strikes. It pursues kites and various other birds also; whence one of its common Hindustani names (*Kotwal*). In the bare Deccan I have often seen one or two king-crows high in the air, traversing the country, but apparently not hunting."

"The usual cry of this shrike, is a sort of crow or chuckle, succeeded by two or three sweeter notes; but it has several other cries. It is the first bird whose song is heard in the morning, often long before sunrise, and sometimes on moonlight nights throughout the whole night. Its flight is in general undulating, not very rapid, performed with few flappings; but when it exerts itself after a crow or other bird, it is capable of great speed, and always overtakes its enemy with ease. It occurs singly or in small families. I once found its nest, in the month of August, in the Carnatic, situated in the fork of a banian tree, at a moderate elevation: it was composed of twigs and roots, carelessly put together, and without any lining, and contained three eggs, white, sparingly spotted with purplish red. Its chief food is grasshoppers of various kinds, also bees, moths, and other insects, chiefly coleopterous. Mr. Elliott in his 'Notes' says, 'it migrates from the Southern Mahratta Country during the monsoon.' In the Carnatic I never observed any diminution in its numbers at any season, but in the northern part of the Deccan (at Jaulnah), it certainly becomes much more rare at that time, and indeed is hardly met with. The *Kolsa* is occasionally tamed, and will perch on the head or hand of its master, and fly down after a grasshopper or other insect."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 238.)

Captain Tickell states, "The nest is made on summits of thick bushes, or midway up medium-sized trees; concealed in the trunk; hemispherical, 6 to 8 inches in diameter, of coarse grasses, fibrous roots lined with finer grass and wool. Eggs 3 to 5, ordinary

$\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{11}{16}$, dullish white, with scattered blots and spots of pale brown, especially at the blunt end. June."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. p. 304.)

194. *DICRURUS LONGUS*, *Temm. Sp.*

Edolius longus, *Temm. Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 174. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 352.

Edolius forficatus, *apud Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 144. *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 60.

Edolius macrocercus, *apud Strickl. in epistolâ. Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 202.

Sri-Gunting, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. C. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

195. *DICRURUS BALICASSIUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Corvus balicassius, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 155.

Dicrurus balicassius, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 800; XV. *p.* 298; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 202. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 286. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 98. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 351.

Oriolus furcatus, *Gmel.*

Bhuchanga annectans, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 326.

Dicrurus affinis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 174.

Corvus afer, *Lichst., and*

Corvus assimilis, *Bechstein, apud G. R. Gray.*

a. Nepal (*Bh. annectans*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

196. *DICRURUS LONGICAUDATUS*, *A. Hay.*

Dicrurus longicaudatus, *Hay, Ann. Mag. N. H.* (1844), *p.* 46. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* XIII. *p.* 121. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 298; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 202. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 286. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 351.

Dicrurus macrocercus, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 246.

Dicrurus pyrrhops, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Dicrurus cineraceus, *apud G. R. Gray*. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 98.

The Long-tailed Shrike.

Nil Phinga and Dhouh, Beng., *Blyth*.

A. *b*. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., July, 1853.

g. Bengal. From Bax's Collection.

h. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This is the rarest of all the Indian Dicruri," observes Mr. Jerdon. "I have hitherto only seen it in the Segour pass, and on the summit of the Neilgherries, in both places on lofty and tolerably dense jungle. I observed it in the former place sally from its perch near the summit of a lofty tree, and make a considerable circuit, apparently capturing several insects, and then reseating itself on some other tree. Several birds were thus engaged together, though at some distance from each other, and returning separately each to its own perch. In this respect it makes a nearer approach than any other Indian species, to the manner of the African Drongo shrikes, as described by Le Vaillant, hunting in flocks like swallows, and mentioned by Swainson as being the general habits of the genus. Flight of this species similar to that of *macrocercus*, but more rapid and elegant."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 240.)

Captain Hutton remarks: "This species, the only one that visits Mussooree, arrives from the Doon about the middle of March, and retires again about September. It is abundant during the summer months, and breeds from the latter end of April till the middle of June, making a very neat nest, which is placed in the bifurcation of a horizontal branch of some tall tree, usually oak trees; it is constructed of grey lichens gathered from the trees, and fine seed-stalks of grasses, firmly and neatly interwoven; with the latter it is also usually lined, although sometimes a black fibrous lichen is used; externally the materials are kept compactly together, by being plastered over with spiders' webs. It is altogether a light and elegant nest. The shape is circular, somewhat shallow, and diameter within three inches. The eggs are three to four, generally the latter number, and so variable in colour and distribution of spots, that until I had shot several specimens and compared them narrowly,

I was inclined to think we had more than one species of Dicrurus here. I am, however, now fully convinced that the sevariable eggs belong to the same species. Sometimes they are dull white with brick-red spots, openly disposed in form of a rude ring at the larger end; at other times the spots are rufescent claret, with duller indistinct ones appearing through the shell; others are of a deep carneous hue, clouded and coarsely blotched with deep rufescent claret; while again some are faint carneous, with large irregular blotches of rufous clay, with duller ones beneath the shell. Diameter varying from 1 × $\frac{13}{16}$ to $\frac{13}{16}$ × $\frac{13}{16}$ ins."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. II. p. 687.)

197. *DICRURUS CÆRULESCENS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Lanius cærulescens, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 134. *Lath.*, *Hist.* II. *p.* 60.

Dicrurus cærulescens, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 239. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 298; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 208. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 286. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 351.

Drongo cærulescens, *Tickell*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 578.

Edolius cærulescens, *Blyth*, *Ann. Mag. N. H.* (1844), *p.* 47.

Lanius fingah, *Shaw.*

Fork-tailed Shrike, *Lath.*

Phari Bajunga, Hind., *Jerd.*

Dhapri, Hind., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

D'houlee, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

a. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This species appears to be generally spread, but nowhere plentiful. It frequents open though lofty jungle, and well-wooded districts, but is occasionally met with in topes and avenues in the Deccan and Carnatic. I have seen it most numerous in the Wulliar jungle and the Segour pass of the Neilgherries, where I found it at a considerable elevation. It almost always captures its insect prey on the wing (sometimes however picks one off the ground); it perches near the top of a high tree, whence it pounces on its prey generally at no great distance. It has a sweet song."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 239.)

198. *DICRURUS LUGUBRIS, Ehrenberg Sp.*

Edolius lugubris, *Ehrenb., Symb. Phys. t.* 8, *f.* 3.

Dicrurus lugubris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 287. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 352.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

199. *DICRURUS CINERACEUS, Horsf. Sp.*

Edolius cineraceus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 145. *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 59.

Dicrurus cineraceus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 287. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 352.

The Ashy Shrike.

CHENTA, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

200. *DICRURUS LEUCOPHÆUS, Vieill.*

Dicrurus leucophæus, *Vieill. N. Dict. Hist. Nat.* IX. *p.* 587. *Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 170. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, 1. *p.* 287. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 352.

Dicrurus ceylonensis, *Steph., Gen. Zool.*

Dicrurus cineraceus, *apud Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 299; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 203.

A. Malacca. Donor unknown.

201. *DICRURUS? DIVARICATUS, Raffles Sp.*

Lanius divaricatus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 305.

Edolius divaricatus, *Vigors, App. Mem. Raffles, p.* 657.

BERIBBA BURONG LILIN, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

a. Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

b. subgen. EDOLIUS, *Cuv.*

202. *DICRURUS (EDOLIUS) PARADISEUS, Gmel. Sp.*

Cuculus paradiseus, *Gmel. S. N. L.* I. *p.* 422.

Edolius paradiseus, *var.* A. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 201.

Lanius malabaricus, *as figured by Lath., Hist.* II. *t.* 18.

Chibia malabaroides, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 325. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 351.

Dicrurus retifer, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 241.

Dicrurus grandis, *apud Horsf. McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 158.

Edolius grandis, *apud Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 170; *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* XIV. *p.* 46.

The Paradise Drongo.

BHERM or BHERING-RAJ, Hind., *Hodgs.*

KATE-ONGAL, Mahr., *Blyth.*

KALGIA, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

NGHET-DAN, Arracan, *Blyth.*

HUZAR DUSTAN ('Bird of a Thousand Tales'), *Jerd.*

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

b. Tenasserim. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This splendid bird is tolerably abundant in many of the lofty jungles of the west of India, both above and below the ghauts, it being very plentiful in the Wynaud district. It appears to wander more in search of its food than other of the Dicruri, flying from tree to tree at no great elevation, making an occasional swoop at an insect on the wing, or whipping one off a branch; frequently, however, it feeds like its congeners, from a fixed station. It generally hunts singly or in pairs, occasionally, however, it is seen in small parties. Its food is chiefly large coleopterous insects, also large bees and wasps. It has a very peculiar cry, consisting of two parts, the first a sort of harsh chuckle, ending in a peculiar metallic sound, something like the creaking of a heavy wheel. Mr. Elliott says on this subject, 'its general note is a deep sonorous cry, something like *tse-rung, tse-rung, tse-rung.*' It has many other notes besides this, all of which, however, have more or less clangor or metallic sound. I have seen it pursue a bird of prey (Hæmatornis cheela) in the same manner as the common king-crow. It moults about September. Although it chiefly inhabits lofty jungles, I have seen it in comparatively low jungle, and I am informed that it often enters gardens in the cantonment of Cannanore. The *Bherm-raj* is occa-

sionally taken and tamed; it used to be very frequently in former days, and sold for a very high price at Hyderabad. It is said to imitate the notes of all other birds, and hence is also called the '*Huzar Dustan*,' or bird of a thousand tales."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 241.)

203. *DICRURUS (EDOLIUS) MALABARICUS, Scop. Sp.*

Dicrurus malabaricus, *Scop.* (*Strickland in epistolâ.*) *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 286. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 296.

Edolius malabaricus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 145.

Edolius retifer, *Temm., Text de Pl. Col.* 178.

Lanius malabaricus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 306.

Edolius rangoonensis, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 5. *Horsf. McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 158.

Edolius paradiseus, *var.* C., *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 201.

The Drongo à Raquette, *Temm.*

Burong Saweh, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

Chanwi, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. Drawing. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

C. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

d. Drawing. From Parry's Collection.

c. subgen. Chibia, *Hodgs.*

204. *DICRURUS (CHIBIA) HOTTENTOTA, Linn. Sp.*

Corvus hottentotus, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 155. *Lath., Hist.* III. *p.* 51.

Chibia hottentota, *Strickl., An. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 36. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 294; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 200. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 287. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 99. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 350.

Criniger splendens, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 574.

Edolius Krishna, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 5. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *pp.* 169, 799.

Corvus Krishna, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 61.

Chibia casia, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 324.

Edolius barbatus, *Gray, Zool. Misc. p.*

Krishna Crow, *Lath., Hist.* III. *p.* 51, *t.* 40.

The Hair-crested Drongo, *Blyth.*

KESH-RAJ, Beng., *Blyth.*

KRISHNA-RAJ or KISHEN-RAJ, Beng., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilt.*

KESYA, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

BAJUNGA, FEETCHKUNA, and CASSRAJ, Sylhet, *Dr. Cooke.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., July, 1853.

Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's remarks on the habits of this beautiful bird inform us, "that it is common in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and builds among the bamboos, living in pairs, and feeding on insects and fruits: remaining there throughout the year. It is said to sing well, and is frequently tamed by the Mussulmans, who in the morning carry it about, and invoke the name of God and the prophet, in the same manner as they do with Parakeets."

"Mr. Cooke, surgeon at Sylhet, observes, 'that this bird is there called *Bajunga, Feetchkuna,* and *Cassraj.*' This last name is a corruption of *Kishen-Raj*, the vulgar pronunciation of its proper name. Mr. Cooke alleges, 'that it possesses the power of imitating the voice of other birds;' but this my native servants deny. He also says, 'that in the cold season this bird always visits the high mountains, but returns to the plains of Sylhet about the commencement of the rains.'"—(MS. I. p. 61.)

Lieutenant Tickell also remarks: "These birds are tolerably numerous, but confined to localities. They frequent the large timber which luxuriates in the lower portions and richer soil of the jungles on the banks of nullas, tanks, &c.: the cotton-tree, when in blossom, is a favourite resort, where they may be seen in small parties frolicking about. The voice is very changeable and in constant exertion, from a beautiful song to whistling, chattering, and

creaking like a rusty wheel. The notes at times resemble the higher strains of an organ, and, heard in the wild and lovely scenes where this bird is found, appear singularly striking and plaintive."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. II. p. 574.)

Mr. Hodgson states,* "Its food is chiefly wasps, bees, and their congeners; also green beetles, and other coleoptera; very rarely vetches. Solitary or in pairs, part of the year in families, the young with the parents, never quitting the forests; descends from time to time from its lofty perch to seize an insect on the wing; occasionally seizes on the ground, but instantly retiring to its perch. Common to all the three regions of Nepal. Moults in autumn, between August and October, and, I think, only in autumn."—(Ind. Rev. I. p. 325.)

d. subgen. BHRINGA, *Hodgs.*

205. *DICRURUS (BHRINGA) REMIFER, Temm. Sp.*

Edolius remifer, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 178. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *pp.* 169, 800.

Bhringa remifer, *Blyth. Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 294; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 200. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 287. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 99. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 350.

Bhringa tectirostris, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 325.

The Drongo à Rames, *Temm.*

NGHET-DAN, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

b. Darjeeling. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., July, 1853.

e. subgen. CHAPTIA, *Hodgs.*

206. *DICRURUS (CHAPTIA) ÆNEA, Vieill. Sp.*

Dicrurus æneus, *Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* IX. *p.* 586. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 240.

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* "The intestines are 15 inches long, larger above than below. Cæca ⅜ of an inch. Stomach muscular and red: outer coat of medial unequal thickness; inner, tough and striolated."—(Hodgson, Ind. Rev. I. p. 325.)

Chaptia ænea, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 294; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 200. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 288. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 350.

Dicrurus æratus, *Steph.*

Edolius æratus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 801.

Chaptia muscipetoides, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 327.

Bronze Shrike, *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 63.

Buchchanga, Beng., *Blyth.*

Chaptya (i. e. 'Flat-billed'), Nepal, *Hodgs.*

Chota-Kesraj, of the Gorakhpur birdcatchers, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 134.

A. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. Purchased.

d. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This species is always found in the dense and lofty jungle. I have only seen it in the forests of the western coast, and have met with it at an elevation of 4,000 feet. It is generally found in small parties, stations itself near the top of some lofty tree, whence it makes frequent short sallies after insects, exactly like the flycatchers, and returns generally to the same branch. It sings most charmingly, being perhaps only surpassed by the Gryllivora longicauda. Its food consists of various insects, both hard and soft-winged."—(Jerdon, Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 240.)

Mr. Hodgson also remarks:* "Shy, adhering to the forests, feeds chiefly on the softer-winged insects, which it takes on the wing exclusively, but not by continued questing; has an autumnal moult between August and October, and I think but one per annum."—(Ind. Rev. I. p. 327.)

Genus Artamus, *Vieill., Analyse* (1816).

Ocypterus, *Cuv., Règ. Anim.* (1817).

Leptopteryx, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 143 (1820).

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* "Intestines 8 to 13 inches long, thicker above, and provided with tiny cæca. Stomach muscular and red, its lining toughish and nearly smooth."—(Ind. Rev. I. p. 327.)

207. *ARTAMUS LEUCOGASTER*, *Valenciennes Sp.*

Lanius leucogaster, *Valenc.*, *Ann. du Mus. H. N. p.* 25, *t.* 7, *f.* 2.

Artamus leucogaster, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 285. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 343.

Leptopteryx leucorhynchos, *apud Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 144.

Lanius leucorhynchos, *apud Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 306.

A. and Drawing. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

208. *ARTAMUS FUSCUS*, *Vieill.*

Artamus fuscus, *Vieill.*, *N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XVII. *p.* 297. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 285. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 299; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 199. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 98. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 344.

Ocypterus rufiventer, *Valenc.*, *Ann. du Mus. H. N. p.* 25, *t.* 7, *f.* 1.

Artamus leucorhynchos, *apud McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 158.

Ocypterus leucorhynchos, *apud Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 237.

Ampelis Murasinia, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* I. *p.* 87.

Murasing Chatterer, *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 193.

Brown-coloured Swallow, var. A., *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 289.

The Ash-coloured Swallow Shrike, *Jerd.*

MURASING, of the Mussulmans, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* I. *p.* 87.

TAL-CHATAK, Beng., *Blyth.*

A. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. and Drawing. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This bird appears to be universally spread over India, but is by no means common. It prefers a wooded country, and always, I believe, takes its food, which consists chiefly of soft-winged insects, in the air. I saw a flock once flying over an open space in the

Wulliar jungle like swallows; again near Palamcottah, in a palmyra tope, a small flock of them, one every now and then darting from its perch on the top of a palm-tree, and making a short circuit in the air after insects, reseating itself, though not generally on the same tree. On another occasion I saw it in Travancore, skimming over the surface of a tank, and returning to rest on a low bough overhanging the water. Its flight is rapid, elegant, and remarkably like that of the swallow."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 237.)

"Wherever a high tree rises above its fellows, and projects a bare or dead branch, commanding a wide view around, there may commonly be seen a party of these birds, one minute sitting together in a close row, anon sallying forth in quest of insects, and soon returning (each separately and independent of the movements of the rest), to alight and perch together as before. Yet they are not very common, but the parties are met with here and there, sometimes at long intervals, through a tract of favourable country; but whenever they are seen, a number of specimens may be procured with the greatest facility."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XV. p. 299.)

209. *ARTAMUS SUPERCILIOSUS*, *Gould.*

Artamus superciliosus, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 142; *Birds of Austr.* II. *t.* 32. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 285. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 199. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 344.

The White-eyebrowed Wood Swallow, *Gould.*

a. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

Subfam. III. LANIANA, *Swains.*

Genus LANIUS, *Linn.*, *S. N.* (1766).

COLLYRIO, *Mœhr.* (1752).

COLLURIO, *Vigors*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1831), *p.* 42.

210. *LANIUS EXCUBITOR*, *Linn.*

Lanius excubitor, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 135. *Lath.*, *Hist.* II. *p.* 5. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 290. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur.* *t.* 66. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 151. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 363.

The Greater Butcher-bird, *Will.*

The Cinereous Shrike, *Lath.*

a. b. Mesopotamia. Presented by Commander Jones.

211. *LANIUS LAHTORA*, *Sykes Sp.*

Collurio lahtora, *Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 86; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 423.

Lanius lahtora, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 31. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 290. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 300; XVI. *p.* 473; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 151. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 235; *Ill. Ind. Orn. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 364.

Lanius burra, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 32, *f.* 3.

Lanius excubitor, var. C., *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 6.

Lanius magnirostris, *Less.*

Lanius excubitor, *apud Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 66.

The Latora Shrike.

DUDHIYA LATORA, Hind., *Hamilton. Blyth. Jerd.*

KACHKACHA LATORA, *Hamilton.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"This Shrike is an inhabitant of open low jungles throughout the country, and towards the northern parts of the Peninsula is found frequenting bushes and low trees in the open plains. It never approaches villages, and is a shy, wary bird, and difficult of approach, and perhaps is the least numerous of any of the species."—(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

Colonel Sykes states that "the male has a sweet note."—(P. Z. S. 1832, p. 86.)

212. *LANIUS SCHACH*, *Gmel.*

Lanius schach, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 303. *Shaw, Zool.* VII. *p.* 324. *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 65. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 290. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 301; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 151. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 364.

Lanius pyrrhonotus, *Vieill., Gal. des Ois. t.* 135.

Lanius Bentet, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 144. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 304. *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 54.

The Chinese Shrike, *Lath.*

The Bentet Shrike, *Lath.*

SCHACH, China, *Lath.*

Bentet, Java, *Horsf.*

Burong-Papa or Tiup Api, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. B. *c.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

d. and Drawing. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

213. *LANIUS ERYTHRONOTUS, Vigors Sp.*

Collurio erythronotus, *Vigors, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1831), *p.* 42. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 12, *f.* 2; *Frankl. P. Z. S.* 1831, *p.* 177. *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 266. *Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 86; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 423.

Lanius erythronotus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 290. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 302; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 151. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 100. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 364.

Collurio jounotus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Lanius excubitor, *apud Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 62.

The Rufous-backed Shrike.

Kajala Latora, Hind., *Hamilton.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

C. D. N. W. Himalaya. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

f. Drawing. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

Junior? abdomine graciliter fasciato.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"Voice discordant, monotonous; perches very erect."—(Helfer's MS. Notes.)

214. *LANIUS CANICEPS, Blyth.*

Lanius caniceps, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 302; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 151. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, App.* III. *p.* 14. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 364.

Lanius erythronotus, *apud Horsf. McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 158. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 236; *Ill. Ind. Orn.*

Lanius collurio ? *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 64.
LATORA, Hind., *Hamilton.*

A. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.
B. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

"This, though occasionally found in the more wooded parts of the country in the Carnatic, is only at all common in the neighbourhood of the jungles of the west coast, and is very abundant on the top of the Neilgherries. Frequents low bushy ground, or open spaces in the jungle, and has similar manners and food to others of the genus." —(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

215. *LANIUS HARDWICKII, Vigors Sp.*

Collurio Hardwickii, *Vigors, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1831), *p.* 42. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 12, *f.* 1. *Frankl. P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 117; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 265. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 86.
Lanius Hardwickii, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 290. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 304; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 152. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 235; *Ill. Ind. Orn. Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 100. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 364.
Lanius, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 65.
The Bay-backed Shrike, *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 13.
PECHANUK, Hind., *Jerd.*
CHHOTKI LATORA, *Hamilton.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
B. N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.
d. Drawing. From Heyne's Collection.
e. Locality and donor uncertain.

"This handsome little Shrike is the most abundant of the Indian species, and is tolerably common in every part except the west coast. It frequents gardens, hedges, and cultivated ground, but chiefly delights in low, thorny, but open jungle. Feeds on locusts, grasshoppers, and also on small birds."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 235.)

216. *LANIUS NIGRICEPS*, *Frankl. Sp.*

Collurio nigriceps, *Frankl.*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1831), *p.* 117; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 265. *McClelland*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 158.

Lanius nigriceps, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 236; *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 17. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 290, *t.* 71. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 301; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 151. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 100. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 364.

Lanius nasutus, *Scopoli* (*fide Auct.*).

Lanius antiguanus, *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 301 (*ex ins. Philipp.*).

Lanius tricolor, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 446.

Lanius castaneus, (*Lath.*) *apud Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* II. *p.* 63.

Indian Shrike, *Lath.*, *Hist.* II. *p.* 34.

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

B. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This Shrike appears to be a more forest-haunting species than its congeners, but does not otherwise, that I am aware of, differ in its habits. Like the other species, it descends to the ground for its food, which consists almost wholly of grasshoppers and their larvæ. I have not observed in any of the Indian species the reputed habit of impaling insects on thorns."—(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

217. *LANIUS TEPHRONOTUS*, *Vigors Sp.*

Collurio tephronotus, *Vigors*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1831), *p.* 43.

Lanius tephronotus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 290. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 301; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 151. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 100. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 364.

Lanius nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 445.

Collurio obscurior, *Hodgs.*, *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Grey-backed Shrike, *Lath.*, *Hist.* II. *p.* 9.
Bhadráya, of the Hills of Nepal, *Hodgs.*
Bagaha Tentha, of the Plains (*ditto*).

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., July, 1853.

"This Shrike is common in the open country in Nepal," says Mr. Hodgson, "in groves and gardens during winter, but resorts to the woods in summer. It feeds on all sorts of hard and soft (both flying and creeping) insects, and their larvæ and pupæ; also small lizards, feeble birds, mice, and almost any living thing the bird can master; perches on the upper and barer branches of trees and bushes, whence it descends to seize its prey on the ground; sometimes picks it from foliage, but very seldom seizes on the wing. Has a harsh voice, very like the kestril's, and is perpetually vociferating from its perch. It is bold and daring in its manners, and easily caught by any insect bait." *—(Ind. Rev. I. p. 445.)

Genus Enneoctonus, *Boie, Isis* (1826).
Phoneus, *Kaup, Entw. G. Eur. Thierw.* (1829).
Lanius, *Linn. et al.*

218. *ENNEOCTONUS CRISTATUS*, *Linn. Sp.*
Lanius cristatus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 184. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 152. *Jerd.*, *Ill. Ind. Orn. p.* *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 100.
Enneoctonus cristatus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 362.
Lanius lucionensis, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 135. *Strickl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 102.
Lanius phœnicurus, *Pallas*. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 303.
Lanius rutilus, var. A., *Lath.*, *Hist.* II. *p.* 16.
Lanius superciliosus, var. A., *Lath.*, *Hist.* II. *p.* 37.
Lanius melanotis, *Valenciennes*.
Lanius ferrugiceps, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 446.
Lanius arenarius, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 304.

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* "Intestines, 10 inches long; two very tiny cæca near the anal end. Stomach, muscular and red; outer coat of medial subequal thickness,—inner, tough and grooved. Tongue, short, flat, cartilaginous; tip, pointed and subbifid or subjagged."—(Ind. Rev. I. p. 445.)

Lanius curcutea, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 8.

Curcutea, Beng., *Hamilton.*

Kátkáti, Beng., *Blyth.*

Khèr Khetta, *Tickell.*

a. b. c. ♂. N. India.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. young. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

g. Drawing. From Heyne's Collection.

h. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This is one of the commonest of Indian birds, and as its particularly harsh chattering affords one of the earliest intimations of the advent of the cold season in Calcutta, its note is then far more acceptable than is warranted by the music of it. A few individuals, however, are procurable at all seasons within a few miles of Calcutta. This species is also common on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, extending southward to the straits."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XV. p. 303.)

"The word Curcutea is applied to several animals, and even children, that have strong harsh voices. This Shrike builds its nest in trees and bushes; feeds on insects, and attacks small birds."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. I. p. 8.)

"Nest found in large bushes or thickets, shallow, circular, four inches in diameter, rather coarsely made of fine twigs and grass. Eggs 3 ordinary; $\frac{29}{32} \times \frac{21}{32}$; pale rose-colour, thickly sprinkled with blood-red spots, with a darkish livid zone at the larger end. June." —(Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. p. 302.)

219. *ENNEOCTONUS TIGRINUS, Drapiez Sp.*

Lanius tigrinus, *Drap., Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat. Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 152.

Enneoctonus superciliosus, (*Lath.*) *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 362.

Lanius magnirostris, *Less. in Belanger's Voyage.*

Lanius strigatus, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 103.

Serara, Malay, *Eyton.*

a. b. c. d. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

Genus FALCUNCULUS, *Vieill.*, *Analyse*, *p.* 40 (1816).

220. *FALCUNCULUS LEUCOGASTER*, *Gould.*

Falcunculus leucogaster, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 144; *Birds of Austr.* II. *t.* 80. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 294. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 365.

a. b. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

Genus EUROCEPHALUS, *Smith*, *S. Afr. Journ.* (1836).

CHÆTOBLEMMA, *Swains.*, *Nat. Hist. Birds*, II. (1837).

221. *EUROCEPHALUS ANGUITIMENS*, *Smith.*

Eurocephalus anguitimens, *Smith*, *Ill. S. Afr. Zool. t.* *Rüpp.*, *Syst. Uebers. p.* 23, *t.* 27. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 293. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 365.

Chætoblemma leucocephala, *Swains.*

a. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus TEPHRODORNIS, *Swains.*, *Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 482 (1831).

MUSCICAPA, *p. Gmel. Hamilton.*

LANIUS, *p. Frankl. Tickell.*

KEROULA, *G. & H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. (1835).

TENTHACA, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 446 (1837).

CREURGUS, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29 (1841).

222. *TEPHRODORNIS PONDICERIANA*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Muscicapa pondiceriana, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* II. *p.* 939. *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton*, *MS.* II. *p.* 71.

Tephrodornis pondiceriana, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 305; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 153. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 358.

Muscicapa philippensis of India, *Lath.*

Keroula indica, *G. & H.*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 33, *f.* 1, 2.

Tephrodornis indica, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 290. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 99.

Lanius muscicapoides, *Frankl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1831) *p.* 117; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 265.

Lanius griseus, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 578.

Lanius sordidus, *Less.*

Tephrodornis superciliosus, *Swains. Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 237. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 799.

Tenthaca leucurus, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 447.

The Keroula Shrike, *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 29.

The Grey Wood-Shrike, *Tickell.*

Keroula, Hind., *Hardwicke.*

Chudukka, Beng., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

Tḗnthia and Tḗnthaca, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

B. C. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. e. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

f. g. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This Shrike is generally spread throughout Southern India, but in no place abundant, though it is far from being rare in some parts of the country, I having seen it most numerous in Goomsoor, and in the Wulliar jungle (in the gap of Coimbatore). Colonel Sykes says it is rare in the Deccan: this to be expected from the bareness of the country. It is found in open jungle, in open spaces on the borders of thick forests, woody nullahs, topes, avenues, and even thick hedges occasionally, but never in dense jungle. It may be observed slowly traversing the branches of the trees it frequents, in search of insects, chiefly coleoptera. Seen singly or in small flocks." —(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 236.)

"This species is much more common in the lower region of Nepal than in the central or northern."—(Hodgs., Ind. Rev. I. p. 447.)

"It is only found here (Nihinogor) in the cold season, and retires, it is supposed, to thick forests, where it breeds. They are found in small flocks of four or five pairs. Feeds on insects. It has a sharp cry when disturbed, but also sings with a fine mellow voice, and on this account is sometimes tamed."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. II. p. 71.)

223. *TEPHRODORNIS GULARIS, Raffles Sp.*

Lanius gularis, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 304.
Tephrodornis gularis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 304; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 153. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 357.
Lanius virgatus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 256, *f.* 1.
Tephrodornis virgatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 290.
BAROU BAROU, Sumatra, *Raffles.*
BURONG TANA, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. and Drawing. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

224. *TEPHRODORNIS PELVICA, Hodgs. Sp.*

Tenthaca pelvica, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 447.
Tephrodornis pelvica, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 290. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 99. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 304; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 153. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 357.

A. B. *c. d.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
e. f. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

"This species is also much more common in the lower region of Nepal than in the central or northern. Food, chiefly grilli, also mantides, crickets, grubs (not worms), and caterpillars. Takes its prey either on the wing or amongst foliage. Is shy, adhering to the forests, and has the unamiable voice of the typical Lanii."*—(Hodgs., Ind. Rev. I. p. 447.)

Genus GAMPSORHYNCHUS, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 370 (1844).

225. *GAMPSORHYNCHUS RUFULUS, Blyth.*

Gampsorhynchus rufulus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 371; XIV. *p.* 596; XVI. *p.* 452; XVIII.

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* "Intestines, 11 to 12 inches long with two tiny cæca near the end. Stomach, muscular, of medial subequal thickness, and toughish only on the inside. Tongue, short, pointed, and bifid or jagged."—(Hodgs., Ind. Rev. I. p. 447.)

p. 813; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 150. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 358.

Garrulax rufulus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, App.* III. *p.* 10.

a. b. c. Darjeeling. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus PTERUTHIUS, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 491 (1831).

ALLOTRIUS, *Temm., Text de Pl. Col.* 589 (1838).

226. ***PTERUTHIUS ÆNOBARBUS, Temm. Sp.***

Allotrius ænobarbus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 589, *f.* 2 (*male*).

Pteruthius melanotis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 448 (*male*).

Pteruthius xanthochloris, *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. App. p.* 155; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 448 (*female*).

a. b. c. d. e. f. (♂, ♀, and young). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

g. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

227. ***PTERUTHIUS ERYTHROPTERUS, Vigors Sp.***

Lanius erythropterus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 22. *Gould, Cent. t.* 11.

Pteruthius erythropterus, *Swains. Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *pp.* 106, 183; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 99. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 270. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 95. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 362.

A. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

B. ♂. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Royle.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. ♂. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

f. ♂. Himalaya. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

g. ♀. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

228. ***PTERUTHIUS RUFIVENTER**, Blyth.*

Pteruthius rufiventer, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 183; XII. *p.* 954; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 98. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 270, *t.* 67. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 363.

a. ♂. Darjeeling. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

B. ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Subfam. IV. THAMNOPHILINA, *Swains.*

Genus DRYOSCOPUS, *Boie, Isis* (1826).

HAPOLOPHUS, *G. R. Gray, Ann. Mag. N. H.* (1837).

229. ***DRYOSCOPUS CUBLA**, Shaw Sp.*

Lanius cubla, *Shaw, Zool.* VII. *p.* 328. *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 31.

Dryoscopus cubla, *Boie. Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 62. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 360.

Laniarus cubla, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 299.

Lanius humeralis, *Stanley. Salt's Voy. to Abyss. App. p.* 51.

The Hottniqua Shrike, *Lath.*

A. B. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

230. ***DRYOSCOPUS ÆTHIOPICUS**, Vieill.*

Telephorus æthiopicus, *Vieill. Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 50, *t.* 23.

Dryoscopus æthiopicus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 361.

a. ♀. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Subfam. V. CAMPEPHAGINA, *Swains.*

Genus GRAUCALUS, *Cuv., Règ. Anim. p.* (1817).

231. ***GRAUCALUS MACEI**, Less.*

Graucalus Macei, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 349. *G. R. Gray,*

Gen. of Birds, I. *p.* 283. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 190. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 354.

Graucalus papuensis, of India, *Auctorum.*

Graucalus nipalensis, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 327.

Corvus Kabasi, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 125.

Large Spine-rump, *Jerd.*

Kabasi, Beng., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

a. b. ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. d. ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This bird prefers well-wooded situations, though not a denizen of thick jungle; hence is most abundant in the western coast. It is also found in the other parts of India in topes, avenues, palm-groves, and occasionally even enters gardens. It lives partly on insects, chiefly mantides, grylli, caterpillars, and soft insects, which it searches for among the foliage of large trees; and partly on fruit, especially the fig of the banian-tree. It is rather a shy and wary bird, flying before you from tree to tree, uttering as it alights two or three rather sweet and mellow notes; but it has also a very harsh rattling scream. It flies in an undulating manner, with few vibrations of its wings. Its flesh is eaten and esteemed by some of the natives."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 242.)

"Habits, solitary for the most part, and adhering to the forests, but sometimes approaching gardens and orchards. Feeds on the ground as well as on the wing, and has a shrill voice, exactly like that of the Halcyons. Food, grilli, mantides, scarabæi, berries, vetches, and seeds."*—(Hodgs., Ind. Rev. I. p. 327.)

232. *GRAUCALUS JAVENSIS, Horsf. Sp.*

Ceblepyris javensis, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 145. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 87.

Graucalus javensis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 354. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. Addend., App.* No. I. *p.* xii.

Kepodang-sungu, Java, *Horsf.*

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* "Tongue, short, flat, cartilaginous, with acute subbifid tip. Intestines, 14 to 15 inches long, thicker above, and furnished with two tiny cæca close to the anal end. Stomach, muscular and red; outer coat of considerable unequal thickness, inner, leathery and grooved."—(Hodgs., Ind. Rev. I. p. 327.)

A. *b. c.* ♂ ♀. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

d. e. Drawings, ♂ ♀. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

Genus Lalage, *Boie* (1826).

Erucivora, *Swains.*, *Faun. Bor. Amer.* (1831).

233 *LALAGE ORIENTALIS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus orientalis, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 821. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 93.

Lalage orientalis, *Boie. Strickl. in epistolâ. Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 306; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 192. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 355.

Campephaga orientalis, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 283:

Ceblepyris striga, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 145. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 87.

Lanius striga, *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 305.

Ash-rumped Thrush, *Lath.*

Lenjettan, Java, *Horsf.*

Kras, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. B. C. *d. e. f.* ♂ ♀ Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

g. and Drawing, ♂. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

234. *LALAGE SYKESII*, *Strickland.*

Lalage Sykesii, *Strickl.*, *An. Mag. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 36.

Campephaga Sykesii, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 283. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 307; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 191.

Volvocivora Sykesii, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 356.

Ceblepyris canus, *apud Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87.

Ceblepyris fimbriatus, *apud Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 242.

Eastern Thrush, *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 111.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

C. D. ♂ ♀. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

"This species is most abundant in woody country, in avenues, or thick hedges, gardens, &c. It is to be met with at all seasons of the year on the western coast, but I think only repairs to the Carnatic (I speak particularly of the country about Trichinopoly) after the commencement of the rainy season there, in October or November; at all events it is much more numerous then. This species hunts singly or in small families of both sexes, flying from tree to tree, slowly and carefully examining the foliage, prying searchingly all around, and under the leaves, to discover a suitable morsel. It continues its search hopping, flying from branch to branch, till the tree has been well inspected, when the flock flies off together to another tree. Its favourite food is caterpillars, pupæ, grubs, and soft insects; but also ants and coleopterous insects. The females are much more numerous than the males; but this may partly be accounted for by the *young males* being clothed in the female garb."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 242.)

"Found only in thick bushes. Black ants only found in the stomach."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. 1832, p. 87.)

235. *LALAGE HUMERALIS*, *Gould Sp.*

Ceblepyris humeralis, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 143.

Lalage humeralis, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 192. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 355.

Campephaga humeralis, *Gould, Birds of Austr.* II. *t.* 63. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 283.

The White-shouldered Lalage, *Gould.*

Goö-MUL-CÜL-LONG, Aborigines, W. Australia, *Gould.*

a. ♂. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

Genus CAMPEPHAGA, *Vieill., Analyse, p.* 39 (1816).

CEBLEPYRIS, *Cuv., Règ. Anim.* I. (1817).

VOLVOCIVORA, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 328 (1837).

236. *CAMPEPHAGA FIMBRIATA*, *Temm. Sp.*

Ceblepyris fimbriatus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 249 ♂, 250 ♀. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87.

Campephaga fimbriata, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 306; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 191.
Volvocivora fimbriata, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 356.
Ceblepyris lugubris, *Sundev.*, *Physiogr. Sallsk.*, *Tidsk.*
Lanius silens, *Tickell*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 573.
Volvocivora melaschistos, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 328.
Graucalus maculosus, *McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 159.
Corvus Kabasioides, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* II. *p.* 126.
Blue-grey Thrush, *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 111.
Silent Shrike, *Tickell.*
Kabasi, Beng., *Hamilton.*

A. B. ♂ ♀, and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.
c. ♂. Donor unknown.
d. ♂. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.
e. f. g. h. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This species is confined to the woods, and is solitary, or nearly so. I have procured abundance of specimens from all parts of the hills, and at all seasons of the year. Not migratory. Their principal food is caterpillars and other soft wingless insects; but many soft and hard flying insects are likewise taken, with grubs, larvæ, and insect eggs, and frequently stony berries, and even seeds. These birds, though they procure the greatest portion of their food on trees, yet freely descend to the ground to gather it there also." *—(Hodgs., Ind. Rev. I. p. 328.)

"This is a mere summer visitor in the hills, arriving up to 7,000 feet, about the end of March, and breeding early in May. The nest is small and shallow, placed in the bifurcation of a horizontal bough of some tall oak-tree, and always high up; it is composed externally almost entirely of grey lichens picked from the tree, and lined with bits of very fine roots or thin stalks of leaves. Seen from beneath the tree, the nest appears like a bunch of moss or lichens, and the smallness and frailty would lead one to suppose it incapable of

* "The intestines are 10 to 11 inches long, of nearly equal calibre throughout, and having the cæca hardly traceable. The stomach is muscular and red, with an outer coat of medial unequal thickness, and a tough lining."—(Ind. Rev. I. p. 328.)

holding two young birds of such size. Externally the nest is compactly held together by being thickly plastered over with cobwebs. The eggs are two in number, of a dull grey-green, closely and in parts confluently dashed with streaks of dusky brown. Diameter $\frac{13}{16} \times \frac{11}{16}$ inches. This bird has a plaintive note, which it repeatedly utters while searching through a tree, after the manner of *Lanius Hardwickii*, for insects."—(Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. II. p. 688.)

Fam. III. MERULIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Subfam. I. MYIOTHERINA, *Swains.*

Genus BRACHYPTERYX, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 157 (1820).

GOLDANA, *G. R. Gray, List of Gen. of Birds,* 1*st ed.*

237. ***BRACHYPTERYX MONTANA***, *Horsfield.*

Brachypteryx montana, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 157; *Zool. Res. in Java, t.* ♂ ♀. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 124. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 381; XVI. *p.* 136; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 178. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 209. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 257.

Mountaineer Warbler, *Lath.*

KETEK, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

"I met with the Ketek in one situation only, at an elevation of about 7,000 feet above the level of the ocean. It is probably found on all the mountain-peaks of Java, which are covered with thick forests, accommodated to its peculiar habits. The recurrence of several quadrupeds and birds, at a certain elevation, is as regular in this island as that of many plants and insects. Although local in its residence, it is very numerous on Mount Prahu, and in my daily excursions I uniformly observed, and occasionally surprised it in its short sallies among the openings of the forest. It is chiefly found on the lowest branches of trees or on the ground. The shortness of

its wings incapacitates it for elevated or distant flights, and its motions are low, short, and made with great exertion. It lives in the thickest coverts, here it forms its nest on the ground, and feeds on the larvæ of insects, worms, &c. This bird is a delightful resident in the forests of Mount Prahu, which, in the luxuriance of its vegetation and gloomy thickets, is probably not surpassed in any portion of the globe. It utters, almost without interruption, a varied song. Its common note is a quickly reiterated babbling, resembling that of the *Sylvia curruca*, Linn., and other birds of this family; it also has a protracted plaintive note, but it sometimes rises to higher and melodious warblings, which, in the general silence of these elevated regions, afford an inexpressible sensation of delight to the mind of the solitary traveller."—(Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java.)

Genus TESIA, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 101 (1837).
OLIGURA, *Hodgs.*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1845), *p.* 25.

238. *TESIA CYANIVENTER*, *Hodgson.*

Tesia cyaniventer, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 101; *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 62. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 182; XIV. *p.* 586; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 178. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 156. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 257.

Saxicola olivea, *McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 161.

Tesia auriceps, *Hodgs. Blyth. Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *pp.* 137, 474.

The Blue-bellied Tesia, *Hodgs.*

TEE-SEE, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

e. Drawing. Assam (*S. olivea*, McClell.). Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

239. *TESIA CASTANEO-CORONATA*, *Burton Sp.*

Sylvia castaneo-coronata, *Burt.*, *P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 152.

Tesia castaneo-coronata, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 586; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 179. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 156, *t.* 47. *f.* 1. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 257.

Tesia flaviventer, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 102.
Oligura flaviventer, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 25.
The Yellow-bellied Tesia, *Hodgs.*

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"These singular birds are peculiar to the mountains, and dwell in moist woods where there is plenty of underwood; they are solitary, silent, live and breed on the ground, and feed on seeds, gravel, and insects; their stomach is thick, almost a gizzard."—(Hodgs., P. Z. S. 1845, p. 25.)

Genus Pnoëpyga, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 24.
Microura,* *Gould, Icones Avium* (1837).
Anura, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 28 (1841).

240. *PNOËPYGA SQUAMATA*, *Gould Sp.*

Microura squamata, *Gould*, *Icones Avium*, *t.* 5.
Pnoëpyga squamata, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 586; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 179.
Tesia albiventer et rufiventer, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 102; *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 62. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 156. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 258.
Pnoëpyga albiventer et rufiventer, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 25.
Pnoëpyga unicolor, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 25.
The Scaly-breasted Pnoëpyga, *Gould.*

a. b. (*P. albiventer*, Hodgs.), *c. d.* (*P. rufiventer*, Hodgs.). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

241. *PNOËPYGA PUSILLA*, *Hodgs.*

Tesia pusilla, *Hodgs. Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 588.
Pnoëpyga pusilla, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 25. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 179. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 258.
Pnoëpyga squamata, *small var.?*

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* Occupied by Ehrenberg in 1831, for a genus of *Vermes*.

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

242. *PNOËPYGA CAUDATA*, *Blyth*, *Sp.*

Tesia caudata, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 588; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 179. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 258.

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus TROGLODYTES, *Vieill.*, *Ois. de l'Amér. Sept.* II. *p.* 52 (1807).

ANORTHURA, *Rennie.*

243. *TROGLODYTES NIPALENSIS*, *Hodgs.*

Troglodytes nipalensis, *Hodgs.* *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 589; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 158. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 222. *Gould*, *Birds of Asia*, 1. *t.* 57.

Troglodytes subhemalayanus, *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. App. p.* 151. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 158.

The Nepal Wren, *Hodgs.*

a. b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus PITTA, *Vieill.*, *Analyse*, *p.* 42 (1816).

BRACHYURUS, *Thunberg.*

PALUDICOLA, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 103 (1837).

HELEORNIS, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844) *p.* 83.

244. *PITTA CÆRULEA*, *Raffles Sp.*

Myiothera cærulea, *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 301.

Pitta cærulea, *Vigors*, *App. Mem. Raffles*, *p.* 659. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 213. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 156.

Brachyurus cæruleus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 153. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 253.

Pitta gigas, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 217.

The Cærulean Pitta.

A. ♂ and Drawings, ♂ ♀. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

245. *PITTA NIPALENSIS*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Paludicola nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 103.

Pitta nipalensis, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 214. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 78. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 156. *Gould*, *Birds of Asia*, *t.* 2.

Brachyurus nipalensis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 153. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 253.

Heleornis nipalensis, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Pitta nuchalis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 188; XII. *p.* 961.

The Nepal Pitta, *Gray*.

Syimya, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"These birds never quit the forests, and usually adhere to those parts of them which abound in thick low brushwood. They seldom perch save at night, and then only on low bushes. They feed principally in swamps and rills, upon hard insects proper to such sites. Berries and seeds they seldom or never touch, and the sand occasionally met with in their stomachs, is probably taken unintentionally. Their tongue and intestines resemble those of the thrushes proper, with only a considerable increase in the length of the intestinal canal, which is sometimes thirty inches long. They fly so badly and are so stupid, that I have seen them taken by a single man."—(Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng. VI. p. 103.)

246. *PITTA CYANEA*, *Blyth.*

Pitta cyanea, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 1008; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 157. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 213, *t.* 55. *Gould*, *Birds of Asia*, *t.* 3.

Brachyurus cyaneus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 153. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 253.

Pitta gigas, *apud Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 961.

The Blue Pitta, *Gould.*

MYAI-NGON, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. Arracan. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

B. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

247. *PITTA CYANURA, Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus cyanurus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 828. *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 361.

Pitta cyanura, *Vigors, App. Mem. Raffles, p.* 659. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 213. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 157. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 256.

Myiothera affinis, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 154. *Lath., Hist.* III. *p.* 66.

The Striped-bellied Pitta.

PUNGLOR, Java, *Horsf.*

SINTAR, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. B. *c.* and Drawings, ♂ ♀. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

D. and Drawing, ♂. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

248. *PITTA CYANOPTERA, Temm.*

Pitta cyanoptera, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 218. *Vigors, App. Mem. Raffles, p.* 659. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 213. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 157.

Brachyurus cyanopterus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 153. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 254.

Myiothera brachyura, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 300.

Pitta malaccensis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 960.

A. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

249. *PITTA BENGALENSIS. Gmel. Sp.*

Corvus brachyurus, *var.* γ, bengalensis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 376.

Pitta bengalensis, *Vieill. Steph., Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 254.

Turdus triostegus, *Sparm., Mus. Carls. t.* 84.

Pitta triostegus, *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 157.

Pitta abdominalis, *Wagler.* (*Edwards, Birds, t.* 324.)

Pitta brachyura, *apud Gould, Cent. t.* 23. *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 35, *f.* 2. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 251. *Royle, Ill. Him. Bot. t.* 7, *f.* 3.

The Bengal Pitta.

Nou-rung ('Nine Colours'), Hind., *Jerd.*

Shum Shah, Beng., *Blyth.*

A. B. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

C. D. Locality and Donor unknown.

"Though by no means common, this bird is occasionally met with in gardens and topes in the Carnatic, as at Madras and Trichinopoly, during the cold weather only, I believe. It however generally frequents high jungle, and is therefore more common on the west coast than in other parts of the Peninsula; I have also seen it in Goomsoor. It feeds on the ground in small flocks, generally, but not unfrequently singly, and readily perches on being disturbed. In the few instances when I have obtained specimens of the *Nou-rung*, I have not found their food to consist of ants, but of other insects, chiefly coleopterous."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 251.)

"I kept a bird of this species for some time alive, but can remark little more than that it progressed by hopping, and that it is a remarkably silent bird, though I am told that it frequently utters a screeching note in the wild state."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XII. p. 960.)

250. *PITTA GRANATINA, Temm.*

Pitta granatina, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 506. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 213. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 153; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 157. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 255.

Pitta coccinea, *Eyton*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 104. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 961.

Mortua Plando, Malay, *Eyton*.

a. Malacca. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Genus Hydrobata, *Vieill.*, *Analyse*, *p.* 42 (1816).

Cinclus, *Beckst.*, *Gem. Naturg. Deutschl.* (1802).

251. *HYDROBATA ASIATICA*, *Swains. Sp.*

Cinclus asiaticus, *Swains.*, *Faun. Bor. Amer.* II. *p.* 174.

Hydrobata asiatica, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 215. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 158.

Cinclus Pallasii, *apud Gould*, *Cent. t.* 24. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 78.

Cinclus tenuirostris, (*Gould*) *apud Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 252.

Cinclus maculatus, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83 (*young*).

The Asiatic Water-Ousel.

A. N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

B. C. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

D. Bengal. From Blagrave's Collection.

e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

g. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

"Has the habits and manners of the European species, frequenting mountainous streams, and feeding on aquatic insects and their larvæ, the fry and ova of fishes, &c., which it takes beneath the water."—(Gould, Cent. of Birds.)

Subfam. II. MERULINA, *Vigors.*

Genus Petrocincla, *Vigors*, *Zool. Journ.* II. (1825).

Monticola, *Boie*, *Isis* (1822).

Petrocossyphus, *Boie*, *Isis* (1826).

Turdus, *Gmel.*, *Vigors*, *et al.*

252. *PETROCINCLA ERYTHROGASTRA*, *Vigors Sp.*

Turdus erythrogaster, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 171.

Gould, Cent. t. 13. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 219. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 81.

Petrocincla erythrogastra, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *pp.* 189, 461; XII. *p.* 929; XVI. *p.* 149; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 164.

Orocetes erythrogaster, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 298.

Petrocincla rufiventris, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. t.* 129.

Petrocossyphus ferrugineoventris, *Less.*

The Red-bellied Thrush, *Gray.*

A. *b. c. d.* ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

e. ♂. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

f. g. ♂ ♀. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

h. ♀. Bengal. From Blagrave's Collection.

253. *PETROCINCLA PANDOO, Sykes.*

Petrocincla Pandoo, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 537. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 253. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *pp.* 182, 177, *bis;* XVI. *p.* 151. *Fraser, Zool. Typ. t.* 39.

Petrocossyphus Pandoo, *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 79. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 297.

Turdus manillensis, (*Gmel.*) *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 220.

Petrocincla cyanea, (*T. cyaneus, Linn.*) *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 164.

Turdus solitarius, *var.* A., *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 47.

Petrocincla Maal, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87 (*the female*).

The Blue Rock-Thrush, *Jerd.*

Pandoo, Mahr., *Sykes* (*the male*).

Maal (ditto), *the female.*

Shamah, Hind., *Jerd.*

A. B. *c.* ♂ ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

D. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

e. ♂. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

f. ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

g. ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Colonel Sykes remarks of Pandoo, that "this bird differs from the Solitary Thrush of Europe (*Turdus cyaneus*, Linn.) in its smaller size, slighter form, brighter cærulean tint, want of orange eyelids, and white tips to the feathers. Found only in the dense woods of the Ghauts. Flight, low and rapid." Of the Maal he states: "This bird corresponds as closely as possible with what is stated to be the female of the *Turdus cyaneus*, and may by analogy be supposed to be the female of *Pet. Pandoo;* but it inhabits only the prickly milk-bushes (*Euphorbia tortilis* and *pentagona*) of the rocky plains of the Dukhun. I never saw it in the Ghauts, nor in company with *Pet. Pandoo*."—(P. Z. S. (1832), p. 87.)

"This is a rare bird in the southern part of the Peninsula. I have only seen it on the Neilgherries, near Coonoor and Kotagherry, in bushy and rocky valleys. Towards the more northern parts, it becomes more frequent. I observed it several times about the central part of the table-land, both in the neighbourhood of villages, and in rocky valleys and hills. About Jaulnah it is far from being uncommon, frequenting chiefly the old mud walls of villages, and rocky hills, and occasionally seen about houses and stables in cantonment, perching now and then on the house-tops. I first observed it in the beginning of October, coming in at the same time with many other birds, and it stays here (at Jaulnah) till April. It is always solitary; feeds on various insects. I have found the *Pet. Maal* in the same localities as *Pet. Pandoo*, and consider it as the young bird or female, which is also the opinion of Mr. Elliot. From his 'Notes' I take the following extract: 'Very tame, often coming into houses and hopping about the verandah; has a fine song, and is trained and domesticated by faqueers and others; common on the coast from Vingorlah to Cambay.'"—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 252.)

254. *PETROCINCLA AFFINIS, Blyth.*

Petrocincla affinis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 177, *bis;* XVI. *p.* 151; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 164. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 219. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 297.

A. ♀. Aracan. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. ♀. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

255. *PETROCINCLA MANILLENSIS, Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus manillensis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 833. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 220. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 151; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 164.

Petrocossyphus manillensis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 297.

A. ♂. Locality and donor unknown.

Genus Orocetes, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. of Birds* (1840).

Petrophila, *Swains., Nat. Hist. of Birds* (1837).

Turdus, *Linn. et al.*

256. *OROCETES CINCLORHYNCHUS, Vigors Sp.*

Petrocincla cinclorhyncha, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 172. *Gould, Cent. t.* 19. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87.

Orocetes cinclorhynchus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 297.

Turdus cinclorhynchus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 220.

Petrocossyphus cinclorhynchus, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 79.

Petrophila cinclorhyncha, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 252.

Monticola cinclorhyncha, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 152; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 164.

Petrophila cyanocephala, *Swains.*

Turdus melanotus, *Dubus., Bull. Acad. Sc. Brux.* (1839), I. *p.* 506.

Petrocossyphus aurantiventer, *Less., Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 166.

Black-collared Thrush, *var.* A., *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 49.

a. ♂. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

b. ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

C. ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"The present species is a hill- but not a rock-bird, frequenting the tops of trees in the forests, and it extends its range to all India in suitable localities, being met with occasionally, but rarely, in the

plains during the seasons of passage, at which period (that of vernal migration) I once obtained one in the vicinity of Calcutta, which I kept for some time alive. Its song is sweet, plaintive, and tolerably loud, delivered in the manner of a Robin's song, and its manners are very like those of a Stone-chat."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 152.)

Mr. Jerdon observes: "I have hitherto only met it perched on trees in dense and lofty jungle in the Coonoor pass of the Neilgherries, on the summit of the hills near Coonoor, and once in the jungles of Malabar, at no great elevation above the sea. On one occasion only I observed three or four together; at all other times it was solitary. Its stomach contained various fruit and berries."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 252.)

257. *OROCETES SAXATILIS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Turdus saxatilis, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 294. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 30. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 220.

Orocetes saxatilis, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 165.

Petrocossyphus saxatilis, *Boie.*

Petrocincla saxatilis, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 297.

Lanius infaustus, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 310.

Saxicola montana, *Koch.*

Rock Thrush, *Lath.*

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus Bessonornis, *Smith*, *S. Afr. Journ.* (1836).

Cossypha, *Vigors*, *Zool. Journ.* II. (1825).

258. *BESSONORNIS SEMIRUFA*, *Rüpp.*

Bessonornis semirufa, *Rüpp.*, *Faun. Abyss. p.* 81; *Syst. Uebers. p.* 44, *t.* 21. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 220. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 301.

Cossypha nigricapilla, *Guerin.*

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus Geocichla, *Kuhl.*, *Monogr. Psittac.* (1820).

Turdus, *Lath. et al.*

259. *GEOCICHLA CITRINA*, *Latham Sp.*

Turdus citrinus, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 350; *Gen. Hist.* V. *p.* 66. *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 445. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen.*

of Birds, I. *p.* 220. *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 14.

Geocichla citrina, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 145; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 163. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 268.

Petrocossyphus citrinus, *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 79.

Turdus Macei, *Vieill.*

Turdus lividus, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 577.

Geocichla leucura, *apud Horsf. McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 161.

The Orange-headed Thrush, *Lath.*

DAMA, Beng., *Hamilton.*

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

e. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

" This Thrush is to be found the whole year in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, but is not very common. It feeds upon insects and small wild fruits."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. I. p. 14.)

" Arrives at Mussooree at an elevation of five thousand feet about the end of May, and returns to the plains in autumn. It breeds in June, placing the nest in the forky branches of lofty trees, such as oak and wild cherry. Externally, it is sometimes composed of coarse dry grasses, somewhat neatly interwoven on the sides, but hanging down in long straggling ends from the bottom. Within this is a layer of green moss, and another of fine dry woody stalks of small plants, and a scanty lining at the bottom of fine roots. The eggs are three to four in number, pale greenish freckled with rufous; the spots of that colour confluent, and forming a patch at the larger end. Diameter, $1\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{13}{16}$ inches. Somewhat gibbous at the larger end." " These are not rock-lovers at all, but true forest birds, building in trees, and taking their food upon the ground, where they find it in berries and insects among the withered leaves, which they expertly turn over with their beaks, and hence the reason why the beak is almost invariably clotted with mud or other dirt. I have never seen these birds except in woods."—(Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. part II. pp. 682, 685.)

"Shy, silent, solitary, frequenting thickets in rocky jungles."—(Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng. II. p. 577.)

260. *GEOCICHLA CYANOTA*, *Jard. et Selby, Sp.*

Turdus cyanotus, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. 1st ser. t.* 46. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 88. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 254.

Geocichla cyanota, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 145; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 163. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 268.

The Blue-backed Thrush, *Jerd.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"This species is found only in dense jungles. I have seen it in Goomsoor, in the Malabar Coast, and most numerously in the bamboo jungles of the Wynaud, though far from being common even there. It is always found solitary, perched on the lower branches of trees, and its flight is low and rapid. Feeds chiefly on stony fruit. I never heard it utter any note."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 254.)

"Inhabits the Ghauts. Stony fruit and cicadæ found in the stomach."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. (1832), p. 88.)

261. *GEOCICHLA DISSIMILIS*, *Blyth Sp.*

Turdus dissimilis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 144.

Geocichla dissimilis, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 163. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 268.

Calcutta Thrush, *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 105.

Desi Pawai, Hind., *Gibbons. Hamilton, MS.*

Muchasah, Beng., *Id. Id.*

A. B. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Found in Lower Bengal during the cold season, but is not rare. The bill of a fresh specimen of this species is usually much clotted with mud; and is mostly seen on the ground, hopping about among the underwood."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 145.)

262. *GEOCICHLA INTERPRES*, *Kuhl.*

Turdus interpres, *Kuhl. Temm., Pl. Col.* 458. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 220.

Geocichla interpres, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 268.

a. Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

Genus Zoothera, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 172.

Myiophaga, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).

263. *ZOOTHERA MONTICOLA*, *Vigors.*

Zoothera monticola, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 172. *Gould*, *Cent. t.* 22. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 218. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 79. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 141; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 160. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 253.

Turdus rostratus, *Hodgs.*

The Mountain Zoothera, *Gray.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

264. *ZOOTHERA MARGINATA*, *Blyth.*

Zoothera marginata, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 141; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 160. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 253.

A. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

Genus Oreocincla, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 145.

Turdus, *Horsf. et al.*

265. *OREOCINCLA VARIA*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Turdus varius, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 149; *Zool. Res. in Java*, *t.* *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 91. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 218. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 268.

The Varied Thrush, *Lath.*

Ayam-Ayaman, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

" Inhabits the thick forests which cover the mountain Prahu, and, as far as my observations extend, it never leaves a region elevated between six and seven thousand feet above the level of the ocean. On this circumscribed region it is extremely abundant. Its food consists chiefly of insects and worms. It is easily surprised by the natives. During my last visit to this mountain, I observed in the course of a few days a great number of individuals. I never found it in any other part of Java."—(Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java.)

266. *OREOCINCLA DAUMA*, *Lath. Sp.*

Turdus Dauma, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 302; *Hist.* V. *p.* 95. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 218.

Oreocincla Dauma, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 142; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 160.

Turdus Whitei, *Eyton*, *Rarer Brit. Birds*, *p.* 92. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur.*, *t.* 81. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 80.

Oreocincla parvirostris, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 136.

The Daumah Thrush, *Lath.*

A. *b. c.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

d. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

" This species appears to be common in the Himalaya, and can hardly be considered rare in Lower Bengal during the cold season, when it is generally met with among bamboos. It also occurs in central and southern India; and, as a rare and accidental straggler, has been met with in South Britain and Ireland, and some other parts of the west of Europe."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 142.)

267. *OREOCINCLA MOLLISSIMA*, *Blyth Sp.*

Turdus mollissimus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 188. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 218. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 80.

Oreocincla mollissima, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 141; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 160.

Turdus rostratus, *Hodgs.*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XV. *p.* 326.

Turdus viscivorus et oreocincloides, *Hodgs.* *Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Turdus Hodgsonii, *Homeyer*. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 269.

A. B. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

" This Thrush is common in the vicinity of Darjeeling."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 141.)

Genus Turdus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* (1735).

Ixocossyphus, *Kaup*, *Entw. G. Eur. Thierw.* (1829).

268. *TURDUS VISCIVORUS*, *Linn.*

Turdus viscivorus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 291. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 18. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur. t.* 77. *Naum.*, *Vœg. Eur. t.* 66. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 218. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 142; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 160. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 269.

Ixocossyphus viscivorus, *Kaup*.

The Missel Thrush, *Lath.*

A. Bengal. From Bax's Collection.

b. c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

269 *TURDUS STREPITANS*, *Smith.*

Turdus strepitans, *Smith*, *Ill. S. Afr. Zool. Aves*, *t.* 37. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 219. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 269.

Merula Simensis, *Rüpp.*, *Faun. Abyss. t.* 29, *f.* 1; *Syst. Uebers*, *p.* 60 (*juv.*).

A. *b.* Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

270 *TURDUS PILARIS*, *Linn.*

Turdus pilaris, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 291. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 25. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur. t.* 76. *Naum.*, *Vœg. Eur. t.* 67. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 218. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 161. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 269.

Arceuthornis pilaris, *Kaup.*

The Fieldfare Thrush, *Lath.*

a. Saharunpore. Presented by Dr. Jameson.

This is the only notice of a specimen of the Fieldfare that has hitherto been discovered in India.

271. *TURDUS RUFICOLLIS*, *Pallas.*

Turdus ruficollis, *Pallas*, *Reise*, III. *p.* 694. *Ib.*, *Zoogr.* I. *p.* 452, *t.* 23. *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 815. *Lath.*,

Hist. V. *p.* 27. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 219. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 81. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 143; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 161. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 273. *Gould, B. of Asia, t.* 67.

Turdus erythrurus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

The Red-necked Thrush, *Lath.*

A. ♂ (adult). Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. ♂ (adult and young). Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"The following notes respecting this species, transmitted to me by M. Middendorff of St. Petersburgh, will be read with interest. 'I first met with small flocks of this bird during the second week in April, near the river Aldan, in South-eastern Siberia, at about 60½° north latitude. They were mingled with and passing through flocks of *Turdus fuscatus*. About the end of April they began to couple. They frequented the densest branches of the coniferous and other trees, and while perched on the tops of the lofty larches, the males gave utterance to sweet songs, which called to my memory the melody of our *Turdus musicus*. Upon proceeding still farther into the country in a south-eastern direction, I lost sight of this interesting bird, and it is to be presumed that it does not occur on the eastern slope of the Stanowój range.'

"Pallas states that he frequently observed it in the lofty larch-forests of Danuria, especially in the neighbourhood of the river Condam, passing in vast flocks to its winter-quarters, to which hunger compelled it to proceed through the snow-storms. At other times it dwells in the densest and most remote solitudes of the forest."—(Gould, Birds of Asia.)

272. *TURDUS ATROGULARIS, Temm.*

Turdus atrogularis, *Temm., Man. d'Ornith. p.*169. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 75. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 219. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 80. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 143; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 161. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 273.

Turdus Bechsteini, *Naum., Vœg. Deutschl. t.* 69, *f.* 1.
Turdus dubius, *Bechst.*
Rychill Thrush, *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 105.
MACHREIYICHA, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 80.

A. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.
b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

273. *TURDUS JAVANICUS, Horsf.*

Turdus javanicus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 148. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 118. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 100. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 143.
Turdus concolor, *Temm., Pl. Col.*
The Bochrit Thrush, *Lath.*
BOCHRIT, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b. c.* Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Genus MERULA, (*Ray*) *Leach* (1816). *Boie, Isis* (1822).
TURDUS, *Linn. et al.*

274. *MERULA MANDARINA, Bonap. Sp.*

Turdus mandarinus, *Bonap., Mus. Lugd. et C. G. Av. p.* 275.
Merula vulgaris of China, *Auctorum.*

a. b. ♂ (adult and young). China. From Reeve's Collection.
C. ♀. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

275. *MERULA BOULBOUL, Lath. Sp.*

Lanius boulboul, *Lath., Ind. Orn. Sup. p.* 80; *Gen. Hist.* II. *p.* 48. *Shaw's Zool.* VII. *p.* 308.
Merula boulboul, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 147; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 162.
Turdus pæcilopterus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 54. *Gould, Cent. t.* 14. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 219. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 81. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 274.
Boulboul Shrike, *Lath.*
The Grey-winged Thrush, *Gray.*

Paharitamasaicha, Beng., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 85.

A. *b.* ♂ ♀. Bengal. From Blagrave's Collection.

c. ♂. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

276. *MERULA ALBOCINCTA, Royle Sp.*

Turdus albocinctus et albicollis, *Royle, Ill. Him. Bot. t.* 8, *f.* 3. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 219. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 81. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 274.

Merula albocincta, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 148; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 162.

Turdus collaris, *Sorel, Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 2.

Merula nivicollis, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

The White-collared Thrush, *Gray.*

A. ♂. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Royle.

b. ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

c. ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

277. *MERULA CASTANEA, Gould.*

Merula castanea, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 185. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 149; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 162.

Turdus castaneus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 219, *t.* 56. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 81.

Geocichla castanea, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 268.

Turdus rubrocanus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

The Chestnut-backed Thrush, *Gray.*

A. ♀. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

b. ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

278. *MERULA OLIVACEA, Linn. Sp.*

Turdus olivaceus, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 292. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 69. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 219. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 273.

Merula olivacea, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 161.

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

"Feeds on grains, and the fruit of a species of *Carissa*."—(Dr. Roth's MS.)

Genus Myiophonus, *Temm.*

Arrenga, *Less., Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).
Myiophaga, *Less., Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).
Turdus, *Horsf.*

279. *MYIOPHONUS FLAVIROSTRIS, Horsf. Sp.*

Turdus flavirostris, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 149. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 91.
Myiophonus flavirostris, *Strickl. in epistolâ. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 214. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 258.
Myiophonus metallicus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 170.
Yellow-billed Thrush, *Lath.*
Chiung, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

280. *MYIOPHONUS CYANEUS, Horsf. Sp.*

Turdus cyaneus, *Horsf., Trans. Lin. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 149; *Zool. Res. in Java, t. Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 91.
Myiophonus cyaneus, *Strickl. in epistolâ. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 214.
Arrenga cyanea, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 258.
Pitta glaucina, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 194.
Arrenga glaucina, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.*
Arreng-arrengan, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

"Like the *Oreocincla varia*, this bird never descends into the plains, but conceals itself in the forests which cover the mountains and hills, from an elevation of 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the ocean. It has a more extensive range than the *Or. varia*, but it is very rarely observed, living retired in the closest forests. During my residence in Java, I obtained only three individuals of this species. Its food consists almost exclusively of berries."—(Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java.)

281. *MYIOPHONUS CÆRULEUS*, *Scop. Sp.*

Gracula cærulea, *Scop.*

Myiophonus cæruleus, *Strickland. Blyth, App. Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 326.

Myiophonus Temminckii, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 171. *Gould, Cent. t.* 21. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 214. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 78. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 154; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 159. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 258.

Myiophonus metallicus, *apud Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Hill Blackbird of Europeans in India.

CUSTOORA, Hills, *Royle.*

KULJET, Doon, *Shore. Hutton.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This is very common throughout the Himalaya, frequenting the beds of streams in the lower ranges; and its musical whistle (according to Mr. Vigne) is the sweetest note heard in the hills."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 154.)

"On the 16th June," observes Captain Hutton, "I took two nests of this bird, each containing three eggs, and another one containing three nearly fledged young ones. The nest bears a strong resemblance to that of the *Geocichlæ*, but is much more solid, being composed of a thick bed of green moss externally, lined first with long black fibrous lichens, and then with fine roots. Externally the nest is 3½ inches deep, but within only 2½ inches; the diameter about 4½ inches, and the thickness of the outer or exposed side is 2 inches. The eggs are three in number, of a greenish ashy, freckled with minute roseate specks, which become confluent and form a patch at the larger end; shape ordinarily, and rather gracefully, ovate; diameter $1\frac{6}{16} \times \frac{15}{16}$ in. The elevation at which the nests were found was from 4,000 to 4,500 feet; but the bird is common, except during the breeding season, at all elevations up to the snows, and in the winter it extends its range down into the Doon. In the breeding season, it is found chiefly in the glens, in the retired depths of which it constructs its nest; it never, like the Thrushes and

Geocichlæ, builds in trees or bushes, but selects some high towering and almost inaccessible rock, forming the side of a deep glen, on the projecting ledges of which, or in the holes from which small boulders have fallen, it constructs its nest, and where, unless when assailed by man, it rears its young in safety, secure alike from the howling blast and the attack of wild animals. It is known to the natives by the name of 'Kuljet,' and to Europeans as the 'Hill Blackbird.' The situation in which the nest is placed is quite unlike that of any other of our Hill Thrushes with which I am acquainted. It is as often found in open rocky spots on the skirts of the forest, as among the woods, loving to jump upon some stone or rocky pinnacle, from whence he sends forth a sort of choking, chattering song, if such it can be called, or, with an up-jerk of the tail, hops away with a loud musical whistle, very much after the manner of the Blackbird (*M. vulgaris*)."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. 2, p. 684.)

282. *MYIOPHONUS HORSFIELDII*, *Vigors*.

Myiophonus Horsfieldii, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 35. *Gould*, *Cent. t.* 20. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 251. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 214. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 154; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 159.

Arrenga Horsfieldii, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 258.

Horsfield's Myiophonus, *Gray*.

a. Locality and Donor unknown.

"I have hitherto only seen this bird twice," remarks Mr. Jerdon, "once in the Trichoor jungle, hopping on the ground like a blackbird, and again in the Segoor pass of the Neilgherries, flying before me from tree to tree near the ground. I have also seen a specimen shot in the Pulney hills, and several procured in the neighbourhood of Cannanore."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 251.)

"This species is confined exclusively to the mountainous parts of Southern India."—(Blyth, J. A. S. B. XVI. p. 154.)

Subfam. III. TIMALINA, *Vigors*.

Genus Garrulax, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Ornith. p.* 647 (1831).

Ianthocincla, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 47.

Garrulaxis, *Lafresnaye*, *Rev. Zool.* (1840).

Crateropus, *p. Blyth*.

283. *GARRULAX BELANGERI*, *Less.*

Garrulax Belangeri, *Less.*, *Zool. du Voy. de M. Bélanger*, *p.* 258, *t.* 4. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 948; XIV. *p.* 598; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 95. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 370.

Ianthocincla leucolopha, var., *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 924.

a. Tenasserim. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

284. *GARRULAX LEUCOLOPHUS*, *Hardwicke Sp.*

Corvus leucolophus, *Hardw.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XI. *p.* 208, *t.* 15. *Lath.*, *Hist.* III. *p.* 48.

Garrulax leucolophus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 948; XIV. *p.* 598; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 95. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds Nep.* *p.* 82. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 370.

Cinclosoma leucolophum, *Gould*, *Cent. of Birds*, *t.* 18.

Crateropus leucolophus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

Garrulax leucocephalus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225.

The White-crowned Crow, *Hardw.*

Laughing Crow of the English residents in India, *Gould.*

Rawil Kuhy, Hind., *Hardw.* *Lath.*

a. Arracan. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This bird is a native of the forests in the mountains above Hurdwar. They are found in numbers from twenty to thirty. When assembled in these parties, the noise they make is more remarkable than that of the magpie, and so closely resembles the human voice in loud laughing, that it cannot fail to draw the attention of the traveller when within hearing of them. It feeds on fruits of the forest."—(Hardw., Trans. Lin. Soc. XI. p. 208.)

285. *GARRULAX CHINENSIS*, *Scopoli Sp.*

Lanius chinensis, *Scopoli.*

Garrulax chinensis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 598; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 95. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 370.

Corvus auritus, *Daudin*, II. p. 250.

Turdus Shanhu, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 814.

Garrulax Shanhu, *G R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225.

Turdus melanopis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 829.

Crateropus leucogenys, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 180.

Black-faced Thrush, *Lath.*

SHANHU, China, *Lath.*

a. Drawing. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

The following notice, by Mr. R. W. G. Frith, of a specimen of this bird in confinement, is given by Mr. Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XII. p. 179 *bis.* "The bird was excessively tame and familiar, and delighted (like a cockatoo) in being caressed and tickled by the hand, when it would spread out its wings and assume very singular attitudes. It was naturally a fine songster, and a most universal imitator. Whenever chopped meat or other food was put into its cage, it always evinced the propensity to deposit the bits one by one between the wires (a habit in common with the shrikes, and which is also strikingly manifested by the *Kitta venatorius*, and sometimes even by *Mynahs*); and when a bee or wasp was offered, this bird would seize it instantly, and invariably turn its tail round and make the insect sting this several times successively, before eating it. A large beetle it would place before it on the ground, and pierce it with a violent downward stroke of the bill; a small snake (about a foot long) it treated in like manner, transfixing the centre of the head, it afterwards devoured about half the snake, holding it by one foot, while it picked it with the bill, as was its common mode of feeding."

286. *GARRULAX ALBOGULARIS*, *Gould Sp.*

Ianthocincla albogularis, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 187.

Garrulax albogularis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 949; XIV. *p.* 598; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 95. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225.

Hodgs., *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 82. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 371.

Crateropus albogularis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

Cinclosoma albigula, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 146.

The White-throated Garrulax, *Gray.*

a. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

b. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This is very common in Mussooree at all seasons, and congregates into large and noisy flocks, turning up the dead leaves, and screaming and chattering together in most discordant concert. It breeds in April and May, placing the nest in the forks of young oaks and other trees, about 7 or 8 feet from the ground, though sometimes higher, and fastening the sides of it firmly to the supporting twigs by tendrils of climbing plants. It is sometimes composed externally almost entirely of such woody tendrils, intermixed with a few other twigs, and lined with black hair-like fibres of mosses and lichens; at other times it is externally composed of coarse dry grasses and leaves of different kinds of orchis, and lined with fibres, the materials varying with the locality. The eggs are of a deep and beautiful green, shining as if recently varnished, and three in number; in shape, they taper somewhat suddenly to the smaller end, which may almost be termed obtusely pointed; the diameter, $1\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{14}{16}$ inches. The usual number of eggs is three, though they vary sometimes to one or two; but only on one occasion out of more than a dozen nests, have I found four eggs. The old bird will remain on the nest until within reach of the hand."—(Hutton, J. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. II. p. 6.)

287. *GARRULAX GULARIS*, *McClelland Sp.*

Ianthocincla gularis, *McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 159.

Garrulax gularis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 949; XIV. *p.* 598; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. No.* 6, *p.* 337.

Crateropus gularis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

288. *GARRULAX PECTORALIS*, *Gould Sp.*

Ianthocincla pectoralis, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 186.

Garrulax pectoralis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 949; XIV. *p.* 598; XVI. *p.* 450; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 95. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 83. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 371.

Crateropus pectoralis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

Cinclosoma grisaure, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 146.

Garrulax melanotis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 949; XIII. *p.* 391.

The Black-gorget Garrulax, *Gray.*

a. Nepal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

289. *GARRULAX MONILIGER*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Cinclosoma moniliger, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 147.

Garrulax moniliger, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 949; XIV. *p.* 598; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 96. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 82. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 371.

Crateropus moniligerus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

Ianthocincla pectoralis, *apud McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 160.

Garrulax McClellandii, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 949; XVI. *p.* 451.

The Necklaced Garrulax, *Gray.*

A. and drawing (*Ian. pectoralis*, apud McCl.). Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

b. c. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

290. *GARRULAX PERSPICILLATUS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus perspicillatus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 830. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 113.

Garrulax perspicillatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 948; XIV. *p.* 598. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 370.

The Spectacle Thrush, *Lath.*

A. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

291. *GARRULAX CÆRULATUS*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Cinclosoma cærulatum, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 147.

Garrulax cærulatus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 951; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 96. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds of Nep.* *p.* 82.

Crateropus cærulatus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

Ianthocincla cærulata, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 371.

The Blue-sided Garrulax, *Gray.*

a. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

292. *GARRULAX OCELLATUS*, *Vigors Sp.*

Cinclosoma ocellatum, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 55. *Gould*, *Cent. of Birds*, *t.* 15.

Garrulax ocellatus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 951; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 96. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds of Nep.* *p.* 82.

Crateropus ocellatus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

Ianthocincla ocellata, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 371.

The Ocellated Garrulax, *Gray.*

a. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

293. *GARRULAX RUFICOLLIS*, *Jardine et Selby Sp.*

Ianthocincla ruficollis, *Jard. et Selb.*, *Ill. Orn.* 2nd *ser.* *t.* 21 (1838). *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 371.

Garrulax ruficollis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 950; XIII. *p.* 391; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 97. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds of Nep.* *p.* 82.

Ianthocincla lunaris, *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 160.
Corvus Pobduya, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 127.
The Rufous-necked Garrulax, *Gray.*
Pobduya, Beng., *Hamilton.*

A. and Drawing (*Ian. lunaris*, McCl.). Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This bird sings with a fine, full, mellow note, like a blackbird, It is easily tamed, and lives on insects, plantains, &c."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's MS. II. p. 127.)

Genus Pterocyclus, *G. R. Gray, Genera of Birds*, I. *p.* 226 (1846).

294. *PTEROCYCLUS ERYTHROCEPHALUS, Vigors Sp.*

Cinclosoma erythrocephalum, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 171. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 17.
Pterocyclus erythrocephalus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 372.
Crateropus erythrocephalus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.
Garrulax erythrocephalus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 951; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 97. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 83.
The Red-headed Pterocyclus, *Gray.*

a. Nepal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This is by no means uncommon in the district of Kumaon, where it frequents shady ravines, building in hollows in their precipitous sides, and making its nest of small sticks and fine grasses, the eggs being four in number, of a sky-blue colour."—(Shore, MS. Gould Century.)

295. *PTEROCYCLUS CHRYSOPTERUS, Gould Sp.*

Ianthocincla chrysoptera, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 48.
Pterocyclus chrysopterus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 372.

Crateropus chrysopterus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

Garrulax chrysopterus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 951; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 97.

Crateropus erythropterus, *Hodgs. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Darjeeling. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

296. *PTEROCYCLUS VARIEGATUS, Vigors Sp.*

Cinclosoma variegatum, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 56. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 16.

Pterocyclus variegatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 372.

Crateropus variegatus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 179.

Garrulax variegatus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 950; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 97. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 83.

Garrulax Abellei, *Less.* (*fide Gray*).

The Variegated Pterocyclus, *Gray.*

GAUZA, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. Bengal. From Bax's Collection.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

297. *PTEROCYCLUS AFFINIS, Hodgs. Sp.*

Garrulax affinis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 950; *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 83. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 97.

Pterocyclus affinis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 373.

The Allied Pterocyclus, *Gray.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

298. *PTEROCYCLUS CACHINNANS*, *Jerdon Sp.*

Crateropus cachinnans, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 255, *t.* 7.

Pterocyclus cachinnans, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 226. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 372.

Garrulax cachinnans, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 97.

Crateropus Lafresnayii, *Ad. Delessert*, *Voy. dans l'Ind.* *p.* 28.

Crateropus Delessertii, *Lafresnaye* (*nec. Jerdon*).

Laughing Thrush of the Neilgherries, *Jerd.*

A. B. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

"This noisy bird is to be met with in all the thick woods on the summit of the Neilgherries, and its loud laughing call is often heard when the bird itself remains unseen. I have met it in no other locality. It is sometimes seen in small flocks, but often wanders about alone, though at no great distance from some of its species, with whom it continually keeps up a noisy communication as signal of the direction it is going, or of the abundance of food obtained. They keep chiefly to the lower branches of trees and brushwood; on being observed, they hop and climb up the stem and thick branches of the nearest large tree, but they do not appear to ascend to the tops of trees. I occasionally, though rarely, observed them hopping and feeding on the ground. They fly heavily, and never to any distance. The cry of the laughing thrush is very peculiar, and, once heard, cannot be forgotten; it has a sort of cracked Punch and Judy laugh, and is no sooner commenced by one than several others take up the chorus. The chief food is fruit of various kinds, especially the pleasant fruit of the Brazil cherry (*Physalis tomentosa*), now so abundant in most of the woods in the neighbourhood of Ootacamund. It also occasionally feeds on caterpillars and other soft-bodied insects. On one occasion, I found the nest on a bank overhanging the road, on the top of the Nediwuttum Ghaut of the Neilgherries. It was made of roots, grass, and moss, and contained four long oval pure white eggs."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 255, et Ill. Ind. Orn.)

299. *PTEROCYCLUS IMBRICATUS*, *Blyth Sp.*

Garrulax imbricatus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 951; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 98.

Pterocyclus imbricatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 372.

A. *b.* Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Drawing. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

300. *PTEROCYCLUS LINEATUS*,* *Vigors Sp.*

Cinclosoma lineatum, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 56.

Pterocyclus lineatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 372.

Garrulax lineatus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 951; XIII. *p.* 391; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 97.

Cinclosoma setafer, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 148 (1836).

The Spine-bearing Pterocyclus, *Gray.*

A. Bengal. From Bax's Collection.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This bird is met with in pairs, sometimes in a family of four or five, and may be seen under every bush. The nest is placed near the ground in the midst of some thick low bush, or on the side of a bank amidst overhanging coarse grass, and not unfrequently in exposed and well-frequented places; it is loosely and rather slovenly constructed of coarse dry grasses and stalks externally, lined sometimes with fine grass, sometimes with fine roots. The eggs are three in number, and in shape and size exceedingly variable, being sometimes of an ordinary oval, at others nearly round. Diameter varying, $1\frac{2}{16} \times \frac{13}{16}$, or 1 inch $\times \frac{11}{16}$, or $\frac{14}{16} \times \frac{11}{16}$; the most usual measurement, however, is the second one, or 1 inch $\times \frac{11}{16}$ inches."—(Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. II. p. 7.)

Genus Keropia, *G. R. Gray, List of Genera of Birds* (1840).

Turnagra? *Less., Compl. de Buff.* VIII. *p.* 216 (1837).

301. *KEROPIA STRIATA*, *Vigors Sp.*

Garrulus striatus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 7. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 37.

Keropia striata, *G. R. Gray, List of Gen. of Birds.*

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* "The stomach of this bird reaches the form of a true gizzard almost."—(Hodgs., As. Res.)

Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XI. *p.* 178. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 374.

Turnagra ? striata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 227. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 85. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 95.

The Striated Keropia, *Gray.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. Bengal. From Bax's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus Trochalopteron, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 952 (1843). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 225 (1846).

302. *TROCHALOPTERON PHŒNICEUM, Gould Sp.*

Ianthocincla phœnicea, *Gould, Icones Avium, t.* 3.

Trochalopteron phœniceum, *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 83. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 372.

Garrulax phœniceus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 951; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 97.

Crateropus puniceus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 180.

The Fire-coloured Trochalopteron, *Gray.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

B. Darjeeling. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

e. Drawing. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

303. *TROCHALOPTERON RUFOGULARE, Gould Sp.*

Ianthocincla rufogularis, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 48. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 371.

Trochalopteron rufogulare, *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 84. *G. R. Gray. Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 226.

Garrulax rufogularis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII.

p. 951; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 96.

Cinclosoma rufimenta, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 148.

The Red-throated Trochalopteron, *Gray.*

A. *b.* Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This species appears usually in pairs, sometimes in a family of four or five. It breeds in May, in which month I took a nest at about 6,500 feet elevation, in a retired and wooded glen: it was composed of small twigs externally, and lined with the fine black fibres of lichens. The nest was placed on a horizontal bough about 7 feet from the ground, and contained three pure white eggs. Diameter $1\frac{2}{16} \times \frac{11}{16}$; and shape ordinary. The stomach of the old bird contained sand, seed, and the remains of wasps."—(Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. II. p. 6.)

304. *TROCHALOPTERON SINENSE, Linn. Sp.*

Turdus sinensis, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 295. *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 829. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 107.

Garrulax sinensis, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 225.

Chinese Thrush, *Lath.*

Hoamy or Houa-ma, China, *Lath.*

a. China. From Reeves's Collection.

305. *TROCHALOPTERON SQUAMATUM, Gould Sp.*

Ianthocincla squamata, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 48. *Jard. et Selby*, *Ill. Orn. 2nd ser. t.* 4 (1836).

Trochalopteron squamatum, *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds of Nep.* *p.* 83. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 226.

Garrulax squamatus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 951; XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 96.

Cinclosoma melanura, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 147.

The Black Scaly Trochalopteron, *Gray.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

306. *TROCHALOPTERON SUBUNICOLOR, Hodgs.*

Trochalopteron subunicolor, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.*

XII. *p.* 952; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XV. *p.* 326; *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 84. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds.* I. *p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 372.

Garrulax subunicolor, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 599; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 96.

The Yellow-winged Trochalopteron, *Gray.*

a. b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus Actinodura, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 17.

Leiocincla, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 953 (1843).

Ixops, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

307. *ACTINODURA EGERTONI, Gould.*

Actinodura Egertoni, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 18. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 84. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 226. *Fraser, Zool. Typ. t.* 40. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 98. *Bonap. C. G. Av. p.* 373.

Leiocincla plumosa, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 953; XIV. *p.* 600.

Ixops rufifrons, *Hodgs., MS.*

Egerton's Actinodura, *Gray.*

a. b. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

308. *ACTINODURA NIPALENSIS, Hodgs. Sp.*

Cinclosoma nipalensis, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 145.

Actinodura nipalensis, *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 84. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 226. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 98.

Ixops nipalensis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

The Nepal Actinodura, *Gray.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

The birds composing the above genera of this sub-family "are gregarious, noisy, and alert. They frequent the deep and dank forests and groves exclusively; procure the greater part of their food on the ground; use the trees but for security when disturbed, for nidification, and for occasionally eking out their repasts with berries, pulpy fruits, and caterpillars, and are, for the most part, incapable of a sustained flight. Their habitat is very extensive, since they are almost equally common in the southern, central, and northern regions of Nepal and the Himalayas, and in the valleys alike, as on the tops of the mountains. In all situations, however, woodlands are indispensable to them, both for food and shelter, especially the latter, their retreat being a mere succession of hops from tree to tree, after the manner of the magpies. Most of them have a good deal of the mixed weariness and familiarity, as well as of the noisiness and congregational habits of the *Corvidæ;* and, though they never quit the deep woodlands, those persons who pass through such places perpetually encounter them on the roads and pathways, to which these birds are attracted by the dung of cattle, for the grain, larvæ, and insects it affords them. They are, on the whole, rather insectivorous than frugivorous, baccivorous, or graminivorous; but they eat a deal of grain and hard seeds, with gravel to digest it, and must, from the universality of their regimen, be classed among the omnivores. They are distinguished from the Thrushes by their avoidance of rills and swamps, and they are more capable of a graminivorous diet than that group. They scrape the earth with their bill, and sometimes also with their feet, in the manner of the *Rasores*. Many of the species are caged and tamed with facility, and they are more often turned loose into walled gardens, whence they seldom attempt to escape, if there be a considerable number of trees, and where they are of great service in destroying pupæ, larvæ, and perfect insects, especially those which are generated, or feed, in manure.

In the Minister's garden at Cathmandu, there were always several scores of *G. leucolophus;* and in that of his nephew, many individuals of each of the following species, *G. albogularis*, *moniligera*, *ocellatus*, *P. erythrocephalus*, and *T. rufogulare*."—(Hodgson, As. Res. XIX. p. 144.)

Genus CONOSTOMA, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 856 (1841).

309. *CONOSTOMA ÆMODIUM*, *Hodgs.*

Conostoma æmodius, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* X.

p. 857, *t.* *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 578; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 101. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 312.

Conostoma æmodium, *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 102. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 368. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* 84.

A. B. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"These birds inhabit the northern region of Nepal, close to the perpetual snows. They are shy foresters, adhering to the wilds, and tenanting the skirts of forests, where brushwood as well as trees abound. Five or six birds are usually found together, chattering, hopping, and scraping on the ground, and resorting to the trees and shrubs chiefly for shelter. Their food is principally insects of the soft and imperfect kind in summer, but in winter they doubtless take some vegetable food."—(Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng. X. p. 857.)

Genus CRATEROPUS, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 487 (1831).

310. *CRATEROPUS LIMBATUS, Rüppell.*

Crateropus limbatus, *Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 48. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 278.

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus CINCLOSOMA, *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 219 (1825).

311. *CINCLOSOMA PUNCTATUM, Latham Sp.*

Turdus punctatus, *Lath., Ind. Orn. Sup. p.* xliv; *Gen. Hist.* V. *p.* 130.

Cinclosoma punctatum, *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 220. *Gould, Birds of Austr. t.* 4. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 224. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 139. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 278.

Punctated Thrush, *Lath.*

Spotted Ground-Thrush, *Gould.*

a. ♂. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

"This bird is distributed over the whole of Van Diemen's Land and the eastern portion of Australia, from Moreton Bay to Spencer's Gulf, to the westward of which I have never been able to trace it, and I have therefore reason to believe that this is the limit of its

range in that direction. It is everywhere a stationary species. During my researches in South Australia, I found it sparingly dispersed over the country, in such localities as are suitable to its habits, between the great bend of the Murray and Lake Alexandrina; this, therefore, would seem to be the border-line of their range on either hand.

"The Spotted Ground-Thrush gives a decided preference to low stony hills and rocky gullies, particularly those covered with scrubs and grasses. Its flight is very limited, and this power is rarely employed except for the purpose of crossing a gully or passing to a neighbouring shrub. It readily eludes pursuit by the facility with which it runs over the stony surface, and conceals itself among the underwood. When suddenly flushed, it rises with a loud burring noise, like the Quail or Partridge. Its short flight is performed by a succession of undulations, and is terminated by the bird pitching abruptly to the ground almost at right angles. It seldom perches on the smaller branches of trees, but may be frequently seen to run along the fallen trunks so common in the Australian forests. Its note merely consists of a low piping whistle, frequently repeated while among the underwood, and by which its presence is often indicated. In Hobart Town it is frequently exposed for sale in the markets with Bronze-winged Pigeons and Wattle-birds, where it is known by the name of Ground Dove, an appellation which has doubtless been given both from its habit of running and feeding on the ground like the Pigeons, and the circumstance of its flesh being very delicate eating: to its excellence in this respect I can bear testimony. The pectoral muscles are very largely developed, and the body, when plucked, has much the contour of a Quail. The duty of incubation is performed in October and the three following months, during which period two and often three broods are produced. The nest is a slight and rather careless structure, composed of leaves and the inner bark of trees, and is of a round and open form. It is always placed on the ground, under the shelter of a large stone, stump of a tree, or a tuft of grass. The eggs are two, and sometimes three, one inch and three lines long, and are white, blotched with large marks of olive-brown, particularly at the larger end, some of the spots appearing as if on the inner surface of the shell. The young, which at two days old are thickly clothed with long black down, like the young of the genus Rallus, soon acquire the power of running, and at an early age assume the plumage of the adult, after which they are subject to no periodical change in their

appearance. The stomach is very muscular, and in those dissected were found the remains of seeds and caterpillars, mingled with sand." —(Gould, Birds of Australia.)

Genus SIBIA, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VIII. *p.* 37 (1839).
ALCOPUS, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 27 (1841).
HETEROPHASIA, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 186 (1842).

312. *SIBIA PICAOIDES, Hodgs.*

Sibia picaoides, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* VIII. *p.* 38. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 88. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 238. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 98.
Actinodura picaoides, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 958.
Alcopus picaoides, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 260.
Heterophasia cuculopsis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 187.
The Pie-like Sibia, *Hodgs.*
SIBYA, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. *b.* Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.
c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

313. *SIBIA GRACILIS, McClelland, Sp.*

Hypsipetes gracilis, *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 159.
Sibia gracilis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 449; XX. *p.* 521; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* viii. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 238.
Actinodura gracilis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 958.
Alcopus gracilis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 260.

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.
B. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

314. *SIBIA CAPISTRATA, Vigors, Sp.*

Cinclosoma capistratum, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 56.
Sibia capistrata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 238.

Hodgs., *Cat. B. Nep.* p. 88. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* p. 98.

Garrulax capistratus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. p. 951.

Alcopus capistratus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* p. 260.

Sibia nigriceps, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VIII. p. 38. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. p. 600.

Alcopus nigriceps, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng* XI. p. 182.

Actinodura nigriceps, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. p. 958.

The Black-headed Sibia, *Gray*.

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"At Mussooree this bird remains at an elevation of 7,000 feet throughout the year, but I never saw it under 6,500 feet. Its loud, ringing note of *tìttêreê-tìttêreê twéèyó*, quickly repeated, may constantly be heard on wooded banks during summer. It breeds in May, making a neat nest of coarse dry grasses as a foundation, covered laterally with green moss and wool, and lined with fine roots. The number of eggs I did not ascertain, as the nest was destroyed when only one had been deposited, but the colour is pale bluish-white, freckled with rufous. The nest was placed on a branch of a plum-tree in the botanical garden at Mussooree."—(Captain Hutton, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. part II. p. 687.)

Genus Malacocircus, *Swainson*, *Zool. Ill. 2nd ser.* (1832).

315. *MALACOCIRCUS SUBRUFUS*, *Jerdon Sp.*

Timalia subrufa, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. p. 259.

Malacocircus subrufus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. p. 369; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* p. 141. *Jerdon*, *Ill. Ind. Orn.* p. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* p. 373.

Timalia pœcilorhyncha, *De Lafresnaye*, *Rev. Zool.* (1840), p. 65.

The Rufous-bellied Babbler, *Jerd.*

Jungli Kúr, Hind., *Jerd.*

A. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

"This species is only found in thick jungle. I have seen it in the bamboo jungles of the Wynaad, near Manantoddy, and along the edges of the Western Ghauts, and once at Coonoor, on the edge of the Neilgherry Hills. It has similar habits to the others, feeding on the ground, and on being disturbed retreating to the thick clumps of bamboos, through which they make their way with much adroitness, chattering all the while, and generally contrive to conceal themselves from view. Their note is similar in character, though quite distinct from any of its congeners."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 259.)

316. *MALACOCIRCUS MALCOLMI*, *Sykes Sp.*

Timalia Malcolmi, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 88; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 536. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 257. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 228. *Fraser, Zool. Typ. t.* 41.

Malacocircus Malcolmi, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 369; XVI. *p.* 454; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 141. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 373.

Garrulus albifrons, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 36, *f.* 1 (1834).

Pale-eared Thrush, *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 109.

Large Babbler, *Jerd.*

Ghoghoye, Hind., *Jerd.*

Gougya, Canarese, *Jerd.*

Gowa Seeda, and sometimes Verree Cheenda, or Mad Babbler, Teloogoo, *Jerd.*

Kokuttee, Mahr., *Sykes.*

A. *b.* Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"The *Ghoghoye* has a peculiar distribution. In the south of India it is only found on the elevated table-lands; I have observed it on the Neilgherries near Coonoor and Kotagherry, in low bushy ground, and seen specimens from the Shevaroy Hills near Salem. It is not found in the Carnatic, Northern Circars, nor in the more southern parts of the Deccan, but towards the north begins to occur more frequently, and at Jaulnah is very common. It frequents topes in the neighbourhood of villages and cultivation, also occasionally low and open jungle. Lives in small troops, feeding chiefly on the ground, especially around the trunks of large trees. It keeps up a

continual chattering, occasionally changed to a louder cry, resembling '*quey, quey, quey, quo, quo,*' pronounced very gutturally. Its flight is feeble and straggling. Mr. Elliott says: 'When the Shikra (*Micronisus badius*) is flown at them, they defend each other with great courage, mobbing the hawk, and endeavouring to release the one she has seized.' Feeds on various grains, seeds, and insects, chiefly grasshoppers; I have seen one attempt in vain to catch a grasshopper on the wing."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 257.)

"Congregates in flocks of ten or a dozen, flying low, slowly, and with difficulty; never ceases chattering, and all at the same time."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. 1832, p. 88.)

317. *MALACOCIRCUS SOMERVILLEI*, *Sykes Sp.*

Timalia Somervillei, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 536. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 257. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 228.

Malacocircus Somervillei, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 368. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p.*

Malacocircus malabaricus, *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p.*

Malacocircus orientalis, *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p.*

Gracula chatarrhœa, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 17.

Jungle Grey-Babbler, *Jerd.*

JUNGLI KÚR or KAYR, Hind., *Jerd.*

PEDDA or ADAVEE SEEDA, Telinga, *Jerd.*

A. (*M. Somervillei,* Sykes.) Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. (*Ditto,* and identical with *M. malabaricus,* Jerd.) Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. (*M. malabaricus,* Jerd.) S. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. (*M. orientalis,* Jerd.) S. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

f. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This is always found in tolerably dense jungle, and never in open country. It is far from being uncommon in most jungles. I have seen it in Goomsoor, in the Tondiman's country, in the Carnatic, and in most of the jungles of the west coast. I have also procured it in a densely-wooded nullah, in low jungly country, in the neigh-

bourhood of Jaulnah. It has similar habits to others of the genus; living in tolerably numerous and noisy troops, and feeding on various grains and seeds."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 257.)

318. *MALACOCIRCUS CANORUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Turdus canorus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 293.

Malacocircus canorus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 373.

Merula bengalensis, *Briss.*, *Orn.* II. *p.* 260.

Malacocircus bengalensis, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 140.

Pastor terricolor, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 771.

Malacocircus terricolor, *Blyth*, *Ann. N. H.* XII. *p.* 97; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 367. *Jerd.*, *Ill. Ind. Orn. p.*

Crying Thrush, *Lath.*

SÁT BHAI ('Seven Brothers'), Hind., *Pearson.*

CHATARRHEA, Beng., *Blyth.*

PENGYA MAINA, Hind., *Hodgs.*

GANGHAI, Muttra, *Blyth.*

a. Bengal. From Lloyd's Collection.

b. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. (*M. terricolor*, Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"A most abundant and conspicuous species in Bengal and Nepal. This is the Sat Bhai, or Seven Brothers, of the natives, so called from being always found in a company of about that number. It is one of the most chattering, noisiest birds in India, squeaking and hopping about, now on the ground, then upon a tree, the flock being constantly on the move; when one starts, all the rest follow it, one after another, making generally but a short flight of not more than forty or fifty yards at a time, and when alighted they hold a sort of consultation, hopping about and chattering all the time, till after a few minutes they move off to another tree, and so on for the greater part of the day, rarely staying for more than half an hour in the same place. They feed on insects."—(Pearson, J. A. S. B. X. p. 650.)

319. *MALACOCIRCUS GRISEUS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus griseus, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 824. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 73.

Malacocircus griseus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 368; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 141. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 19. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 373.

Timalia grisea, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 258. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 228.

Grey Thrush, *Lath.*

White-headed Babbler, *Jerd.*

Dirt-bird, of the English in India, *Jerd.*

Fouille-merde, of the French in India, *Jerd.*

KEYR, Hind., *Jerd.*

CHINDA or SIDA, Teloogoo, *Jerd.*

KULLA KOORAVI ('Hedge-bird'), Tamool, *Jerd.*

KULIYAN, Malayalum, *Jerd.*

A. S. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"The White-headed Babbler is found throughout the Carnatic, extending on the one side into the Northern Circars, and on the west into the neighbouring portions of the table-land, to a greater or less distance. It is extremely common and abundant in the Carnatic, and is to be found in every hedge, avenue, and garden. Like the others of its genus, it always associates in families of six, seven, eight, or more; even in the breeding season, the parent birds feeding in company with their former companions. One may be seen suddenly dropping to the ground from some tree, and is followed in succession, though perhaps not immediately, by each of the flock. They hop about, turning over fallen leaves, and examining all the herbage around the base of trees, a very favourite spot, or on a hedge-side, never venturing to any distance from cover, being aware of their tardy powers of flight. They are occasionally seen seeking insects or grain from heaps of dung, whence they have received their common denomination, as well from the French (*Fouille-merde*), as from the English (Dirt-bird), who are on this account prejudiced against them. They generally feed at some little distance apart from each other, but now and then, if a richer prize than usual is spied out, two or more will meet and struggle for it; and now and then, one of them will make a clumsy flight after a grasshopper, seeking safety by its wings, and not unfrequently eluding its awkward pursuer. On being driven from the ground, or leaving it from choice, their hunger being satisfied, they fly up to the nearest tree, hopping

and climbing up the larger branches, and if you happen to be watching them, they do not stop till they have reached the top, or the opposite side, whence they fly off in single and extended file as before. They often appear to pick insects off the branches of trees. They are familiar, if undisturbed, feeding often close to houses, but if watched or followed, they become circumspect, disperse, and hide themselves. Their cry is a loud sibilous or whispering sort of chatter, which they repeat all at once, sometimes when feeding, or when any unusual sight attracts their attention, and often without any apparent object at all. They have no song. Their flight is slow and laborious, performed by a few rapid strokes of the wings, alternating with a sailing with outspread pinions. I have often found the nest of this bird, which is composed of small twigs and roots carelessly and loosely put together, in general at no great height from the ground: it lays three or four blue eggs. I have found them breeding at all times from January to July, and even later, but do not know if they ever have two broods in the year. The Black and White Cuckoo (*Oxylophus edolius*) appears to select this bird to act as foster-parent to her own progeny, and she lays a greenish-blue egg. They are readily caught by a spring trap, baited with grain, with one of their kind put in the centre as a lure. The Shikra or Chipka (*Micronisus badius*) is sometimes flown at them, and causes a general consternation; after the first burst of alarm and gabbling, they cease their chattering, separate, and disperse, and do not, like the bolder Mahratta Babbler (*M. Malcolmi*), come to the rescue of their unfortunate companion."—(Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn.)

320. *MALACOCIRCUS NIPALENSIS*, *Hodgs.*

Timalia nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 182.

Malacocircus nipalensis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 370; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 140. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 373.

Timalia pellotis, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 182.

Timalia leucotis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

The Nepal Babbler.

a. (*T. leucotis*, Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

321. *MALACOCIRCUS EARLEI*, *Blyth.*

Malacocircus Earlei, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 369; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 141. *G. R.*

Gray, Gen. of Birds, III. *App. p.* 10. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 373.

Malacocircus geochrous, *Hodgs. Gray's 'Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Burra Phenga, Hind., *Tickell.*

a. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

" Common in heavy reed and grass jungle in Bengal, and is also numerous in Nepal."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XIII. p. 369.)

" Nest hemispherical; composed of grasses, rather loosely interwoven: generally on bushes in jungle. Eggs from 2 to 4; $\frac{22}{32} \times \frac{11}{16}$; rather lengthened in shape; clear full verditer blue. June."—(Capt. Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. p. 301.)

322. *MALACOCIRCUS CAUDATUS, Dumeril Sp.*

Cossyphus caudatus, *Dumeril.*

Malacocircus caudatus, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 141. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 373.

Timalia caudata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 228.

Timalia chatarrhœa, *Franklin, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 118; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 313. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 260.

Malacocircus chatarrhœa, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 369. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p.*

Striated Babbler, *Jerd.*

Dumri, Hind., *Jerd.*

Huni, Tamul? *Jerd.*

Hedo and Laila, Scinde, *Blyth.*

Cheelchel, Plains, *Royle.*

Chota Phenga, *Tickell.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

B. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

C. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

" The Dumri is found all over the Peninsula, in the open plains when covered with a few scattered bushes, or in low but thin jungle. It is a shy and wary bird, flying before you from bush to bush, and having a whistling sort of cry, which it is frequently heard repeating. It flies low, and, like others of the genus, alternately with a few rapid beats of the wing, and a sailing with outstretched wings. Feeds on

various insects, caterpillars, and grubs." (Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 260.)

"Nest precisely the same as the foregoing. Eggs also, but the size somewhat less, $\frac{11}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$. June."—(Capt. Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng. XVII. p. 301.)

Genus PELLORNEUM, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 487 (1831).
CINCLIDIA, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 136.
HEMIPTERON, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

323. *PELLORNEUM RUFICEPS*, *Swains.*

Pellorneum ruficeps, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 487. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 883; XIII. *p.* 372; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 145. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 227. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 85. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 219.
Megalurus ruficeps, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 91.
Motacilla dumeticola, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 576 (1833).
Cinclidia punctata, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 137.
Pellorneum olivaceum, *Jerd., Madr., Journ.* X. *p.* 255.
Hemipteron nipalense, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.
Red-headed Babbler, *Jerd.*
Thicket Warbler, *Tickell.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This curious little bird," observes Mr. Jerdon, "I have met in the jungles of Trichoor, Wurguncherry, and Manantoddy; but it is by no means common. It associates in small flocks, among the low shrubs and thickets in lofty jungle, descending to the ground, where it hops about in search of various insects, and from thence running up and climbing the small branches, keeping up a continual chattering, and every now and then one of them, perched on a low bough, elevating his head and neck, and giving utterance to a sort of crowing laugh, very similar to that of *Pterocyclus cachinnans*. On being disturbed, they retreat through the trees and underwood, at no great height from the ground; and indeed they never appear to climb to any height."—(Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 255.)

Colonel Sykes remarks, "Black ants only found in the stomach." —(P. Z. S. 1832, p. 91.)

Genus TURDINUS, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 382 (1844).

324. *TURDINUS MACRODACTYLUS*, *Strickland Sp.*

Malacopteron macrodactylum, *Strickl., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 417; *P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 103.

Turdinus macrodactylus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 382; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 147. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 219.

Macronus macrodactylus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 210.

Brachypteryx albogularis, *Hartlaub, Rev. Zool.* (1844), *p.* 401.

TANA, Malay, *Blyth.*

a. b. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

Genus MACRONUS, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn.* (1835), *p.*

325. *MACRONUS PTILOSUS*, *Jardine et Selby.*

Macronus ptilosus, *Jard. et Selb., Ill. Orn. t.* 150 (1835). *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 795; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 149. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 210. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 218.

Timalia trichorros, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 594, *f.* 1 (1836).

BURONG TANAL-UBAN, Malay, *Blyth.*

A. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles (?).

b. Singapore. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Genus MALACOPTERON, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 103.

326. *MALACOPTERON MAGNUM*, *Eyton.*

Malacopteron magnum, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 103. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 209. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 259.

Malacopteron majus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 461; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 148, *App. p.* xxi.

BURONG MAP, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

327. *MALACOPTERON CORONATUM*, *Müller Sp.*
Napothera coronata, *Müller*.
Malacopteron magnum, *apud Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 461.

a. Malacca. Purchased.

Genus TRICHASTOMA, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 795 (1842).
MALACOCINCLA, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 600.

328. *TRICHASTOMA BICOLOR*, *Less. Sp.*
Brachypteryx bicolor, *Less., Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 138. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 385.
Trichastoma bicolor, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 147. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 259.
Macronus bicolor, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 210.
Trichastoma ferruginosum, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 383.

a. b. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

Genus ALCIPPE, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 384 (1844).
SETARIA, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 385.

329. *ALCIPPE SEPIARIA*, *Horsf. Sp.*
Brachypteryx sepiaria, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 158. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 125. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 209.
Alcippe sepiaria, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 384; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 148. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 260.
CHICHOHAN, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

330. *ALCIPPE NIPALENSIS*, *Hodgs. Sp.*
Siva nipalensis, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* (1838), *p.* 89; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 95.
Alcippe nipalensis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *pp.* 448, 462; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 148. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 260.
Iöropus nipalensis, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 937.

a. b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus CUTIA, *Hodgs., Journ A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 772 (1836).

HETEROENIS, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 27 (1841).

331. *CUTIA NIPALENSIS*, *Hodgs.*

Cutia nipalensis, *Hodgs., Journ. A S. Beng.* V. *p.* 774; VI. *p.* 112; *Cat. Birds of Nep. p* 96. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 183; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 98. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 15. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 373.

The Nepal Cutia, *Hodgs.*

KHATYA or KHUTYA, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

a. b. c. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., July, 1853.

D. ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

"These birds inhabit the central and northern regions of Nepal, adhering to the wilds; and feed on hard seeds and hard ground insects."—(Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng. V. p. 774.)

Genus TIMALIA, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 150 (1820).

332. *TIMALIA PILEATA*, *Horsf.*

Timalia pileata, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 151; *Zool. Res. in Java, t. Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 171. *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 161. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 228. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 85. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 149. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 216.

Pileated Thrush, *Lath.*

DAWIT seu GOGO-STITE, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

d. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This is not unfrequent in the groves and small woods which abound in every part of Java. It often approaches the villages and plantations, and it constructs its nest in the hedges; it is one of the social birds which delight to dwell in the neighbourhood of culti-

vation. In large forests, I have not observed it. Its flight is low and interrupted. Wherever it resides it is a welcome neighbour, in consequence of the peculiarity and pleasantness of its note. This consists of a slow repetition of the five tones of the diatonic scale (C D E F G), which it chants with perfect regularity, several times in succession, and at small intervals of time. The sixth tone is sometimes added; but as this requires apparently an extraordinary effort, it is by no means so agreeable to a musical ear as the simple repetition of five notes, which appears to be the natural compass of the organs of the bird."—(Horsf. Zool. Res. in Java.)

333. *TIMALIA THORACICA*, *Temm. Sp.*

Pitta thoracica, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 76.

Timalia thoracica, *Swains. Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 795. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 228. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 217.

A. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

334. *TIMALIA MACULATA*, *Temm.*

Timalia maculata, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 593, *f.* 1. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 228. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 217.

Timalia pectoralis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 793; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 149.

Malacopteron squamatum, *Eyton.*

PAMPANG, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. *b.* Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

c. Drawing. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

335. *TIMALIA NIGRICOLLIS*, *Temm.*

Timalia nigricollis, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 594, *f.* 2. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 228. *Strickl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 103. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 149. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 149.

Timalia erythronota, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 793.

Brachypteryx nigrogularis, *Eyton.*

BURONG TANAH, Malay, *Eyton.*

a. b. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

c. Drawing. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

336. *TIMALIA ERYTHROPTERA*, *Blyth*.

Timalia erythroptera, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 794; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 150. *Strickl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 103.

Timalia pyrrhophœa, *Hartlaub* (*fide Blyth*).

Brachypteryx acutirostris, *Eyton*.

Timalia pyrrhoptera, (*Boie*) *apud Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 217.

a. b. Malacca. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Drawing. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

Genus Mixornis, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 380 (1844); *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 23.

337. *MIXORNIS GULARIS*, *Raffles Sp.*

Motacilla gularis, *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 312.

Mixornis gularis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 794; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 149. *Hodgs. P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 23. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 217.

Timalia gularis, *Horsf.*, *Zool. Res. in Java*, *t.* *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 794. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 228. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds of Nep.* *p.* 85.

Myiothera gularis, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 442, *f.* 2.

Timalia pileata, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 204.

Mixornis sumatrana, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 217.

Burong Puding, Sumatra, *Raffles*.

A. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

b. Malacca. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

338. *MIXORNIS RUBICAPILLUS*, *Tickell Sp.*

Motacilla rubicapilla, *Tickell*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 576.

Mixornis chloris, *Hodgs.*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 794; XIII. *p.* 380. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 452; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 149. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 217.

Mixornis ruficeps, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 23.
Rusty-crowned Warbler, *Tickle.*

a Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"Found in the thick underwood, hollows, ravines, &c. Lively and agile, with a frequent piping note and occasional chatter."—(Tickell, J. A. S. B. II. p. 576.)

"Shy, and exclusively arboreal."—(Hodgs., J. A. S. B. XIII. p. 380.)

Genus CHRYSOMMA, *Hodgs.* *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 602.

PYCTORHIS, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 24.

339. *CHRYSOMMA SINENSE*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Parus sinensis, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 1012. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 271.

Chrysomma sinense, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 454; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 150. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 216.

Emberiza calfat, var. A, *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 331.

Timalia hypoleuca, *Frankl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 118; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 313. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 260. *Blyth*, *An. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 97; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 795; XII. *p.* 181. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 228.

Pyctorhis hypoleuca, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Chrysomma hypoleucos, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 602.

Timalia Horsfieldii, *Jard. et Selby*, *Ill. Orn.* *t.* 119. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 199. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. Nep.* *p.* 86.

Timalia bicolor, *Lafresnaye*, *Mag. de Zool.* (1835), *Ois.* *t.* 39.

Pyctorhis rufifrons, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 24.

Gotah Finch, *Lath.*, *Hist.* VI. *p.* 102.

White-bellied or Singing Babbler, *Jerd.*

Gotah, Hind., *Lath.*

Gulchasm, also Shukar Dumri, Hind. ? *Jerd.*

A. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

B. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This appears to be generally diffused throughout India. It is far from being common towards the south of the Peninsula. I have seen it in a bushy tract at the edge of the Wulliar jungle; also in hedges on low jungly districts near the base of the Shaudee Mungalum hills, in the Salem district, and again at Royacottah, in similar situation. Near Jaulnah, it is generally to be met with in the low jungle in the neighbourhood, also in woody nullahs and thick hedges. It is not unfrequently to be seen alone, but generally in small parties of four or five, which fly before you, and manage to conceal themselves in some thick bush. They have a low chattering when together, neither loud however, nor often heard. I have on several occasions heard a single one, perched conspicuously on a bush or hedge, pour forth a remarkably sweet song. Feeds on ants and various other insects, &c."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 261.)

Mr. Blyth remarks, "I possessed some of these birds alive, and noticed that they frequently placed one foot upon their food, while they picked it with the bill."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. XI. p. 199.)

Genus Stachyris, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 378 (1844); *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 22.

Cilathora, *Hodgs.*

340. *STACHYRIS NIGRICEPS, Hodgs.*

Stachyris nigriceps, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 378; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 22; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVI. *p.* 193; *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 74. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 150. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 332.

Timalia nigriceps, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 10.

The Black-headed Stachyris, *Hodgs.*

a. b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

"Exclusively monticolous, and shy of man; not gregarious; feeds on minute hard insects and the larvæ and pupæ of tree-haunting species, rarely on seeds; exclusively arboreal; building large globular nests, which are fixed upon and between the crossing twigs of low thick bushes, and lays four or five eggs of a pale fawn-colour, either unmarked or spotted with brown."—(Hodgs., P. Z. S. 1845, p. 22.)

341. *STACHYRIS PYRRHOPS, Hodgs.*

Stachyris pyrrhops, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 379; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 23; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVI. *p.* 193; *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 75. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 150. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 332.

Timalia pyrrhops, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 10.

The Red-eyed Stachyris, *Hodgs.*

a. b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. Nepal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

342. *STACHYRIS CHRYSÆA, Hodgs.*

Stachyris chrysæa, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 379; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 23; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVI. *p.* 193; *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 75. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 150. *Bonap. C. G. Av. p.* 332.

Timalia chrysæa, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 10.

The Golden Stachyris, *Hodgs.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. Nepal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Genus Erpornis, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 379 (1844); *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 23.

343. *ERPORNIS XANTHOLEUCA, Hodgs.*

Erpornis xantholeuca, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 380. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 101.

Erpornis xanthochlora, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 23. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 259.

Timalia xanthochlora, *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 85. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, III. *App. p.* 10.

The Yellowish-Green Erpornis, *Hodgs.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. Nepal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

"Inhabits the lower and central regions of Nepal, and feeds on tiny tree-insects, their larvæ and pupæ."—(Hodgs., P. Z. S. 1845, p. 23.)

Genus POMATORHINUS, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 164 (1820).

POMATORHYNCHUS, *Boie., Isis* (1826).

ORTHORHINUS, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 371 (1844).

344. *POMATORHINUS MONTANUS, Horsf.*

Pomatorhinus montanus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 165; *Zool. Res. in Java, t. Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 267. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 175; XII. *pp.* 946-7; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 147. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 229. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

Mountain Creeper, *Lath.*

BOKKREK, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

"This is found in Java, exclusively in mountain forests that have an elevation of about 7,000 feet above the level of the ocean. It never migrates from these into the lower regions. Although necessarily confined in its range, and limited to the distant conical summits of a series of mountains that extends longitudinally through the island, it is very abundant in particular places. I met with it at several points; but the cold climate of the mountain Merbaboo, one of the highest peaks in the central part of Java, and the summit of Mount Prahu, both of which exceed the elevation above mentioned, appeared its favourite places of residence; here it builds its nest on high trees. Its food is plentifully supplied by the berries of various species of Rubus, as well as by the fruits of numerous vegetables, which cover these elevated districts. About the middle of the day,

this bird is seen, through the openings of the forest, in small flocks; it then emits incessantly a loud note, in imitation of which the natives have applied to it the name of *Bokkrek*."—(Horsf. Zool. Res. in Java.)

345. *POMATORHINUS SCHISTICEPS, Hodgs.*

Pomatorhinus schisticeps, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 181; *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 86. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 175; XII. *pp.* 946-7; XIV. *p.* 598; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 146. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 229. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

Pomatorhinus montanus, *apud Horsf. McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 166.

Pabdoa, Beng., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 120.

The Grey-headed Pomatorhinus, *Hodgs.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

B. Arracan. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

d. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

346. *POMATORHINUS LEUCOGASTER, Gould.*

Pomatorhinus leucogaster, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 137. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 149. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

Pomatorhinus olivaceus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 451.

a. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

" Rare in Tenasserim, having only met with one specimen, at an elevation of 3,500 feet."—(Helfer's MS. Note.)

347. *POMATORHINUS HORSFIELDII, Sykes.*

Pomatorhinus Horsfieldii, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 537. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 256. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 175; XII. *pp.* 946-7; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 146. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 229. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

Horsfield's Pomatorhinus, *Jerd.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"This is a remarkably shy bird, and only met with in the dense woods of the Ghauts. Minute insects (*Dipterous*) found in the stomach. The note of the male is *hoot, whoot, whoot,* uttered slowly: the female answers *hooe.*"—(Sykes, P. Z. S. 1845, p. 89.)

"I have seen this bird, but rarely, in Goomsoor, in bamboo-jungle, in thick and tangled wood near Manantoddy, and among underwood in the neighbourhood of Kotagherry. It has a very loud cry, which has been well expressed by Colonel Sykes. I saw it once in pairs, at other times in small families, keeping up a continual loud call, and climbing about the branches with great facility. Various small insects were found in the stomach."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 256.)

348. *POMATORHINUS ERYTHROGENYS, Vigors.*

Pomatorhinus erythrogenys, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 173. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 55. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 175; XII. *p.* 946; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 146. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 229. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 87. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

Pomatorhinus ferrugilatus, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 180.

The rusty-cheeked Pomatorhinus, *Hodgs.*

Ban Bukra, Masuri, *Blyth.*

a. b. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"Common from 3,500 feet up to 10,000 or 12,000 feet; always in pairs, turning up the dead leaves on copsewood-covered banks; uttering a loud whistle, answering and calling each other. It breeds in April, constructing its nest on the ground, of coarse dry grasses and leaf-stalks of walnut-trees, and is covered with a dome-shaped roof, so nicely blended with the fallen leaves and withered grasses among which it is placed, as to be almost undistinguishable from them. The eggs are three in number, and pure white; diameter $1\frac{2}{16} \times \frac{13}{16}$ inches, of an ordinary oval shape. When disturbed, the bird sprung along the ground with long bounding hops, so quickly that, from its motions and the appearance of the nest, I was led to believe it a species of rat. The nest is placed in a slight hollow, probably formed by the bird itself."—(Hutton, J. A. S. B. XVII. pt. 2, p. 10.)

349. *POMATORHINUS HYPOLEUCOS, Blyth Sp.*

Orthorhinus hypoleucos, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 371 (1844).

Pomatorhinus hypoleucos, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 597; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 146. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

Pomatorhinus albicollis, (*Horsf., MS.*) *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 229, *t.* 57 (1846).

A. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

b. Arracan. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

350. *POMATORHINUS RUFICOLLIS, Hodgs.*

Pomatorhinus ruficollis, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 182; *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 86. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 175; XII. *p.* 946; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 147. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 229. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

The Rufous-necked Pomatorhinus, *Hodgs.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

351. *POMATORHINUS FERRUGINOSUS, Blyth.*

Pomatorhinus ferruginosus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 597; XVI. *p.* 452; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 146. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

A. Nepal. (*No.* 967, *Hodgs. Cat.*) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September 24th, 1853.

352. *POMATORHINUS SUPERCILIOSUS, Vigors et Horsfield.*

Pomatorhinus superciliosus, *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 330. *Gould, Birds of Austr. t.* 22. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 229. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

The White-eyebrowed Pomatorhinus, *Gould.*

Gnow-un, Aborigines, W. Australia, *Gould.*

a. Australia From Mr. George Fradgley.

"This species ranges over the whole of the southern portion of the continent of Australia, where it must be regarded as a bird peculiar to the interior rather than as an inhabitant of the districts near the coast. It is common on the Liverpool Plains in New South Wales, and it was particularly noticed by my friend Captain Sturt during his expedition to the Darling. I myself encountered it near the bend of the river Murray, and it has also been found in the York district of Western Australia, but I have never heard of its having been seen either in the north or north-western parts of the country. It usually moves about in small troops of from six to ten in number, and is, without exception, the most restless, noisy, querulous bird I ever encountered. Its mode of progression among the branches of the trees is no less singular than is its voice different from that of other birds; it runs up and down the branches of the smaller trees with great rapidity, and with the tail very much spread and raised above the level of the back. It usually feeds upon the ground, under the Banksias and other low trees, but upon the least intrusion flits on to the lowest branch, and by a running or leaping motion quickly ascends to the highest, when it flies off to the next tree, uttering at the same time a jarring, chattering, and discordant jumble of notes, which are sometimes preceded by a rapidly-repeated shrill piping whistle. When a troop are engaged in ascending the branches, which they usually do in line, they have a singular habit of suddenly assembling in a cluster, spreading their tails and wings, and puffing out their plumage until they resemble a complete ball of feathers.

"The breeding season commences in September, and continues during the three following months. The nest is a large doomed structure of dried sticks, with an entrance in the side, which is hidden from view by the sticks of the upper part of the nest being made to project over it for four or five inches, like the thatch of a shed; the inside is generally lined with the soft parts of flowers and the dust of rotten wood, but occasionally with feathers. In Western Australia the nest is usually constructed in a dead jam-tree, the branches of which are drawn together at the top like a broom. It often happens that three or four pairs of birds build their nests in the same small clump of trees. The eggs are four in number, the ground colour being olive-grey clouded with purplish brown, and streaked with similar hair-like lines of black; they are eleven and a half lines long, by eight lines broad."—(Gould, Birds of Austr., IV.)

Genus XIPHORHAMPHUS, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 947 (1843).

XIPHIRHYNCHUS, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 175 (1842).

353. *XIPHORHAMPHUS SUPERCILIARIS, Blyth.*

Xiphirhynchus superciliaris, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 175.

Xiphorhamphus superciliaris, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 947, *t. p.* 1010; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 147. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 49. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 220.

Pomatorhinus superciliaris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 229.

Scimitar-billed Babbler, *Jerd.*

A. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

b. c. Nepal. (*No.* 910, *Hodgs. Cat.*) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Subfam. IV. BRACHYPODINA, *Swains.*

Genus PYCNONOTUS, *Kuhl, Av. Col. Nom. Syst.* (1820); *Isis* (1826), *p.* 975.

BRACHYPUS, *Swains., Zool. Journ.* (1824); *Faun. Bor. Amer.* (1831).

TURDOIDES et IXOS, *Temm., Pl. Col. d'Ois.* I. (1836).

HÆMATORNIS, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer.* (1831).

ALCURUS, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

RUBIGULA, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 576 (1845).

354. *PYCNONOTUS JOCOSUS, Linn. Sp.*

Lanius jocosus, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 138. *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 41.

Pycnonotus jocosus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 566; XV. *p.* 286; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 208. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237.

Hæmatornis jocosus, *Swains. Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 246. *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 89.

Ixos jocosus, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 88. *Pears., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 640. *Bonap., C. G. Av.* *p.* 265.

Ixos monticolus, *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 160.
Ixos pyrrhotis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.
Turdus jocosus, *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 11.
Jocose Shrike, *Lath.*
Pink-eared Bulbul, *Pearson.*
KANERA BULBUL, Hind., *Hamilton.*
KANDA BULBUL, Sylhet, *Id.*
PHARBE BULBUL, Hind., *Jerd.*
KARA BULBUL, SIPAHI BULBUL, Beng., *Blyth.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
C. and drawing (*Ix. monticola*, McClell.). Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.
d. e. (*Ix. pyrrhotis*, Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
f. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This sprightly and pleasing bird is in general found in the Peninsula, only in lofty jungle, as well as on the east coast (as in Goomsoor), as the west coast, but I have also seen it in low bushy ground on the sea-coast, between Calicut and Telicherry, and it is most abundant on the summit of the Neilgherries, in gardens and shrubby ground. It is a most lively and active bird, always on the move, and warbling its pleasant chirruping notes, which are much sweeter than those of the common Bulbul. It lives chiefly on fruit and seeds, but also on insects occasionally, which I have seen it picking off the ground. Its flight is steady, but not rapid, and its crest is never erected during flight, but always the moment it alights. A deserted nest was pointed out to me in a low shrub close to a house in Ootacamund, as that of this bird; it was very neatly made with moss, lichen, small roots and twigs, and well lined with hair and down."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 250.)

"These birds are in great request among the natives, being of a fearless disposition, and easily reclaimed. They are taught to sit on the hand, and numbers may thus be seen in any Indian bazaar."—(C. W. Smith's Notes, J. A. S. Beng. X. p. 640.)

355. *PYCNONOTUS PYGÆUS*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Ixos pygæus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 265.

Pycnonotus bengalensis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 566 (1845); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 209.

Turdus cafer, of India, *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 82. *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 10.

Pycnonotus cafer, *apud McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 161.

Hæmatornis cafer, *apud Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 89.

Bulbul, Hind., *Hamilton.*

Kala Bulbul, Beng., *Blyth.*

a. b. (*P. pygæus,* Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

D. (*P. bengalensis,* Blyth). Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

f. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

356. *PYCNONOTUS HÆMORRHOUS, Gmel. Sp.*

Muscicapa hæmorrhousa, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 941. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 186.

Pycnonotus hæmorrhous, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 566; XV. *p.* 50; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 209. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237.

Ixos hæmorrhous, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 265.

Hæmatornis hæmorrhous, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 485.

Ixos cafer, *apud Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 88. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 249.

Hæmatornis pusillus et pseudocafer, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 841; XI. *p.* 458.

Hæmatornis chrysorrhoides, *Lafr., Rev. Zool.* (1845), *p.* 367.

Red-vented Flycatcher, *Brown, Ill. Zool. t.* 31, *f.* 1.

Bulbul, Hind., *Jerd.*

Touki Bulbul, Beng., *Blyth.*

Konda Korulla ('Top-knot Bird'), Ceylon, *Layard.*

A. B. C. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

d. (*P. pusillus,* Blyth.) Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This is one of the most common and abundant birds of India,

frequenting both gardens and cultivated ground, and low bushy jungle. It is never found in dense jungle. It is found even on the Neilgherries at Coonoor and Kotagherry at 6,000 feet of elevation; but I have not observed it in the more elevated and central parts of the hills. It lives in pairs or small families; feeds chiefly on fruits, being destructive to peas and other garden produce, but also occasionally on insects, frequently repeating its usual notes while hopping about the branches and wandering from tree to tree. It flies in a direct manner, with a quick flapping of its wings, and usually uttering its note when on the wing. It is very commonly caged in the Carnatic, and kept for fighting, which it does with some spirit, and it is said that the antagonists often seize each other by the red under tail-coverts, and endeavour to pull them out; it is also said to imitate the notes of various other birds in confinement."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 249.)

357. *PYCNONOTUS ARSINOE, Licht.*

Ixos arsinoe, *Licht., Cat. Dupl. Berb. Mus. p.* 39. *Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 60. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 266.

Pycnonotus arsinoe, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

358. *PYCNONOTUS CROCORRHOUS, Strickl.*

Muscicapa hæmorrhousa, var. A., *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 941. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 186.

Pycnonotus crocorrhous, *Strickl., Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 412 (1844); *P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 101. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 567; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 339.

Turdus hæmorrhous, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 147.

Ixos hæmorrhous, *Vigors, App. Mem. Raffles, p.* 661.

Ixos chrysorrhæus, (*Lath.*), *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 266.

Yellow-vented Flycatcher, *Brown, Ill. Zool. t.* 31, *f.* 2.

KETILAN, Java, *Horsf.*

A. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

359. *PYCNONOTUS LEUCOTIS*, *Gould Sp.*

Ixos leucotis, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 6. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 265.

Pycnonotus leucotis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 567; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 209. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 237.

KANGDHARA, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 72.

KUSHANDRA or KUSHANTRA, Punjab, *Blyth.*

a. Sindh. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

360. *PYCNONOTUS LEUCOGENYS*, *J. E. Gray, Sp.*

Brachypus leucogenys, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 35, *f.* 3 (1834).

Pycnonotus leucogenys, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 567; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 209. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 237.

Hæmatornis leucogenys, *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 89.

Ixos leucogenys, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 265.

Ixos plumigerus, *Lafr., Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 228.

Hæmatornis cristatus, *Burn.*

Hooded Thrush, *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 80.

The White-cheeked Pycnonotus, *Gray.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"Common in the Doon throughout the year, and in the hills during the summer. It breeds in April and May. The nest is neat and cup-shaped, placed in the forks of bushes or pollard trees, and is composed externally of the dried stalks of 'Forget-me-not,' lined with fine grass stalks; eggs three to four, rosy or faint purplish-white, thickly sprinkled with specks and spots of darker rufescent purple or claret colour; diameter $\frac{11}{8} \times \frac{10}{16}$ inches; diameter of nest $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Sometimes the outside of the nest is composed of fine dried stalks of woody plants, whose roughness causes them to adhere together."—(Hutton, J. A. S. B. XVII. pt. 2, p. 10.)

361. *PYCNONOTUS GOIAVIER*, *Scop. Sp.*

Muscicapa goiavier, *Scopoli.*

Pycnonotus goiavier, *Strickl. in epistolâ. Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 567 ; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 210. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, I. p.* 237

Muscicapa Psidii, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 941. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 186.

Turdus analis, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 147. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 310. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 89.

Ixos analis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 265.

Guava Flycatcher, *Lath.*

Chuchak, Java, *Horsf.*

Biribba, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. *b.* Java (*T. analis,* Horsf.). From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

362. *PYCNONOTUS LUTEOLUS, Less. Sp.*

Hæmatornis luteolus, *Less., Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 354.

Pycnonotus luteolus, *Blyth, App. Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* xxii.

Pycnonotus flavirictus, *Strickl., Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 413 (1844). *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 567; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 210. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237.

Ixos flavirictus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 266.

Ixos virescens, *Temm., apud Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 573 (1833).

Trichophorus virescens, *apud Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 248.

Criniger Tickelli, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 571.

Poda-pigli, Hind., *Jerd.*

Kaha Korulla ('Saffron-coloured Bird'), Ceylon, *Layard.*

A. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

b. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This is a widely dispersed, though not very common bird, except in some few localities. It prefers a wooded district. I have found it in Goomsoor in open jungle; in the Carnatic seldom, and only in the vicinity of jungle, in thick hedges and bushy nullahs; in the

neighbourhood of Coimbatoor; in low thickets in the Wulliar jungle, and very abundant in a bushy track along the west coast. It flies actively along from bush to bush, hiding itself in the thickets; has a loud, clear, thrush-like warble, and feeds entirely on fruit of various kinds."—(Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 249.)

"Found in woody and barren country at Bamireah, near Mednapur; appeared shy, silent, and solitary, and partakes of the nature of the fly-catchers and thrushes. It flies and settles about the lower parts of bushes and thickets. Stomach contained berries and seeds."—(Tickell, J. A. S. Beng. II. p. 573.)

363. *PYCNONOTUS SIMPLEX*, *Less.*

Pycnonotus simplex, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 167.
Pycnonotus plumosus, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 567; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 210.
Ixos plumosus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 266.
BIRIBBA, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

364. *PYCNONOTUS FLAVESCENS*, *Blyth.*

Pycnonotus flavescens, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 568; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 210.
Ixos flavescens, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 266.

a. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

365. *PYCNONOTUS FINLAYSONI*, *Strickl.*

Pycnonotus Finlaysoni, *Strickl.*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 411. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 568; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 210. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 237.
Ixos Finlaysoni, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 266.

A. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.
B. C. Arracan. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

366. *PYCNONOTUS BIMACULATUS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Turdus bimaculatus, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 147. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 89.
Pycnonotus bimaculatus, *Strickl. in epistolâ.* *Blyth*,

Journ. A. S. Beng. XIV. *p.* 567. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 237.

Lanius bimaculatus, *Less., Cent. de Zool. t.* 75.

Hæmatornis bimaculatus, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 485.

Brachypus bimaculatus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 263.

CHUCHAK-GUNUNG, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

367. *PYCNONOTUS DISPAR, Horsf. Sp.*

Turdus dispar, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 150. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 310. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 92.

Ixos dispar, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 137.

Pycnonotus dispar, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 237.

Rubigula dispar, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 576.

Brachypus dispar, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 263.

CHINCHING-GOLENG, Java, *Horsf.*

A. and Drawing. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

368. *PYCNONOTUS GULARIS, Gould Sp.*

Brachypus gularis, *Gould., P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 186. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 264.

Pycnonotus gularis, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 211. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 237.

Rubigula gularis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 576; XV. *p.* 287.

Brachypus rubineus, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 246 (1839); *Ill. Ind. Orn., t.* 37.

Ruby-throated Bulbul, *Jerd.*

A. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

B. Canara. From S. N. Ward's Collection.

"I have only met with the Ruby-throated Bulbul in the forests of Malabar; and even here it is rare: it frequents the more open spaces of the jungle, and generally prefers thickets in the neighbourhood of waters. It lives in small families; is sprightly and active, hopping

about the smaller branches of trees, uttering now and then its pleasant twitter, much in the manner of the common crested bulbuls. It feeds on various fruits and berries."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 246.)

369. *PYCNONOTUS XANTHOLŒMUS*, *Jerdon.*

Pycnonotus xantholœmus, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 122 (1844); *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 35. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 568; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 209. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 237. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 264.

Hill Bush Bulbul, *Jerd.*

Konda Poda Pigli, Telugu, *Jerd.*

A. Madras. Presented by John Gould, Esq., December, 1853.

"This species inhabits the densest portions of the forests of the eastern Ghauts, and the hill Shikarees assert that it lives chiefly on fruit of various kinds."—(Jerdon.)

370. *PYCNONOTUS SINENSIS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Muscicapa sinensis, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 942. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VI. *p.* 179.

Pycnonotus sinensis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 569; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 210.

Ixos sinensis, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 266.

Turdus occipitalis, *Temm. Less.*, *Mag. de Zool.* (1836), *Ois. t.* 66; *Eydoux et Gervais*, *Voy. de la Favorite*, *t.* 14.

Pycnonotus occipitalis, *apud G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 237.

Wreathed Fly-catcher, *Lath.*

A. China. From Reeves's Collection.

B. (*P. sinensis ?*) Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

C. Hong Kong. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

The specimen from Siam differs in having the head entirely black, which in the other specimens is wreathed with white, but agreeing in other respects with each other.

371. *PYCNONOTUS FLAVIVENTRIS*, *Tickell Sp.*

Vanga flaviventris, *Tickell, Journ. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 573 (1833).

Pycnonotus flaviventris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 237.

Brachypus melanocephalus, *G. & H., Ill. Ind. Zool.* II. *t.* 35, *f.* 1 (1834).

Pycnonotus melanocephalus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 569; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 210.

Alcurus melanocephalus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Hæmatornis melanocephalus, *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep., p.* 89.

Ixos melanocephalus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 265.

Brachypus plumifera, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 137.

Tufted Thrush, *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 109.

Yellow Bulbul, *Tickell.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"Frequents the beautiful hanging woods of Dampára, in Dholbhúm, where alone I met with them. Manners sprightly, hurrying from tree to tree, with a short repeated song, like the common bulbul."—(Tickell, J. A. S. Beng. II. p. 573.)

Genus Ixidia, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 50 (1846).

Ixodia, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 577 (1845).

372. *IXIDIA CYANIVENTRIS*, *Blyth.*

Pycnonotus cyaniventris, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 792 (1841); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 211. *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 101. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 237.

Ixidia cyaniventris, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 578. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 260.

Malacopteron aureum, *Eyton, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIV. *p.* 228.

Turdus, No. 6, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 311.

A. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

b. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

"Common in the vicinity of the Straits of Malacca."—(Blyth.)

Genus Brachypodius, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 576 (1845).

373. *BRACHYPODIUS MELANOCEPHALUS, Gmel. Sp.*

Lanius melanocephalus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 309. *Lath., Hist.* II. *p.* 66, *t.* 19.

Brachypodius melanocephalus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 576; XV. *p.* 50; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 211.

Turdus melanocephalus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 310.

Pycnonotus melanocephalus, *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 101. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237.

Brachypus melanocephalus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 264.

Ixos atriceps, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 147.

Ixos metallicus, *Eyton, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIV. *p.* 228.

Black-headed Shrike, *Lath.*

Burong-lilin, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

Bok-wa, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. B. and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

c. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

Genus Microtarsus, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 102.

Brachypodius, *p. Blyth.*

374. *MICROTARSUS MELANOLEUCOS, Eyton.*

Microtarsus melanoleucos, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 102 (*male*). *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 211.

Brachypodius tristis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 576 (*female*), (1845).

Microscelis tristis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 263.

Microscelis, species 3, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 235.

Ixos vidua, *Temm.*, *Mus. Lugdunens.* *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 264 (1850).

Mirra Tando, *Eyton*, Labam, Malay, *Blyth.*

a. b. ♂. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

c. ♀. Malacca. Purchased.

375. *MICROTARSUS OLIVACEUS*, *Moore.*

Length 6¼ inches, of wing 3 inches, and tail 2¼ inches, bill to gape ⅞ of an inch, and tarse the same. Colour of the upper parts, olive-brown faintly shaded with dull green; wings and tail more uniform brown, slightly margined on the outer vanes with brightish green; lores and ear-coverts olive-brown; beneath, uniform dusky ash-colour, with a tinge of yellow on some of the feathers, purer on the throat, belly, and under tail-coverts; darker on the breast and flanks, with a light purplish shade. Bill and feet horn-colour.

A. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

This species has very much the aspect of *Iole olivacea, Blyth;* indeed, from the close resemblance between them, it might be confounded with that species, but the form of the bill in the two birds will at once distinguish them.

Genus Microscelis, *G. R. Gray*, *List of Gen. of Birds* (1840), *et Genera of Birds*, I. *p.* 235.

? Micropus, *Swains.*, *Faun. Bor. Amer.* *p.* 486 (1831).

376. *MICROSCELIS AMAUROTIS*, *Temm. Sp.*

Turdus amaurotis, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 497.

Microscelis amaurotis, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 235. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 263.

Orpheus amaurotis, *Schleg.*, *Faun. Jap.* *p.* 68, *t.* 31 *B.*

A. Japan. Presented by John Gould, Esq., December, 1853.

377. *MICROSCELIS MELANOLEUCUS*, *J. E. Gray*, *Sp.*

Turdus melanoleucus, *J. E. Gray*, *Zool. Misc.*, 1832, *p.* 1.

Microscelis melanoleucus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 235. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 263.

Hab. China. (J. Reeves, Esq.)

This species is not contained in the Company's Museum.

Genus Hemixos, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 572 (1845).

378. *HEMIXOS FLAVULA*, *Hodgs.*

Hemixos flavula, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 572; *Cat., Birds of Nep., App. p.* 154. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 207. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 261.

Pycnonotus flavulus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237, *t.* 59.

The Yellow-winged Hemixos, *Gray.*

A. *b.* Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This appears to be very common along the sub-Himalayan ranges, extending to those of Assam, Sylhet, and Arracan." "It feeds mostly on pulpy berries, but likewise takes soft and imperfect insects. It does not sing, nor is caged; and it seems to be wholly confined to the hills, being unknown below. Contents of stomach* commonly berries, rarely soft and imperfect insects, and also some perfect and hard ones, chiefly in winter."—(Hodgson, Journ. A. S. Beng. XIV. p. 572.)

379. *HEMIXOS ICTERICA*, *Strickl. Sp.*

Criniger ictericus, *Strickl., Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 411. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 236.

Hemixos icterica, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 207. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 261.

Pycnonotus ictericus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 570.

Turdus indicus, (*Gmel.*) *apud Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 249.

A. S. India. Donor unknown.

"This bird frequents only thick and lofty jungle on the west coast, being found occasionally as high as 5,000 feet. It lives in small flocks, flying from tree to tree, and keeping up a continual and

* The stomach is muscular, and of considerable unequal thickness in its outer coat; the inner being tough and striate. Intestinal canal eight inches and a half; the cæca very small and rudimentary.

pleasing Bulbul-like warble. In all the specimens I have examined, I have found fruit only in its stomach, but from the strong bristles at the base of the bill, I suppose it may, at certain seasons, partake of insects."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S. X. p. 249.)

Genus SPIZIXOS, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 571 (1845).

"General structure of *Pycnonotus*, but differing greatly in the shortness and (for a member of this group) extraordinary thickness of the bill, the lateral outline of which approaches that of *Conostoma œmodium*, except that the tip of the upper mandible curves more decidedly downward over that of the lower mandible, being also pointed and distinctly notched, with a sinuation corresponding to the notch in the lower mandible; as viewed from above, however, the resemblance to the beak of the *Conostoma* ceases, for that of the present bird narrows evenly to a point from a tolerably wide base; the ridge of the upper mandible is obtusely angulated, and it is distinctly arched, rising at base where concealed by the feathers of the forehead. Rest as in *Pycnonotus*, but approaching to *Criniger*."

380. *SPIZIXOS CANIFRONS*, *Blyth*.

Spizixos canifrons, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 571; XX. *p.* 520; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 13.

A. B. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

S. canifrons. "Length about 8 inches; of wing 3½; of tail 3½; bill to forehead a little exceeding ½ an inch, and to gape ¾; tarse also ¾ of an inch. General colour bright olive-green, becoming yellowish green and more vivid on the rump and margins of the primaries, and inclining also to yellow on the belly, and more decidedly on the lower tail-coverts; forehead and chin pale ashy; the nape, with the sides and front of the neck, somewhat darker, passing into blackish on the throat; and the crown black, its feathers lengthened to form a crest nearly an inch long; tail-feathers largely tipped with blackish; bill yellow, and legs brown. Habitat, Cherra Poonjee, or the hill-ranges bordering on Sylhet to the northward."—(Blyth.)

Genus CRINIGER, *Temm.*, *Man. d'Orn.* (1820).

TRICHOPHORUS, *Temm.*, *Text de Pl. Col.* 88 (1838).

TRICHAS, *Gloger*. (1827).
ALCURUS, *p. Hodgs.*

381. *CRINIGER GULARIS, Horsf. Sp.*

Turdus gularis, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 150. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 92.

Criniger gularis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 571; XV. *p.* 50; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 208. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 236. *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 101.

Trichophorus gularis, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 186. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 262.

Ixos (Trichixos) phaiocephalus, *Hartl., Rev. Zool.* (1844) *p.* 401.

Trichophorus caniceps, *Lafres., Rev. Zool.* (1845) *p.* 367.

BRES, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

382. *CRINIGER FLAVEOLUS, Gould Sp.*

Trichophorus flaveolus, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 6 *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 158. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 185. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 88. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 262.

Criniger flaveolus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 571; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 208. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 236.

Trichophorus xanthogaster, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

A. B. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

C. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This species is common in the Himalaya, and in the hill-ranges of Assam, Sylhet, and Arracan."—(Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. XIV. p. 571.)

383. *CRINIGER OCHRACEUS, Moore.*

Length 8 inches. Crested, as in *flaveolus;* colour, dull brown above, brightest on the wings, rump, tail-coverts, and tail; lores, cheeks, and ear-coverts ashy white; throat white; breast and middle

of the belly yellowish ochreous, passing to dusky ochreous on the flanks; vent and lower tail-coverts clear ochreous; underside of tail brown, tinged with ochreous; fore part of the wings underneath, ochreous yellow.

A. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

384. *CRINIGER STRIATUS, Blyth Sp.*

Trichophorus striatus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 184 (1842). *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 262.

Criniger striatus, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 208.

Alcurus striatus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 570.

Pycnonotus striatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 237.

Hæmatornis striatus, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 89.

Alcurus nipalensis, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

The Striated Criniger, *Gray.*

A. B. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

385. *CRINIGER OCHROCEPHALUS, Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus ochrocephalus, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 821. *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 149. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 88. *Temm. Pl. Col.* 136.

Criniger ochrocephalus, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 570; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 208.

Microscelis ochrocephalus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 235.

Pycnonotus ochrocephalus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 263.

Trichophorus crispiceps, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *pp.* 186, 204.

The Yellow-crowned Thrush, *Lath.*

Chuchak-rawa, Java, *Horsf.*

Barou Barou, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. B. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

d. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

Genus Iole, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 386 (1844).

386. *IOLE OLIVACEA, Blyth.*

Iole olivacea, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 386; XIV. *p.* 573; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 207. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 261.

Criniger, Sp. 10, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 236.

A. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

387. *IOLE VIRESCENS, Blyth.*

Iole virescens, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 573 (1845); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 207. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 261.

a. Arracan. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
b. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

"This bird is common in Arracan."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XIV. p. 573.)

Genus Hypsipetes, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 43.

Ixocincla, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 575 (1845).

388. *HYPSIPETES PSAROIDES, Vigors.*

Hypsipetes psaroides, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 43. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 10. *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 159. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 186; XIV. *p.* 574; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 207. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 238. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 87. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 261. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *pt.* II. *p.* 10.

The Nepal Hypsipetes, *Gray.*

Bán Bukra ('Jungle-Goat,' from voice) Masuri, *Hutton.*

a Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.
b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Exceedingly common at Mussooree in large flocks during the winter and spring; in the latter season, when the *Rhododendron arboreum* is covered with its bunches of deep-crimson flowers, these birds may be seen thrusting their beaks into every flower in search of insects and nectar, and the forehead is in consequence then

generally covered with the pollen and sweets derived from the flowers. It pairs in April, and appears fond of the wild mulberries and other forest berries which then abound in some of the glens. In March, at an elevation of 5,000 feet, I saw them feeding on the wild cherries. They breed during April, May, and June, making a rather neat cup-shaped nest, which is usually placed in the bifurcation of a horizontal branch of some tall tree; the bottom of it is composed of thin dead leaves and dried grasses, and the sides of fine woody stalks of plants, such as those used by *Pycnonotus leucogenys*, and they are well plastered over externally with spiders' webs; the lining is sometimes of very fine tendrils, at other times of dry grasses, fibrous lichens, and thin shavings of the bark of trees left by the woodcutters. I have one nest, however, which is externally formed of green moss with a few dry stalks; and the spiders' webs, instead of being plastered all over the outside, are merely used to bind the nest to the small branches among which it is placed; the lining is of bark shavings, dry grasses, black fibrous lichens, and a few fine seed-stalks of grasses. The diameter of the nest is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep. The eggs are usually three in number, of a rosy or purplish white, sprinkled over rather numerously with deep claret or rufescent purple specks and spots. In colours, and distribution of spots, there is great variation; sometimes the rufous and sometimes the purple spots prevailing; sometimes the spots are mere specks and freckles; sometimes large, and forming blotches; in some the spots are wide apart; in others they are nearly, and sometimes in places quite confluent: while from one nest the eggs were white, with widely-dispersed dark purple spots and dull indistinct ones appearing under the shell. In all, the spots are more crowded at the larger end. Diameter varying from $1 \times \frac{11}{16}$ inches to $1\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{13}{16}$ inches."—(Capt. Hutton, J. A. S. Beng. XVIII. pt. II. p. 10.)

389. *HYPSIPETES GANEESA*, *Sykes.*

Hypsipetes ganeesa, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87. *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. 2nd ser. t.* 2. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 238. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 574; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 339.

Hypsipetes psaroides, *apud Horsf. McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 159.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

"Found only in the dense woods of the Ghauts. Flight very rapid. Stony fruit found in the stomach."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. (1832), p. 87.)

390. *HYPSIPETES McCLELLANDII*, *Horsf.*

Hypsipetes McClellandii, *Horsf.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 159. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 186; XIV. *p.* 574; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 207. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 238. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 261.

Hypsipetes viridis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 88.

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

391. *HYPSIPETES MALACCENSIS*, *Blyth.*

Hypsipetes malaccensis, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 574; XV. *p.* 51; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 207. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 238. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 261.

Chtap, Malay, *Blyth.*

A. Malacca. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

H. malaccensis. "Upper parts dull olive-green; the wings and tail brownish dusky, margined with the colour of the back; throat and breast ashy, with whitish centres to the feathers; the abdomen and lower tail-coverts dull white; bend of the wing underneath, and the axillaries pale yellow; bill and feet horn-colour; feathers of the crown pointed. Length, 8½ inches; of wing, 4 inches; and tail, 3½, its outermost feathers, ¼ of an inch less; bill to gape, 1⅛ inches; and tarse, ⅝ of an inch."—(Blyth.)

392. *HYPSIPETES VIRESCENS*, *Temm.*, *Sp.*

Ixos virescens, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 382, *f.* I.

Microscelis? virescens, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 235.

Brachypus virescens, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 264.

Hab. Indian Archipelago.

Above, of a uniform yellowish olive-green, darker on the crown; tail blackish brown, the outer feather tipped with dingy white; ear-coverts streaked with white; lores, chin, and throat dingy white; the rest of the under parts dingy white mixed with yellow; the feathers of sides of neck, breast, belly, and flanks deeply margined with olive-green; under wing-coverts bright clear yellow. Length 7 inches; of wing, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill to frontal feathers, $\frac{6}{10}$, and width $\frac{3}{12}$ of an inch; to gape, $\frac{9}{10}$; and tarse $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch. The above description is from a specimen in the Collection of John Gould, Esq.

393. *HYPSIPETES NICOBARIENSIS*, *Moore*.

Ixocincla virescens, *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 575.

Hypsipetes virescens, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *pp.* 51, 370; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 207. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 261.

a. b. c. Nicobars. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

H. nicobariensis. "Plumage of a uniform olive-green above, the crown infuscated, or of a brownish-nigrescent hue; throat and breast dingy-whitish, a little tinged with yellow; the rest of the lower parts more deeply and conspicuously tinged with yellow; bill dusky, with yellow tomiæ, and elsewhere an appearance of its becoming ultimately wholly yellow; the tarsi plumbeous. The nestling tertiaries, and the outer webs of the nestling primaries, are of a dingy chestnut-colour; and there is a shade of the same upon the tail. The same appears to be the case with the young of *H. malaccensis;* and the two species considerably resemble at first sight; but the present may readily be distinguished by its infuscated crown and its unstreaked throat and breast."

"Length about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of wing, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 4 inches; and tail $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill to gape, 1 inch, in some $\frac{1}{8}$ more; tarse, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; the tail is a little graduated, but inclines to assume the true *Hypsipetes* shape. The bill is rather shorter than *H. malaccensis*, and the coronal feathers tend less to assume the pointed form." —(Blyth.)

Genus PHYLLORNIS, *Boie*, *Isis* (182–). *Temm.*, *Text de Pl. Col.* 484.

CHLOROPSIS, *Jard. et Selby*, *Ill. Orn. Text to t.* 7 (1826).

394. *PHYLLORNIS HARDWICKII, Jard. et Selby Sp.*

Chloropsis Hardwickii, *Jard. et Selby, Monog. Jerd. Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 125.

Phyllornis Hardwickii, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 106; XII. *p.* 955; XIII. *p.* 392; XIV. *p.* 566; XV. *p.* 49; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 212. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 124. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 60. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 396.

Chloropsis curvirostris, *Swains.* 2¼ *Cent. p.* 345 (1838). *Delessert, Voy. dans l'Inde,* II. *p.* 23, *t.* 7.

Chloropsis chrysogaster, *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 167.

Chloropsis auriventris, *Guerin., Mag. de Zool.* (1840), *t.* 17.

Chloropsis cyanopterus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Hardwick's Phyllornis, *Gray.*

Boing-dan-thay, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. g. Drawings, ♂ ♀. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

395. *PHYLLORNIS AURIFRONS, Temm.*

Phyllornis aurifrons, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 484, *f.* 1. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 458; XII. *p.* 956; XIV. *p.* 566; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 212. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 124. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 61. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 396.

Chloropsis aurifrons, *Jard. et Selby, Monog. Jerd. Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 123.

Chloropsis malabaricus, *apud Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. t.* 5.

Merops Hurryba, *Dr. F. B. Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 66.

Hurruwa Bee-eater, *Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 125, *t.* 68.

Hurryba ('various voices'), *Hamilton.*

The Golden-fronted Phyllornis, *Gray.*

Sulz Hariwa, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

Nget-tsin, Arracan, *Blyth.*

a. ♂ N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Drawing. Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This species is no despicable songster, and lives and sings well in confinement."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XI. p. 458.)

396. *PHYLLORNIS JERDONI*, *Blyth*.

Phyllornis Jerdoni, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 392 (1843); XIV. *p.* 566; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 212. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 396.

Chloropsis Jerdoni, *Jerd.*, *Ill. Ind. Orn.* *t.* 43. *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 124.

Chloropsis cœsmarhynchos,* *apud Tickell*, *J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 577. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 956.

Phyllornis cœsmarhynchus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 124.

Chloropsis cochinsinensis, *apud Jerd. Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 247. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 957.

Turdus malabaricus, *apud Lath. Hist.* IV. *p.* 189 (*Jerdoni*, ♀).

Blue-chinned Trush, var. A., *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 93 (*ditto*).

Common Green Bulbul, *Jerd.*

a. b. ♂ ♀. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This species is spread over a great part of the continent of India, wherever there is a sufficiency of woodland. It is extremely common in all the western provinces, and in the jungles of the Eastern Ghauts, but it is rarely met with in the open country of the Carnatic, Mysore, or Hydrabad, and there only in the vicinity of well-wooded towns. It is usually met with in pairs, flitting about the extreme branches of trees, examining the leaves for various insects, after which it occasionally takes a short flight of a foot or two, or searching for some suitable fruit. It has a somewhat varied note, its usual call being, as Mr. Blyth remarks, not unlike that of the King Crow (*Dicrurus macrocercus*), though softened down and mellowed, and occasionally is very agreeable. I have seen a nest of this species in the possession of S. N. Ward, Esq.; it is a neat but slight cup-shaped nest, composed chiefly of fine grass, and was placed near the extremity of a branch, some of the nearest leaves being, it was said, brought down and loosely surrounding it. It contained two eggs, white, with a few claret-coloured blotches. Its nest and

* This name appears to be a misprint for *gampsorhynchus*.

eggs, I may remark, show an analogy to that of the *Orioles*."—(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

"This bird is a beautiful songster, and an excellent mocker, and imitates the notes of almost every small bird of the country."—(Tickell, J. A. S. B. II. p. 578.)

"Extremely common in the south of Ceylon, but rare towards the north. It feeds in small flocks on seeds and insects, and builds an open cup-shaped nest. The eggs, four in number, are white, thickly mottled at the obtuse end with purplish spots."—(Layard, Ann. N. H. (1853), p. 176.)

397. *PHYLLORNIS COCHINCHINENSIS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus cochinchinensis, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 825. *Lath.*, *Hist.* IV. *p.* 189. *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 309.

Phyllornis cochinchinensis, *Boie*, *Isis*. *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 484, *f.* 2. *Strickl.*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIX. *p.* 130. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 565; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 213. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 124. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 396.

Chloropsis malabaricus, *apud Eyton*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 102. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 957 (*nec. fœm.*).

Chloropsis moluccensis, *J. E. Gray*, *Zool. Misc. p.* 33.

Phyllornis moluccensis, *Strickl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 100.

Burong Daun, Sumatra, *Raffles*.

Nget-tsin, Arracan, *Blyth*.

A. B. ♂ ♀, and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

398. *PHYLLORNIS JAVENSIS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Meliphaga javensis, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 152, ♂ (1820).

Turdus cochinchinensis, var., *Raffles*, *Trans*, *Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 309.

Chloropsis Sonneratii, *Jard. et Selby*, *Ill. Orn. text to t.* 7 (1826), *et t.* 100. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 958; XIV. *p.* 564. *Jerd. Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 125.

Phyllornis Sonneratii, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.*

p. 213. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 124. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 396.

Phyllornis Mulleri, *Temm.*, *Text de Pl. Col.*

Turdus viridis, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 148 (*juv.* ♀). *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 9.

Chloropsis gampsorhynchus, *Jard. et Selby*, *Ill. Orn. t.* 7.

Chloropsis zosterops, *Vigors*, *App. Mem. Raffles*, *p.* 674.

Chuchack-iju, Java, *Horsf.* ♂.

Ijoan, Java, *Horsf.* ♀.

Daun, or Dawoun, Malay, *Eyton*.

A. *b.* ♂. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. ♂, and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

Genus Yuhina, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 165 (1836); *J. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 230.

Polyodon, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 28 (1841).

399. *YUHINA GULARIS*, *Hodgs.*

Yuhina gularis, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 166; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 231; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 74. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 100. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 199. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 397.

Polyodon gularis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Spotted-throated Yuhin, *Hodgs.*

Yuhin, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

400. *YUHINA OCCIPITALIS*, *Hodgs.*

Yuhina occipitalis, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 167. *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 231; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 74; *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 100. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 199. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 397.

Polyodon occipitalis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Rusty-naped Yuhin, *Hodgs.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

401. *YUHINA NIGRIMENTUM*, *Hodgs.*

Yuhina nigrimentum, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 562; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 74. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 199. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 397.

Black-chinned Yuhin, *Hodgs.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"These little birds, so far as I have yet ascertained, adhere exclusively to the wild uplands, preferring the lower and more umbrageous to the higher and barer trees, and seem to procure no portion of their food from the ground. They are usually found in small flocks; and have a monotonous feeble monosyllabic note. They feed on viscid stony berries and fruits, and tiny insects that harbour in the cups of large deep flowers, such as the Rhododendrons, and to which the birds cling with their strong feet. Their intestines are about the length of their body (from the tip of the bill to the tip of the tail), furnished with grain-like cœca near the lower end, and of nearly uniform diameter. Their stomach has the muscular coat of very moderate sub-equal thickness, and the lining neither very tough nor much grooved."—(Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng. VI. p. 231.)

Genus Ixulus, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 23; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 562.

402. *IXULUS FLAVICOLLIS*, *Hodgs.*

Yuhina flavicollis, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 167; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 232; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 74. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 199. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 397.

Ixulus flavicollis, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 24; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 562. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 100.

Yellow-necked Yuhin, *Hodgs.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus MYZORNIS, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 984 (1843); XIV. *p.* 561.

403. *MYZORNIS PYRRHOURA*, *Hodgs.*

Myzornis pyrrhoura, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 984; XIV. *p.* 561; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 74. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 101.

Yuhina pyrrhoura, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 199, *t.* 53. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 397.

The Fire-tailed Myzornis, *Hodgs.*

a. b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This bird inhabits the northern and central hills of Nepal."—(Hodgs.)

Genus ZOSTEROPS, *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 234 (1827).

404. *ZOSTEROPS FLAVUS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Dicœum flavum, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 170 (1820). *Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 244.

Zosterops flavus, *Strickl. in epistolâ. Hartl., Rev. Zool. Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 563. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 198. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 398.

The Yellow Warbler, *Lath.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

405. *ZOSTEROPS JAVANICUS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Sylvia javanica, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 156. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 217. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 174 (*exclus. syn.*).

Zosterops javanicus, *Hartl., Rev. Zool. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 198. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 398.

Phylloscopus javanicus, *Strickl. in epistolâ. Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 393; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 185 (*exclus. syn.*).

The Javan Warbler, *Lath.*

OPIOR OPIOR, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b. c.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

406. *ZOSTEROPS PALPEBROSUS*, *Temm. Sp.*

Sylvia palpebrosa, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 293, *f.* 3.

Zosterops palpebrosus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 44; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 220. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 198. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 398.

Zosterops madagascariensis of India, *vel* Z. maderaspatana *Auctorum* (*vide J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 562).

Sylvia annulosa, var. A., *Swains., Zool. Ill.*

Zosterops nicobaricus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 563; XV. *p.* 370.

The White-eyed Warbler, *Lath.*

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

" These beautiful little birds are exceedingly common at Mussooree, at an elevation of about 5,000 feet, during summer, but I never saw them much higher. They arrive from the plains about the middle of April, on the 17th of which month I saw a pair commence building in a thick bush of *Hybiscus;* and on the 27th of the same month the nest contained three small eggs, hard set. I subsequently took a second from a similar bush, and several from the drooping branches of oak-trees, to the twigs of which they were fastened. It is not placed on a branch, but is suspended between two thin twigs, to which it is fastened by floss silk, torn from the coccoons of *Bombyx Huttoni, Westw.*, and by a few slender fibres of the bark of trees, or hair, according to circumstances. So slight and so fragile is the little oval cup, that it is astonishing the mere weight of the parent bird does not bring it to the ground; and yet, within it, three young ones will often safely outride a gale that will bring the weightier nests of Jays and Thrushes to the ground. Of seven nests now before me, four are composed externally of little bits of green moss, cotton, and seed-down, and the silk of the wild mulberry moth torn from the coccoons, with which last material, however, the others appear to be bound together; within, the lining of two is of the long hairs of the Yak's tail (*Poëphagus grunniens*), two of which died on the estate where these nests were found; and the third is lined with black human hair; the other three are formed of somewhat different materials, two being externally composed of fine grass-stalks, seed-down, and shreds of bark, so fine as to resemble tow; one is lined

with seed-down and black fibrous lichens resembling hair; another is lined with fine grass; and a third with a thick coating of pure white silky seed-down. In all the seven, the materials of the two sides are wound round the twigs, between which they are suspended like a cradle, and the shape is an ovate cup, about the size of half a hen's egg, split longitudinally. The diameter and depth are respectively 2 × $\frac{3}{4}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The eggs usually three in number, of a very pale whitish green; diameter $\frac{8}{16}$ × $\frac{6}{16}$ inches. The young continue with the old birds for some time after leaving the nest, and are often mixed up with the flocks of *Parus erythrocephalus*. They appear to feed greedily upon the small black berries of a species of *Rhamnus*, common in these localities. They depart for the Doon about the end of October."—(Capt. Hutton, J. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. II. p. 690.)

"This bird is found in great abundance on the summit of the Neilgherries. Towards the more northern portion of the table-land it begins to occur, though sparingly, in the more wooded parts; and it is of tolerably frequent occurrence among the more wooded valleys of the northern Ghauts. On the Neilgherries, it frequents both the thick woods and gardens, and in the latter may often be seen clinging to the flower-stalks, extracting the minute insects that infest flowers, by the pollen of which its forehead is often powdered. It feeds generally in small flocks, is lively and brisk in its movements, and keeps up a continual feeble twitter."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. XI. p. 7.)

"Is also common in the southern and midland districts of Ceylon, but rare towards the north. It is usually found in small parties, creeping about blossoming trees, examining the flowers where it finds its food. It builds a cup-nest, fixed in the fork of two branches."—(Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist. (1853), p. 267.)

Genus IORA, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 151 (1820); *Zool. Res. in Java, p.*

407. *IORA SCAPULARIS, Horsf.*

Iora scapularis, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 152; *Zool. Res. in Java, t.* (♀). *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 311. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VI. *p.* 336. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 381; XIV. *p.* 602; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 214. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 199. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 396.

Iora viridissima, *Temm.*, *Mus. Lugd.* *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 397 (♂).
Scapular Wagtail, *Lath.*
CHITO, Java, *Horsf.*
BUBONG CAPAS, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. *b.* *c.* ♀, and Drawing. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

d. *e.* *f.* ♂. Malacca. Purchased.

e. ♀. Drawing. From Sir T. S. Raffles' Collection.

"This is a bird of social habits, and resorts to the vicinity of human dwellings; indeed, it appears to have retired from the forests, and established itself in the trees and hedges which surround the villages and plantations. The structure of its wings does not enable it to take long-continued excursions, but it shows itself by short and frequent flights between the trees and branches. It is most lively in the middle of the day, when, under a burning sun, the inhabitants uniformly retire to rest; early in the morning, and towards the approach of night, it is rarely perceived; but during the silence prevailing at noon, it enlivens the village with the song of *Cheetoo, Cheetoo*, which it repeats at short intervals during its sportive sallies between the branches. It feeds on small insects, and its economy is in some measure illustrated by the comparative length and sharpness of the bill, and by the broken and splintery state in which the claws are frequently found. The laminæ, or plates which compose them, are separated, and the sides are marked with small fissures, which appear to be occasioned by incessant use in scraping the bark of trees."—(Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java.)

408. *IORA TYPHIA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla typhia, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 331. *Edw.*, *Birds*, *t.* 79.
Iora typhia, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89. *Blyth*, *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 380; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 214. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 199. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep.* *p.* 86. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 397.
Ficedula bengalensis, *Briss.*, *Orn.* III. *p.* 484.
Sylvia zeylonica, *apud Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 127.
Mottacilla subviridis, *Tickell*, *J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 577.

Iora meliceps, *apud Horsf., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 50.
Green Indian Warbler, *Lath.*
Chahtuck, Bengal, *Hamilton's MS.* I. *p.* 21; II. *p.* 96.
Taffika, (*ditto*).
Fatikja Toufik, *Blyth.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
c. d. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
f. ♂ ♀. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

409. *IORA ZEYLONICA, Gmel. Sp.*

Motacilla zeylonica, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 964. Var. A. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 128. (*Browns., Ill. t.* 15, *f.* 2. *Levaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 141.)
Iora zeylonica, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 380; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 213. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 199. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 397.
Motacilla cingalensis et melanictera, *Gmel.*
Fringilla multicolor, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 924. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 111.
Iora melaceps, *Swains.*
Iora typhia, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 248.
Show Bhugah or Show Bheegee, *Hind., Jerd.*
Kirikahaye and Ca-cooroolla ('Yellow Bird'), Ceylon, *Layard.*
Mam-palla-cooroovi ('Mango-fruit Bird'), Mal., *Id.*

a. b. c. ♂. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This is one of the most common birds, and may be seen daily in almost every garden. Its habits are even still more active and restless than those of any other of this family, being much like those of the titmouse. It may be seen diligently and carefully searching the smaller branches and twigs of trees, climbing actively among them, peering under the leaves, and occasionally hanging, like a titmouse, from a slender twig, all the while keeping up a loud warbling strain, or a low querulous sort of note, very different from each other. It is not confined to cultivated ground, but is also an

inhabitant of the open spaces of jungle. Its flight is performed by a succession of quick vibrations of the wing, and causes a loud whining sound. Its food consists of various insects, and their larvæ, spiders, &c. I once, in the West Coast, in the month of September, met with a nest of this species in the fork of a low tree; it was more neatly and carefully made than any other of the few nests I have seen in this country; it contained young ones. It gets its Hindustanee name from its cry, being said to repeat the words, *show bheega, show bheega*, before rain."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. X. p. 248.)

"Is extremely abundant in Ceylon, generally found in pairs, creeping about trees. The note is a clear bell-like whistle, which may be imitated on an octave flute."—(Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist. (1853), p. 267.)

Subfam. V. ORIOLINA, *Vigors*.

Genus ORIOLUS, *Linn. S. N.* (1766).

PSAROPHOLUS, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn.* (1839).

410. *ORIOLUS XANTHONOTUS, Horsf.*

Oriolus xanthonotus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 152 (1820); *Zool. Res. in Java, t. Lath. Hist.* III. *p.* 143. *Wagler, Syst. Av. p. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 232. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 49; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 215. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 346.

Oriolus leucogaster, *Reinwardt, Temm. Pl. Col.* 214, ♂ ♀.

Oriolus castanopterus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 796, ♀.

The Yellow-backed Oriole, *Lath.*

SEPONG RAYATE, or SIMPELONG RAIT, Malay, *Eyton*.

ATTAT, Java (eastern districts), *Horsf.*

A. B. *c.* ♂ ♀. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

d. Drawing (*O. castanopterus*, Blyth). From Edward Blyth, Esq.

"I found this bird in Blitar, in a district covered with extensive forests; it is found solitary in a few circumscribed situations in the island of Java. As far as I have observed, it never quits the closest shades."—(Horsf., Res. in Java.)

411. *ORIOLUS MELANOCEPHALUS*, *Linn.*

Oriolus melanocephalus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 160. *Lath.*, *Hist.* III. *p.* 140. *Wagler*, *Syst. Av. p.* *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 262. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 232. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 45; XX. *p.* 181; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 215. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 346.

Oriolus maderaspatanus, *Frankl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 118, *jun.*

Oriolus McCoshii, *Tickell*, *J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 577, *jun.*

Oriolus Hodgsonii, *Swains.*, 2¼ *Cent. p.* 290. *Blyth*, *J.* XI. *pp.* 460, 797. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 87.

Black-headed Oriole, *Lath.*

Mango-bird of the English residents in India, *Hamilton.*

Bania-bhou, Bengal, *Hamilton. Blyth.*

Nghet-wa, Arracan, *Blyth.*

Piluk Zurduk, Plains, *Royle.*

Jardpiluck, Bhagulpore, *Hamilton.*

Pirola, Gorakpore, *Hamilton.*

Konda Vanga Pandu, Telugu, *Blyth.*

A. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This bird is dispersed throughout India, and is very common in all parts of Bengal; it frequents groves, and is constantly flying from tree to tree. It feeds upon the berries of the Bhur and Pepul trees, and on insects. In the spring, its monotonous, low-toned, constantly repeated note (which resembles one lengthened full-toned note on the flute) is a positive pest, and resounds from every side."—(Pearson, J. A. S. Beng. X. p. 641.)

"Frequents the groves and gardens of Bengal during the whole year, and builds a very rude nest of bamboo leaves and the fibres that invest the top of the cocoa-nut or other palms. In March, I found a nest with the young unfledged."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's MS. II. p. 86.)

412. *ORIOLUS MONACHUS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus monacha, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 824. *Lath.*, *Hist.* III. *p.* 142.

Oriolus monachus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 232.
Oriolus moloxita, *Rupp., Faun. Abyss. p.* 29, *t.* 12, *f.* 1. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 347.
The Nun Oriole, *Lath.*

A. B. Cape of Good Hope. Presented by Dr. Horsfield.

413. *ORIOLUS MACROURUS, Blyth.*

Oriolus macrourus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *pp.* 46, 370; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 216.
The Nicobar Black-naped Oriole.

a. ♂. Nicobar. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

414. *ORIOLUS CHINENSIS, Linn.*

Oriolus chinensis, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 160. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 232. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 46; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 215.
Oriolus cochinchinensis, *Briss., Orn.* II. *t.* 33, *f.* 1.
Oriolus acrorhynchus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 97. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, t.* 58. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 348.
? Le Couliavan, *Buff.*
The Chinese Black-naped Oriole.

a. Donor unknown.

415. *ORIOLUS INDICUS, Briss.*

Oriolus indicus, *Briss.*, II. *p.* 328. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 15. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 47. *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 216. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 348.
Oriolus chinensis et cochinchinensis of India, *Auctorum.*
Oriolus chinensis, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 303.
Indian Black-naped Oriole.
Tiong Alou, or Punting Alou, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. B. ♂ and Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

"Rather a rare bird in India generally, and has never been seen from the Himalayas. About Calcutta it is very rare; but in the

countries eastward of the bay it is generally common, as in the island of Ramree (Arracan), in the Tenasserim provinces and Malay peninsula."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XV. p. 48.)

"Very common in the northern parts of Tenasserim. A bird of passage in October and November. Feeds on the fruit of fig-trees." —(Helfer's MS. Notes.)

416. *ORIOLUS HIPPOCREPSIS, Wagler.*

Oriolus hippocrepsis, *Wagler, Syst. Avium* (1827).

Oriolus coronatus, *Swains.*, 2½ *Cent. p.* 342 (1837). *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p.* . *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 48; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* xxiii.

Oriolus Horsfieldii, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 348 (1850).

Oriolus galbula, *apud Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 152.

The Lesser Black-naped Oriole.

Kepodang, Java, *Horsf.*

A. ♂. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

417. *ORIOLUS GALBULA, Linn.*

Coracias oriolus, *Scopoli, Ann.* I. *p.* 45.

Oriolus galbula, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 160. *Lath., Hist.* III. *p.* 135. *Wagler, Syst. Av. p.* *Gould., B. of Eur. t.* 71. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 347.

The Golden Oriole, *Lath.*

Sab 'smeh (Arabic), Mesopotamia, *Jones.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Mesopotamia. Presented by Commander Jones.

418. *ORIOLUS KUNDOO, Sykes.*

Oriolus Kundoo, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87 (*junior*); *J. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 536. *Strickl., Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 37. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. p.* . *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, p.* 232. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 87. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 49; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 216. *Fraser, Zool. Typ. t.* 38. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 348.

Oriolus galbuloides, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1841), *p.* 6.

Oriolus galbula, var. A., *Lath., Hist.* III. *p.* 137.

Oriolus galbula, *apud Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87 (*adult*).

Oriolus aureus, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 261. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 797.

The Indian Golden Oriole.

Mango-bird of the English residents in India, *Jerd.*

PEEBECK, Hind., *Jerd.*

PAWSEH, Mahrattas, *Sykes.*

A. B. C. *d.* ♂ ♀, jun. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

e. f. ♂, adult et jun. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This bird, so very common in the Indian peninsula, and which extends up to the N. W. Himalaya, occurs also in the hilly parts of Bengal, as Rajmahl and Monghir, and at Midnapore; but in the vicinity of Calcutta I have never met with it, nor seen specimens in any Collection from the countries eastward."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XV. p. 49.)

"In the Dukhun, it is very abundant just before the rains. It is a quarrelsome bird."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. (1832), p. 87.)

"In the Carnatic, it is most abundant, I think, during the cold weather, disappearing or nearly so during the hot months. This corresponds with the period of their greatest abundance in the Dukhun. It is most numerous in the West Coast, and well-wooded situations; frequents topes, gardens, avenues, and large single trees. It feeds on various fruit, especially the fig of the banian-tree, and also soft-bodied insects. It is not met with in thick forest jungle. Its flight is undulating. It has a loud mellow, plaintive cry, something resembling *pee-ho.* I once found the nest of this species; it consisted of a cup-shaped nest, slightly made with fine grass and roots, and suspended from a rather high branch by a few long fibres of the same material apparently as the nest itself; these did not surround the nest, but only supported it on two sides. It contained three eggs, white, spotted chiefly at the larger end with large purplish blotches."—(Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn.)

419. *ORIOLUS TRAILLII, Vigors Sp.*

Pastor Traillii, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 175. *Gould, Cat. of Birds, t.* 35.

Oriolus Traillii, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 772; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 87. *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 160. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *pp.* 192, 797;

XV. *p.* 45; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 215. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 232.

Psaropholus Traillii, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn.* 2*nd ser. t.* 26 (1838). *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 345.

Traill's Oriole, *Gray.*

A. ♂. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

B. ♀. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Irena, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 153.

420. *IRENA PUELLA, Lath. Sp.*

Coracias puella, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 171; *Gen. Hist.* III. *p.* 88, *Ind. var. Shaw's Zool.* VII. *p.* 398.

Irena puella, *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 160. *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 262. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 308; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 214 (*Ind. var.*).

Irena indica, *A. Hay, Madr. Journ. L. S. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 349.

Fairy Roller, *Lath.*

Fairy Blue Bird, *Jerd.*

Nget-pya-zak, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. ♂. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

B. ♀. and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

C. ♂. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This most lovely-plumaged bird is far from being uncommon in many of the lofty forest jungles of Malabar; I have seen it in the jungles near Palghautcherry, Trichoor, the Wynaad, and on the Coonoor Ghaut, as high as 4,000 feet, and upwards. It is only found in the densest portions of the jungle. It lives generally in small parties of four or five, or more, occasionally in pairs; frequents the loftiest trees near their summits, and feeds on various fruits and berries. It has a loud, mellow, agreeable warble, which it is frequently heard repeating, by which I have generally first detected their presence in the thick and umbrageous parts of the forest they inhabit."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. X. p. 262.)

421. *IRENA MALAYENSIS*, *Moore.*

Irena puella *of the Malay countries*, *Auctorum*. (*Horsf.*, *Zool. Res. in Java*, *t.* ♂. ♀. *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 70, 225, 476. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 349.)

Bressi, Java, *Horsf.*

Biang Kapoor, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

Quayang or Krouing, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. B. *c.* ♂ ♀. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

D. ♂, and Drawing. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

e. f. ♀. Malacca. Purchased.

The distinction between the Indian and Malayan *Irena* was first pointed out by Lord Arthur Hay, to the former of which he gave the name of *I. indica;* but as the specimen described by Latham was from India, the name *puella* will apply to those from the Continent only; consequently, the Malayan is without a name, for which species *Malayensis* is applied. "In the Malayan bird, the under tail-coverts reach quite to the end of the tail; while in *I. puella*, *Lath.*, they are never less than an inch and a quarter short of the tail-tip in the males, and generally an inch and a half short in the females. I have verified this observation upon so many examples, from both regions, that there can be no doubt of the fact."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XV. p. 308.)

"This species inhabits woods and forests, feeding on fruits and wild grains. In Java it is a very rare bird, and confined to a few districts, where it conceals itself on solitary hills, distant from the habitations of man, preferring rather elevated and cool situations. I met with it only in the western parts of the island; once in the province of Banyu-mas, and a second time on the ridges of hills situated southwest from Buitenzorg. This bird is also found in the interior of Sumatra and the adjacent islands."—(Horsf., Zool. Res. in Java.)

Fam. IV. SYLVIADÆ, *Vigors.*

Subfam. I. SAXICOLINA, *Vigors.*

Genus Copsychus, *Wagler, Syst. Av.* (1827).

Gryllivora, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer.* (1831).

Cercotrichas, *Boie, Isis* (1831).

Dahila, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 186 (1836).

Polypeira, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 28 (1841).

422. *COPSYCHUS SAULARIS, Linn. Sp.*

Gracula saularis, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 165. *Lath., Hist.* III. *p.* 165.

Copsychus saularis, *Wagler, Syst. Av. Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 889; XVI. *p.* 139; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 166. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 177. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 67. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 267. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 263.

Turdus saularis, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 87. *Pearson, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 642. *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 15.

Gryllivora intermedia, *Swains., 2½ Cent. p.* 291. *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 263.

Dahila docilis, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 189.

Kittacincla melanoleuca, *Less., Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 354.

The Dial Bird, *Lath.*

The Magpie Robin of the Europeans resident in Ceylon, *Layard.*

Dayal, Beng., *Hamilton. Blyth.*

Dayyur or Deyr, Hind., *Jerdon.*

Thabeitgyee, Arracan, *Blyth.*

Sa-ka, Siam, *Finlayson.*

Polichia, Cing., *Layard.*

Caravy Cooroovi ('Charcoal Bird'), Mal., *Layard.*

A. *b.* ♂ ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

f. Drawing. Siam. Finlayson.

g. ♂ ♀. Drawing. Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"The *Dayal* is generally spread throughout India, and frequents jungles, gardens, avenues, topes, &c. It is solitary; frequenting thick trees and bushes; feeds on the ground, flying down from a low branch, its usual perch, and frequently hopping a few steps on the ground, jerking its tail well up every now and then. On securing an insect, it flies back to its perch, elevating its tail on re-seating itself, and uttering a pleasant warble. Towards evening, it may often be seen near the top of some lofty tree in the jungle, pouring forth its agreeable song, which, however beautiful, must yield the palm to the Shama (*Kittacincla macroura*)."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. X. p. 263.)

"Arrives on the hills, up to 5,000 feet, in the beginning of April. It returns to the Doon and the plains in early autumn. It breeds in May, on the 19th of which month I took a nest from a bank by the roadside; it was composed of green mosses, and lined with very fine roots. Eggs four, carneous cream-colour, somewhat blistered at the larger end; diameter, $\frac{12}{16} \times \frac{8}{16}$ ins. Delights to sit on the top-most branches of a tree, generally selecting a dry and leafless twig, from whence it utters a pleasing song, which is replied to by another individual at no great distance. When on the ground, it hops with the wings half open or drooping, and at each hop it stops to spread and jerk its tail."—(Hutton, J. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. 2, p. 686.)

"The *Dayals*, if found in the wilds, tenant meadows and grass-land, provided with brushwood; but they are nowhere so common as in gardens and on lawns, which they enliven in spring by their song, and, at all times, by their vivacity and familiarity. They dislike and avoid the interior of woods. Their usual food is grubs, worms, beetles, grasshoppers, and their congeners; rarely, in winter, they take unripe vetches, and such like, but never gravel, sand, or hard seeds. They move quickly on the ground, yet perch firmly and readily, frequently watching for their prey on a low twig, to which they return as soon as they have beaten it to death on the ground. They never seize on the wing. When cattle pass their way, they will partially attend on the herd, descending occasionally from their perch to snap up the insects and grubs brought to light by the act of grazing. These birds are perpetually in motion, and raise and depress the body with flirtation of the tail, exactly in the Wagtail manner. Their habits of society, in respect to their own kind, are solitary, or nearly so, except in the breeding season, when these monogamous and attached birds steadily unite to rear and defend their young. The female usually lays five spotted eggs, bringing up from

three to four young ones, and but once a year, unless the first brood has failed or been rifled from her. The nest is carelessly made of grass, but is always placed in a secure and sheltered position,—commonly a hole in a wall, sometimes the interior of a low, thick, prickly plant. The *Dayal* is one of the boldest and most docile of birds, and is perpetually caged both for his song and his pugnacity. Few of the Thrushes have a finer note, nor is it degraded by apish tricks of imitation, though this intelligent bird will lend its courage for the profit or amusement of its keeper. In the spring, the male birds are perpetually challenging each other, and no sooner is the defiance of one uttered than it is answered by another. The professional bird keeper, availing himself of this propensity, takes out his tame male on his fist, and proceeds to the nearest garden or grove; the bird, at his bidding, presently challenges; the wild one immediately answers; the former is then slipped, and a desperate contest ensues between the two, during which the fowler readily secures the wild bird, with the tame one's assistance; for the latter will deliberately aid his owner's purpose, seizing the wild bird at the critical moment with both claws and bill, and retaining it till his master comes up, in case it has not been so much exhausted by the previous contest as to be disabled from flying away upon the man's approach. Fighting the tame birds is a favourite amusement of the rich, nor can any race of game-cocks contend with more energy and resolution than do these birds."—(Hodgs., As. Res. XIX. p. 186.)

"This bird is used by the Mussulmen when invoking the name of God."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's MS.)

"In Ceylon, this familiar bird is called the 'Magpie Robin' by Europeans, and the natives regard it with as much interest as we do our own red-breasted favourite, of which it is the Eastern representative. It is seldom seen away from habitations, about which it usually builds, though the nest is often placed in a thick bush or hollow tree. The eggs, commonly four in number, are bright blue, thickly spotted with brown at the obtuse end. The food is insects of all kinds and in all stages, captured on the ground and on trees. They have a variety of notes, and the song poured out in the fulness of their joy in the pairing season is very pleasing. On the top of a towering cotton-tree, opposite my residence in Colombo (in Ceylon), a Magpie Robin daily for some weeks charmed me with his song, whilst his mate sat brooding her eggs or callow nestlings in the roof of a native hut beneath him. One morning, after the young had left the nest and betaken themselves to the

neighbouring compounds, I was attracted by cries of distress from various birds and squirrels, and, above all, I heard the seemingly plaintive mewing of a cat; I had no living specimen of the last in my Museum, so, wondering what could be the matter, went into my garden to see. I found the mewing proceeded from my friends the Robins, who were furiously attacking something in a bush, whilst the birds and squirrels screamed in concert. There I found one of the young Robins (whose plumage, by the way, at that early age, much resembles that of the European bird, being speckled with yellow), caught, as I thought, in the tendrils of a creeper; I put out my hand to release it, when, to my surprise, I saw the glittering eyes of the green whip-snake (*Trimesurus viridis*, Lacep.), in whose fangs the bird was struggling. I seized the reptile by the neck and rescued the bird, but too late; it lay panting in my hand for a few moments, then fluttered and died. On skinning it, I found no wound, except on the outer joint of the wing by which it had been seized, and am confident that fear alone deprived it of life. A favourite attitude of this bird is standing with the tail elevated over the back, either perpendicularly, or thrown so much forward as to nearly touch the head, the wings drooping; in this position, they only utter a low note. During the dry season, some of our birds become so discoloured with the dust of our red kabook soil, that they are useless as specimens for preserving."—(Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist. (1853), p. 263.)

423. *COPSYCHUS MINDANENSIS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus mindanensis, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 823. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 77.

Copsychus mindanensis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 139; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 166. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 267.

Lanius musicus, *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 307 (*excl. syn.*).

Gryllivora magnirostra et rosea, *Swains.*, 2½ *Cent*, *pp.* 291, 342.

Choohe, Malay, *Blyth.*

Moorai or Moorai Kichou, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. *b.* ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. ♂. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

424. *COPSYCHUS AMŒNUS*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Turdus amœnus, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XII. *p.* 147 (1820). *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 89.

Gryllivora brevirostra, *Swains.*, 2¼ *Cent. p.* 292 (1837).

KACHER, Java, *Horsf.* (*amœnitate cantus eximia*).

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀ et jun. Java. Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Genus KITTACINCLA, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 7.

TURDUS, *p. Gmel. et al.*

GRYLLIVORA, *p. Swains.*

425. *KITTACINCLA MACROURA*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus macrourus, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 820. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 83, *t.* 82. *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 147. *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 90.

Kittacincla macroura, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 7. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 139; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 165. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 268.

Copsychus macrourus, *Wagler, Syst. Av. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 177. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 67. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 264.

Turdus tricolor, *Vieill.*

Gryllivora longicauda, *Swains.*

Long-tailed Thrush, *Lath.*

The Indian Nightingale, *Jerd.*

SHÁMÁ, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

ABBEKA, Hind., *Jerd.*

LARWA, Java, *Horsf.*

MURABUTA, Malay, *Eyton.*

CHANGCHOOI, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. Drawing. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

d. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"The Shámá seems to be common in the hill jungles of Central India, and those at the foot of the Himalaya, and it is especially numerous in the territories eastward of the Bay of Bengal, and in

the Malay countries generally; but in the south of India it is somewhat rare."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XIV. p. 139.)

"Is only found in the most retired and impervious parts of the thickest forest jungle. It is solitary; perches on low branches, and hops to the ground to secure a grasshopper, or other soft insect. When alarmed, it flies before you from tree to tree at a low height. Its song is heard in the greatest perfection towards evening, and is surpassed by no Indian bird, if indeed it is by the celebrated Nightingale."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. X. p. 264.)

"The Shámá is reputed to be the finest of Oriental songsters; besides which, it has a considerable propensity to imitation, and one in my own possession learned to give the crow of a cock to perfection, also the notes of the Coël (*Eudynamis orientalis*), the chatter of a troop of Saat Bhyes (*Malacocircus canorus*), &c. Many thousands of these elegant birds are kept in cages in Calcutta, and the universally absurd practice is to darken their cages by wrapping them with several folds of cloth, enough to stifle the luckless captives in this climate, though it must be confessed they sing most vigorously while thus circumstanced, but certainly not more so than mine which were exposed to the light and air. It is a practice of the rich natives to employ servants to carry about their Shámás and other birds, and the number which are thus borne about the streets of Calcutta is astonishing; the poor birds are shut out from all light and air, like Mahomedan ladies enjoying (!) their evening drive, but they nevertheless (*i. e.* the birds) sing forth most lustily and melodiously."—(Blyth, Ann. Nat. Hist. XII. p. 98.)

"In the mornings and evenings the notes are heard through the valleys, ceasing with twilight. The strains sweep with a gush of sweetness through the enchanting solitudes which this bird makes its favourite resort, at times when other birds are silent in rest; and in unison with the surrounding scenery, in which nature seems to have lavished every fantastic invention of beauty, the effect produced on the mind and ear can alone be appreciated by those who have witnessed the magnificence of a tropical forest."—(Tickell, J. A. S. Beng. II. p. 575.)

Genus MYIOMELA, *Hodgs. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 178 (1846).
MUSCISYLVIA, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 27.

426. *MYIOMELA LEUCURA*, *Hodgs.*

Muscisylvia leucura, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 27; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 69.

Myiomela leucura, *Hodgs.* *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 178. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 267.

Notodela? leucura, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 138; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 166.

a. b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"Exclusively monticolous. Stomach muscular and strong. Feeds on hard and soft insects, pulpy berries, and small seeds. A shy forester; not gregarious. Weight 1 oz."—(Hodgs., P. Z. S. (1845), p. 27.)

Genus GRANDALA, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 447 (1843).

427. *GRANDALA CŒLICOLOR, Hodgs.*

Grandala cœlicolor, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 447, *t. p.* 450; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 69. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 184, *t.* 50. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 132; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 166. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 298.

Grandala schistacea, *Hodgs.* (*young*).

The Celestial Grandala, *Gray.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

C. ♀. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This most remarkable and (the male) most splendidly coloured bird inhabits the northern region, or Cachar of Nepal, in underspots near snows; is solitary: insects and gravel found in the stomach."—(Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng. XII. p. 448.)

Genus THAMNOBIA, *Swains. Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 489 (1831).

SAXICOLOIDES, *Less., Compl. Buff.* (1837).

428. *THAMNOBIA FULICATA, Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla fulicata, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 336; (*Pl. Enl.* 185, *f.* 1.)

Thamnobia fulicata, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 264. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 185. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 140; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 165. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 298. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 266.

Sylvia fulicata, *Lath., Hist.* VII. *pp.* 111 ♂, 112 ♀.

Ixos fulicatus, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89.
Œnanthe ptygmatura, *Vieill.*
Thamnobia leucoptera, *Swainson.*
Micropus leucopterus, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 163.
Rusty-vented Thrush, *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 71.
The Sooty Warbler, *Lath.*
Indian Robin, *Jerd.*
Kulchuri, Hind., *Jerd.*
Cary Cooroovi ('Black Bird'), Mal., *Layard.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"This well-known bird is tolerably common in southern India, and its familiar habits have gained for it the name of 'Indian Robin.' It is found mostly about villages, pagodas, walls, old buildings and houses, often perching on the roof or pandaul, and feeding in the verandas, or occasionally even entering houses. It is generally seen singly or in pairs; feeds on the ground, on which it runs with great agility, frequently pursuing and capturing several insects before it reseats itself on its perch, either on a house, or some neighbouring tree or bush. At all times, but especially when feeding, it has the habit of jerking up its tail by successive efforts, so as almost to overshadow its head. The male has a very sweet little song, which it warbles forth from the top of a wall or low tree; and it is occasionally caged. It is not confined to the vicinity of villages, &c.; but it is very common on stony hills, and in various other situations. I have twice seen the nest of this bird; once, built among a heap of large stones raised from a boury, and the bird made its nest during the time the well was being blasted, and continued the process of incubation till the young ones were hatched, when it was accidentally destroyed. On the other occasion, it had built its nest in a hole inside the wall of a house; it contained four eggs, light dusky bluish colour, spotted with purplish brown."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. X. p. 264.)

"In Ceylon, this bird is a household favourite, frequenting equally the governor's palace and the native hut. It is never seen in the unfrequented jungle, but, like the cocoanut-tree, which the Cingalese assert will only flourish within the sound of the human voice, is found about the habitation of man. It feeds on insects of all kinds, and, like its congener the Magpie Robin, sits upon house-tops or fences, with its tail elevated, and utters a pleasing song. I have

procured their nests, which are composed of hair, mosses, and dry grasses, in the months of June and July in Colombo, in December and April in the north. The eggs are from three to five in number." —(Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist. (1853), p. 267.)

429. *THAMNOBIA CAMBAIENSIS*, *Lath. Sp.*

Sylvia cambaiensis, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 554; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 129.

Thamnobia cambaiensis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *pp.* 118, 139; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 165. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 298.

Motacilla fulicata, *apud Tickell*, *J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 577. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 70.

Saxicoloides erythrurus, *Less.* (*the female*).

Cinnyricinclus melasoma, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 272.

Thamnobia scapularis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

The Cambaian Warbler, *Lath.*

A. ♂. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

B. ♂ N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

430. *THAMNOBIA MELÆNA*, *Rüpp. Sp.*

Saxicola melæna, *Rüpp.*, *Faun. Abyss. t.* 28, *f.* 2.

Thamnobia melæna, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 185. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 298.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus Zanthopygia, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 123 (1847).

431. *ZANTHOPYGIA NARCISSINA*, *Temm. Sp.*

Muscicapa narcissinia, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 577, *f.* 1. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 263. *Faun. Japon. Aves*, *t.* 17, C.

Zanthopygia narcissina, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 155. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 327.

Zanthopygia chrysophrys, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 124.

Kibitaki, Japan, *Temminck.*

A. China. From Reeves's Collection.

432. *ZANTHOPYGIA TRICOLOR*, *Hartlaub. Sp.*

Muscicapa tricolor, *Hartl., Rev. Zool.* (1845), *p.* 406.

Zanthopygia tricolor, *Blyth, App. Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* xxi.

Muscicapa zanthopygia, *A. Hay, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 162 (1844). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 13.

Zanthopygia leucophrys, *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 123 (1847); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 154. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 326.

a. Malacca. Griffith's Collection.

Z. tricolor. "Length about 5 inches, of wing $2\frac{3}{4}$, and tail $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.; bill to gape $\frac{5}{8}$ in., and tarse barely $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Colour deep black above, bright yellow below and on the rump; a large wing-spot, continued along two-thirds of the outer edge of the largest tertiary; also a spot before and over the eye, and the lower tail-coverts, pure white; bill dusky horn or blackish, and legs brown. The female differs widely, in being of a light olive-green above, tinged with grey, especially upon the head; below, yellowish albescent, the feathers of the fore-neck and breast margined with the hue of the upper parts; rump, towards the tail, bright and pure light yellow; the two great ranges of wing-coverts tipped, and the tertiaries externally margined, with white; loral streak and the lower tail-coverts dull white; bill dusky above, pale below, and the legs pale."—(Blyth.)

Genus PRATINCOLA, *Koch* (1816). *Swains., Nat. Hist. of Birds* (1837).

FRUTICICOLA, *MacGill., Hist. of Brit. Birds* (1839).

RUBETRA, *G. R. Gray, List of Gen. of Birds* (1840).

433. *PRATINCOLA CAPRATA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla caprata, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 335.

Pratincola caprata, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 129; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 169. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 305.

Saxicola caprata, *Jerd., Madr. Journ. L. S.* X. *p.* 265. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 179. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 71.

Saxicola fruticola, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 157.

Saxicola bicolor et S. erythropygia, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 92 ♂ ♀.

Motacilla sylvatica, *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 575.
Saxicola melaleuca, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.
The Black and White Stonechat, *Gray.*
DECHU, Java, *Horsf.*
PIDHA, Hind., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 74, or KALA PIDHA, *Jerd.*
LAY KHYA, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. B. ♂ ♀ (*S. bicolor et S. erythropygia,* Sykes). Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

C. D. ♂ (*S. fruticola,* Horsf.). Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

e. ♂ (*S. melaleuca,* Hodgs.). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Common in most parts of the country, and esteemed by the natives as a cage-bird, having a pleasing song, approaching to that of an English robin, but more uniformly plaintive."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 129.)

"This bird is not very common in the low country, and is perhaps most numerous in bushy and jungly districts, frequenting bushes, low trees, hedges, &c. On the Neilgherries, it is extremely abundant, and there obtains the name of *Hill Robin.* It has the same manners as others of its genus, darting down to the ground from its perch on the top of a bush, or branch of a tree, and having secured an insect, returning to its seat. It has a short little song, as well as the usual chattering note common to the *Stonechats,* and from which they derive their name."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. X. p. 265.)

Colonel Sykes remarks: "Black ants, caterpillars and beetles were found in the stomach."—(P. Z. S. (1832), p. 92.)

"Nest hemispherical, 4 inches diameter, made of fine grass, built on a bush in waste jungles or reedy spots. Eggs three, size $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{9}{16}$, shape ordinary, colour pale greenish-white, sprinkled equally with brown spots. May."—(Tickell, J. A. S. Beng. XVII. p. 300.)

434. *PRATINCOLA SATURATIOR, Hodgs. Sp.*

Saxicola saturatior, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.
Saxicola rubicola of India, *Auctorum.*
Pratincola indica, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 129

(1847); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 170. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 305.

The Indian Stonechat.

A. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

B. ♂, and Drawing. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This bird is found in all parts of India during the cold weather, making its first appearance in the beginning of October. It frequents bushes on the plains, hedges, and green fields, and feeds on the ground, on ants and various other insects."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. X. p. 265.)

In the Dukhun, "these birds were met with only in low scattered bushes. Caterpillars, flies, and ants found in the stomach."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. (1832), p. 92.)

435. *PRATINCOLA SYBILLA*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Motacilla sybilla, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 992. *Lath., Hist.*

Pratincola sybilla, *Caban. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 304.

Pratincola pastor, *Strickl., Ann. N. H.* XIII. *p.* 410.

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

436. *PRATINCOLA FERREA*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Rubecola ferrea, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Pratincola ferrea, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 129; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 170. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 305.

Saxicola ferrea, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 71; *App. p.* 153. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 8.

The Stout Stonechat, *Gray.*

A. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

B. *c.* ♂ ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

437. *PRATINCOLA RUBETRA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla rubetra, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 332.

Pratincola rubetra, *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 93. *G. R.*

Gray, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 179. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 170. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 304.
Sylvia rubetra, *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 50.
The Whinchat, *Lath.*

a. England. Presented by J. Gould, Esq., Dec. 1853.

Genus SAXICOLA, *Bechst.*, *Naturg. Deutschl.* (1802).
ŒNANTHE, *Vieill.*, *Analys. &c.* (1816).
VITIFLORA, *Leach* (1816).

438. *SAXICOLA LEUCOMELA*, *Pallas Sp.*
Motacilla leucomela, *Pallas* (*nec. Temm.*).
Saxicola leucomela, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 178. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 326. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 303.

a. b. ♂. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

439. *SAXICOLA PICATA*, *Blyth.*
Saxicola picata, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 131; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 167. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, III. *App. p.* 8. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 304.

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

440. *SAXICOLA ATROGULARIS*, *Blyth.*
Saxicola atrogularis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 130, 131; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 167. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, III. *App. p.* 8. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 304.

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

441. *SAXICOLA ISABELLINA*, *Rüppell.*
Saxicola isabellina, *Rüpp.*, *Zool. Atlas*, *t.* 34, *f.* 2. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 179. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 304.

A. *b.* Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus NILTAVA, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 650 (1837).
CHAITARIS, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29 (1841).
BAINOPUS, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

442. *NILTAVA SUNDARA*, *Hodgson.*

Niltava sundara, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 650 (1837); *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 92. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 264. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 174. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 319.

Chaitaris sundara, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 189; XII. *p.* 940.

Chaitaris sordidus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84 (*young*).

Cyanecula fastuosa, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 226.

The Black-collared Niltava, *Gray.*

Niltau, Nepal, *Hodgson.*

A. *b. c. d.* ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Inhabit the central regions of Nepal; solitary; forest-haunting, arboreal and terrestrial, but chiefly the former; exploring foliage. Feed on various sorts of soft and hard, perfect and imperfect, insects; as bugs, fireflies, small coleoptera, caterpillars, ants, also pulpy berries, and hard seeds, the latter chiefly in winter. Never seize on the wing." —(Hodgs., Ind. Rev. I. p. 560.)

443. *NILTAVA GRANDIS*, *Blyth Sp.*

Chaitaris grandis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 189 (1842); XII. *p.* 940.

Niltava grandis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 264. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 124; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 174. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 319.

Bainopus grandis, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 91.

Bainopus irenoides, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

A. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

B. ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

444. *NILTAVA MACGRIGORIÆ*, *Burton Sp.*

Phœnicura Macgrigoriæ, *Burton, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 152.

Niltava Macgrigoriæ, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I.

p. 264. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 91. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *pp.* 124, 473; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 174. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 319.

Chaitaris Macgrigorii, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 940.

Niltava fuligiventer, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 650 (*the male only*).

Dimorpha auricularis, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 940 ♀.

Leiothrix signata, *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 162 ♀.

Macgrigor's Niltava, *Gray.*

A. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

B ♀. and Drawing (*L. signata,* McClell.). Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus Ochromela, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 128 (1847).

445. *OCHROMELA NIGRORUFA, Jerdon Sp.*

Saxicola nigrorufa, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 266 (1839).

Ochromela nigrorufa, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 129; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 173. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 319.

Muscicapa rufula, *Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 66; *et Deless., Voy. dans l'Inde, p.* 29.

Orange Robin, *Jerdon.*

A. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

"This prettily-plumaged bird," remarks Mr. Jerdon, "I have only met on the summit of the Neilgherries, in the dense woods of which it may occasionally be seen, preferring the most close, retired, and damp spots. Here it may be seen seated motionless on a low bough, suddenly darting to the ground to feast on a caterpillar or other insect it may have spied. I never heard its note."—(Madr. Journ. X. p. 266.)

Genus Cyornis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 940 (1842).

446. *CYORNIS RUBECULOÏDES, Vigors Sp.*

Phœnicura rubeculoïdes, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 35. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 25, *f.* 1.

Cyornis rubeculoïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 941;

XVI. *p.* 128; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 173. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 320. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1854), *p.* 125. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* II. *p.* 687.

Niltava rubeculoïdes, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 264. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 91.

Niltava brevipes, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 650, 1.

Muscicapa rubecula, *Swainson (the female)*.

Ætherial Warbler, *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 130 (*the male*).

Chutki, Bengal, *Dr. F. (Buch.) Hamilton.*

A. ♂. China. From Reeves's Collection.

B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. ♂. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Inhabits all northern India, visiting the plains during the cold season, when it is not rare in the vicinity of Calcutta. On the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, it extends southward to the Tenasserim provinces."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 128.)

"Arrives in the neighbourhood of Mussooree in April, and breeds in June, on the 13th of which month I took a nest from a hole in a bank by the roadside in a retired and unfrequented situation; I afterwards found another nest in a hole of a rock, also in a retired spot. The elevation was about 5,000 feet. Externally the nest is composed of green moss, and lined with black fibrous lichens like hair. The eggs are four in number, of a dull and pale olive-green, faintly or indistinctly clouded with dull rufous or clay colour. Diameter, $\frac{12}{16} \times \frac{9}{16}$ in. The male has a very pleasing song, which he warbles forth from the midst of some thick bush, seldom exposing itself to view, like *Stoparola melanops*, which delights to perch upon some high exposed twig."—(Hutton, J. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. 2, p. 687.)

447. *CYORNIS BANYUMAS, Horsf. Sp.*

Muscicapa Banyumas, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 146; *Zool. Res. in Java. t. Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 206.

Cyornis Banyumas, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 941; XVI. *p.* 128; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 173. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 320.

Niltava Banyumas, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 264.

Muscicapa rufigastra, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 312.

Muscicapa cantatrix, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 226, ♂ ♀.

The Banyumas Flycatcher, *Lath.*

Chiching-goleng, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. ♂. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. ♂ Drawing. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

d. ♂. Canara. From S. N. Ward, Esq.

"During my visit to Banyumas, a province on the western confines of the native Prince's territory, I not unfrequently observed this bird in the forests which cover the hills in the vicinity of the capital. It was never observed in the eastern parts of Java."—(Horsf. Zool. Res.)

Genus Cyanoptila, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 124 (1847).

448. *CYANOPTILA CYANOMELANA, Temm. Sp.*

Muscicapa cyanomelana, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 470.

Cyanoptila cyanomelana, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 125; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 174.

Niltava cyanomelana, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 264.

Hypothymis cyanomelana, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 320.

Muscicapa bella, *A. Hay, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 158 (1844).

Muscicapa melanoleuca, *Schleg., Faun. Japon. Av. t.* 17, D.

A. ♂. China. From Reeves's Collection.

Genus Hypothymis, *Boie, Isis* (1828).

Stoparola, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 125 (1847).

449. *HYPOTHYMIS INDIGO, Horsf. Sp.*

Muscicapa indigo, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 146; *Zool. Res. in Java, t. Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 206.

Hypothymis indigo, *Boie, Isis. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 320.

Niltava indigo, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 264.

Stoparola indigo, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 125; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 174.

The Indigo Flycatcher, *Lath.*

Nil-nilan, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b.* ♂. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

"This bird lives solitarily on the most elevated mountain-peaks of Java. It is very rarely observed. Its retired habits lead it into the thickest forests, where the uniformity of its plumage tends most effectually to conceal it. During one of my excursions on Mount Prahu, I discovered a few individuals perched on the branches of a tree extending across the road. I also observed it on the declivities of the mountain Merbaboo. It emits a feeble plaintive sound in short frequently-repeated notes."—(Horsf. Zool. Res.)

450. *HYPOTHYMIS ALBICAUDATA*, *Jerd. Sp.*

Muscicapa albicaudata, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 16 (1840); *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* xiv.
Hypothymis albicaudata, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 320.
Niltava albicaudata, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 264.
Stoparola albicaudata, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 125; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 175.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

"This species is found on the Neilgherries, in the dense woods of which it is far from being uncommon. It captures insects of various kinds on the wing, from a fixed perch; occasionally a small flock of five or six of them are seen together in a state of continual movement, taking short darts and gambols in the air, as much in sport apparently as in actual pursuit of insects. I discovered its nest twice, built in a slight hole on a steep earthen bank on a roadside, but did not procure the eggs, both birds having forsaken their nests."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. XI. p. 16.)

451. *HYPOTHYMIS MELANOPS*, *Vigors Sp.*

Muscicapa melanops, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 171. *Gould*, *Cent. of Birds*, *t.* 6. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 85. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 15.
Hypothymis melanops, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 320.
Niltava melanops, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 264. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 92.
Stoparola melanops, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 125; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 174. *Hutton*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *p.* II. *p.* 686. *Layard*, *Ann. N. H.* (1854), *p.* 127.
Muscicapa lapis, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 104.

Muscicapa thalassina, *Swainson* (*the female*).
Verditer Flycatcher, *Lath.*, *Hist.* VI. *p.* 182.
Puthir Chitta, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* I. *p.* 9.
Nil Katkatea, Beng., *Blyth.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
b. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.
c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This species is found in India, generally visiting the plains in the cold season. It captures its insect prey on the wing, as well as occasionally on the ground, returning to the same perch."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. XI. p. 15.)

"It is a common species throughout the mountains, up to about 12,000 feet, during summer, arriving about the beginning of March. It breeds in May and June, making a neat nest of green moss in holes of trees, in stumps, and in the holes of banks by the roadside. The eggs are three or four in number, dull white with faint rufous specks at the larger end, and somewhat inclined to form a ring."—(Hutton, J. A. S. Beng. XVII. pt. 2, p. 686.)

Genus Siphia, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 651 (1837).
Dimorpha, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29 (1841).

452. *SIPHIA STROPHIATA*, *Hodgson.*

Siphia strophiata, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* I. *p.* 651; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 92. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 125; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 171.
Dimorpha strophiata, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 26. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 319.
Niltava strophiata, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 264.
The Orange-gorget Siphia, *Gray.*
Siphya, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.
c. d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus Digenea, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 26.

453. *DIGENEA SUPERCILIARIS*, *Blyth Sp.*

Dimorpha superciliaris, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 190 (1842). *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 319.

Siphia superciliaris, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 172. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 92.

Muscicapa hyperythra, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 885.

Muscicapula hyperythra, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 127.

Muscicapula rubecula, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 940.

Muscicapa rubecula, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 263.

Dimorpha rubrocyanea, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 26; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 197.

Dimorpha leucocyanea, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

The White-browed Digenea.

A. ♂. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal (Nos. 384, 837, 898). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

454. *DIGENEA TRICOLOR, Hodgson.*

Digenea tricolor, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 26; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 197; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 92.

Siphia tricolor, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 126; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 172.

Dimorpha tricolor, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 319.

The Tricolored Digenea, *Gray.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

455. *DIGENEA LEUCOMELANURA, Hodgs.*

Digenea leucomelanura, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 26; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 197; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 92.

Siphia leucomelanura, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 126; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 172.

Dimorpha leucomelanura, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 319.

The White-and-Black-tailed Digenea, *Gray.*

A. ♂. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Royle.

B. ♂. Nepal (No. 941, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

Genus MUSCICAPULA, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 939 (1843).

456. *MUSCICAPULA SAPPHIRA, Tickell Sp.*

Muscicapa sapphira, *Tickell, MS.*

Muscicapula sapphira, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.*939; XVI. *pp.* 127, 473. *Jerd., Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 32. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 316.

Muscicapa sapphira, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 263.

The Sapphire-headed Flycatcher, *Jerd.*

No. 945 ♂, 974 ♀, *Hodgs., Catal.*

A. B. C. ♂ (adult et jun.), D. E. ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

The following is the size of our specimens of this beautiful bird: male, length 4 in., of wing $2\frac{4}{12}$ in., of tail, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to forehead $\frac{3}{10}$ in., from gape $\frac{1}{2}$ in., tarse $\frac{1}{2}$ in. middle claw $\frac{7}{12}$ in., hind claw $\frac{5}{12}$ in. "Colour of the upper parts rich dark purplish-blue, inclining to ultramarine on the rump and upper tail-coverts; forehead and crown vivid smalt blue; the lores black; fore-neck and breast rich purple, with a broad median line of deep and bright ferruginous; flanks greyish; the belly and fore part of the wings underneath, with the axillaries, white; alars and tail black edged with blue externally. Bill and feet black."—(Blyth.*)

The young male has the forehead, crown, and back, black, with the centre of each feather ferruginous, as are also those on the forepart of the wing and the tip of the secondaries; wings and tail black edged with blue externally; throat ferruginous, paling on the breast, where the feathers are margined apically with black; belly and under tail-coverts bluish white.

"In the female of this species, the wings, tail, and rump are of the same beautiful deep blue as in the male, but the head, neck, and interscapularies are plain brown; throat and fore-neck (*and breast*) ferruginous, rather paler and much broader than in the male; the belly and lower tail-coverts the same bluish white as in the male; axillaries and fore part of the wing underneath also pure white."—(Blyth, J. A. S. XVI. p. 473.)

The ferruginous colour of the throat, fore-neck, and breast in our

* Mr. Blyth gives the following as the dimensions of this bird: "Length 5 inches, of wing $2\frac{1}{4}$, and tail $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch; bill to gape $\frac{7}{12}$ inch, and tarse $\frac{5}{8}$ inch."

specimens of the female (as here described by Mr. Blyth) is much deeper and brighter than in the males.

457. *MUSCICAPULA MACULATA, Tickell Sp.*

Muscicapa maculata, *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 574.

Muscicapula maculata, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 317.

Muscicapula melanoleuca, *Hodgs. Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 940; XV. *p.* 306; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 172.

Muscicapa melanoleuca, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 263. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 91.

Muscicapa leucoschista, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

458. *MUSCICAPULA SUPERCILIARIS, Jerdon Sp.*

Muscicapa superciliaris, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 16 (1840).

Muscicapula superciliaris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *pp.* 939, 962; XVI. *p.* 127; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 172. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 316.

a. S. India. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

M. superciliaris. "Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., of wing $2\frac{6}{10}$, of tail $1\frac{8}{10}$, tarsus $\frac{6}{10}$, bill to front $\frac{3}{10}$, to gape $\frac{6}{10}$. Above and sides of the head of a light indigo blue, or rather Prussian blue; beneath, superciliary stripe, extending to some distance behind the eyes, and base of the tail feathers (except the central ones), pure snowy white; some of the feathers of the rump, with the shaft, and a bar in the middle of the feathers, also white. Bill and legs black."—(Jerdon.)

459. *MUSCICAPULA HEMILEUCURA, Hodgs. Sp.*

Muscicapa hemileucura, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 91, *et App. p.* 155.

a. Nepal. From B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

M. hemileucura. "Upper surface blue; wings and tail black edged with blue; base of the tail, streak over each eye, and the entire under-parts, pure white. Length 3 in. 9 lines, wing 2 in. 5 lines, bill $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines, tarsi $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines."—(Hodgs.)

460. *MUSCICAPULA ÆSTIGMA*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Muscicapa æstigma, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 90, *et App. p.* 155.

a. Nepal. From B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

M. æstigma. "Upper surface blue; wings and tail black, margined with blue; under surface entirely pure white. Length 4½ inches, wing 2½ inches, bill 5 lines, tarsi 6 lines."—(Hodgs.)

461. *MUSCICAPULA ALBOGULARIS*, *Blyth Sp.*

Dimorpha albogularis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 190 (1842).

Muscicapa albogularis, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 90.

Muscicapa ciliaris, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

A. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

M. albogularis. Upper surface, sides of the head, and across the breast, blue; wings and tail black, edged with blue; upper tail-coverts blue; streak over the eye, throat, front of neck, belly, vent, and under tail-coverts, white; feathers of the rump white and blue intermixed longitudinally. Length 4 in., of wing $2\frac{4}{10}$ in., tail $1\frac{8}{10}$ in., bill to front $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{10}$ in., to gape $\frac{1}{2}$ in., tarse the same.

Genus Erythrosterna, *Bonap., List Eur. et Amer. Birds* (1838).

Synornis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83, *et P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 26.

462. *ERYTHROSTERNA LEUCURA*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Muscicapa leucura, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 939. *Swains., Nat. Lib.* X. *p.* 253.

Erythrosterna leucura, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 171. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 318.

Synornis leucura, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Siphia leucura, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *pp.* 125, 474.

Muscicapa parva of India, *Auctorum.*

Saxicola rubeculoïdes, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 92.

Synornis joulaimus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 27.

White-tailed Redbreast, *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 44.
The Indian Redbreast, *Jerdon.*
TUBRA, Hind., *Blyth.*
CHUTKI, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

A. ♂ (*S. rubeculoides*, Sykes). Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. c. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. ♂. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

e. f. ♀. Assam, Bootan. From McClelland's and Pemberton's Collection.

g. ♀. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"The Indian Red-breast inhabits the continent generally, visiting the plains in the cold season. Is rare to the south; extremely common in lower Bengal."—(Blyth.)

"Is found in the neighbourhood of villages, in the northern part of the table-land. Is seen in small flocks, as well as singly, perched on the lower boughs of some large mango or tamarind tree; it hops to the ground to pick up ants and other insects, occasionally hopping a step or two, and then flying back, frequently alights on the trunk of the tree, clinging to it for some seconds. It occasionally takes a very short flight from its perch and back again."—(Jerd., Madr. J. X. p. 266.)

Genus ERYTHACUS, sive RUBECULA (*Antiq.*).

ERYTHACUS, *Linn.*, *S. N. ed.* 6, *gen.* 82, *Sp.* 13.
FICEDULÆ, genus *Briss. Orn.* III. *p.* 369.
ERYTHACUS, *Cuv. Anat. Comp.* (1799).
DANDALUS, *Boie, Isis* (1826).
RUBECULA, (*Briss.*) *Brehm.*, *Deutschl. Væg.* (1828).
ERYTHACA, *Swains.*, *Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 488 (1831).

463. *ERYTHACUS RUBECULA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla Rubecula, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 337.
Sylvia Rubecula, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 520; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 41.
Ficedulæ Gen. Sp. 21, Rubecula, *Briss. Orn.* III. *p.* 418.
Erythacus Rubecula, *Macgill.*, *Hist. Brit. B.* II. *p.* 263. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 182; *Cat. Brit. B.*

Birds in B. M. p. 62. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 171.

The Robin Redbreast, *Willughby.*

A. England.

Genus NEMURA, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *et P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 27.

IANTHIA, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 132 (1847).

464. *NEMURA RUFILATUS, Hodgs.*

Nemura rufilatus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 27; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 69. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 180. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 300. *Jardine, Cont. Orn. p.* 28, *t.* ♂ ♀.

Ianthia rufilatus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 132; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 170.

Nemura cyanura, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 27 (*female*).

Erythaca Tytleri, *Jameson, Trans. Wern. Soc.*

The Rufous-sided Nemura, *Gray.*

A. ♂. Bengal. From Bax's Collection.

B. *c.* Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This bird is common in the central and northern regions of Nepal; is a forester, and shy. Feeds on insects, soft and hard, and on pulpy berries."—(Hodgs., P. Z. S. (1845), p. 27.)

465. *NEMURA HYPERYTHRA, Blyth Sp.*

Ianthia hyperythra, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 132; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 170.

Nemura hyperythra, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 8. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 300.

A. B. ♂. Nepal.* Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq. September, 1853.

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* This species, forming part of Mr. Hodgson's late present to the Company's Museum, is marked, by mistake, with the same number, viz. 140, which had previously been applied to *Niltava sundara.* See Gray's *Zool. Misc.*

N. hyperythra. "Length about 5 in., of wing 3¼ in., tail 2¼ in., bill to front $\frac{5}{16}$ in., from gape $\frac{5}{16}$ in., and tarse 1 in. Upper parts of male deep indigo-blue, brightening to ultramarine on the forehead and above the eyes, and upon the shoulders of the wing; the wings and tail black, margined with blue externally; lower parts bright yellowish ferruginous, confined to a narrowish streak on the middle of the throat and foreneck; lower tail-coverts and centre of belly white. Female, a rich brown above, approaching to the colour of *Erythaca rubecula;* or rather, the feathers are merely tipped with this colour, showing more or less of the cinereous dusky tint within; tail blue, as in the male; the rump a lighter and more greyish blue; there is also a little blue on the shoulder of the wing, and a greyish blue supercilium, brightening posteriorly; lower parts tawny brown or subdued fulvous, except the lower tail-coverts, which are white: bill and legs dusky in both sexes."—(Blyth.)

466. *NEMURA HODGSONI, Moore.*

Nemura Hodgsoni, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.*

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 949, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

N. Hodgsoni. Length 5⅝ in., of wing 3⅛ in., tail 1¼ in., bill to front ⅜ in., to gape $\frac{7}{16}$ in., and tarse ⅞ in. Male, colour of the upper parts purplish blue, brightening to vivid ultramarine on the crown; forehead, lores, and sides of head, wings and tail black, the two latter margined with blue externally; on the rump some of the feathers are tipped with white; upper tail-coverts blue; lower parts yellowish ferruginous; under wing-coverts, flanks, and under tail-coverts white. Female, ferruginous brown, richer on the rump; wings and tail dusky, margined with ferruginous brown externally; lores, ear-coverts, and under parts pale dusky ferruginous; under tail-coverts white: bill black, legs pale horn.

Subfam. II. PHILOMELINA, *Swains.*

Genus Ruticilla (*Ray*), *Brehm., Deutschl. Vœg.* (1828).

Ficedula, *Boie, Isis* (1826).

Phœnicura, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 489 (1831).

Chœmarrhornis,* *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

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* Agassiz., Nom. Zool. *Chaimarrornis*, Hodgs.

467. *RUTICILLA PHŒNICURA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla Phœnicurus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 335. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 21.

Ruticilla Phœnicura, *Bonap.*, *Georg. Comp. List of B.* *p.* 15. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 180. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 133; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 168. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 296. *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

Phœnicura Ruticilla, *Swains.*, *Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 240. *Gould*, *B. of Eur.* *t.* 95.

Phœnicura muraria, *Swains.*, *Faun. Bor. Amer.* *p.* 489.

? Phœnicura albifrons, *Brandt.*

The Redstart, *Bewick.*

A. *b.* Saharunpore. Presented by Dr. Jameson.

468. *RUTICILLA PHŒNICUROÏDES*, *Moore.*

Ruticilla phœnicuroïdes, *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* . *t.* .

Sylvia atrata, var. A., *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 27.

a. b. ♂. Shikarpore. From Griffith's Collection.

R. phœnicuroïdes. Length 5 in., of wing 3 in., tail 2¼ in., bill to gape 1⅛ in., tarse ⅞ in.; forehead, lores, ear-coverts, throat, and breast black; crown, neck, back, and upper wing-coverts ash, with a rufous tint, the ash palest on the crown; wings brown, with the edges of the exterior webs paler; from breast to vent, under wing-coverts, rump, upper and lower tail-coverts, and tail (except the two middle feathers, which are brown), rufous red.

In this species the black colour of the breast extends much lower down, and the first primary is a ¼ in. longer, the second being shorter by a ¼ in., than in *R. Phœnicura;* the bill is more elongated, and a trifle longer, and not so broad at the base. It is closely allied to *R. Phœnicura*, but is readily distinguished from it by the absence of white on the crown.

469. *RUTICILLA TITHYS*, *Scopoli Sp.*

Sylvia Tithys, *Scopoli*, *Ann.* I. *p.* 157. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 23.

Ruticilla Tithys, *Brehm.*, *Væg. Deutschl.* *p.* 365. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 180. *Blyth*, *Cat. B.*

Mus. A. S. Beng. p. 168. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 296. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

Motacilla Tithys, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 335.

Motacilla atrata, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 988. *Lath., Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 514 (*nec. Lath. Hist.* VII. *p.* 26).

The Black Redstart.

a. Europe. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

470. *RUTICILLA NIPALENSIS, Hodgs. Sp.*

Phœnicura nipalensis v. atrata, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Ruticilla nipalensis, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

Sylvia atrata, *Lath., Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 26 (*nec. Gmel. v. Lath. Ind. Orn.*).

Phœnicura atrata, *apud Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. t.* 86, *f.* 3. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 92. *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 267. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 190.

Ruticilla atrata, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 180. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 68.

Ruticilla indica, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 168 (1850). *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 296.

Black Indian Redstart, *Jard. et Selby.*

THIRT-HIRA ('Shaker'), Hind., *Jerd.*

THIRTHIR KUMPA, Plains, *Royle.*

PHIRIRA or LALGARDI, Beng., *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 94.

A. ♂. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

B. ♂. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

R. nipalensis. Male, length 6 in., of wing 3¼ in., tail 2¾ in., bill to gape $\frac{11}{16}$ in., tarse ⅞ in. Crown ashy grey; lores, ear-coverts, neck, throat, breast, back, and upper wing-coverts, black with greyish edges to the feathers; wings brown; primaries and secondaries margined with pale rufous; under wing-coverts, flanks, belly, rump, upper and lower tail-coverts, and tail (except one half of the interior and a small portion of exterior web of the two middle feathers near the tip, brown), rufous red. Female, above, brown; margins of the wings, abdomen, and under tail-coverts pale rufous; below, dusky on the throat and breast, changing to clear light rufous on the abdomen

and under tail-coverts; rump and tail the same as in the male; bill and legs black.

"This species is very common in most parts of India during the cold weather, but more so in the table-land, I think, than in the Carnatic. It is solitary, frequenting wooded places, gardens, hedges, old walls, and outbuildings; being often seen about the roofs of houses. Feeds on the ground, on wasps, ants, and various other insects. Has a most peculiar quivering motion of its tail, especially after feeding."—(Jerd., Madr. J. X. p. 267.)

"Has a peculiar manner of vibrating its tail, when seated on a bough. A pair of these birds built their nest in an outhouse constantly frequented by my servants, and within reach of the hand."—(Sykes, P. Z. S. (1832), p. 92.)

471. *RUTICILLA HODGSONI, Moore.*

Ruticilla Hodgsoni, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* . *t.* .

Phœnicura Ruticilla, *apud Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Ruticilla Reevesii, *apud Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 67.

Phœnicura Reevesii, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 963.

Ruticilla erythrogastra, *p. Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 168.

Hodgson's Ruticilla.

THARCAPNI, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

R. Hodgsoni. Male, length 6 in., of wing 3⅜ in., tail 2⅝ in., bill to gape ⅜ in., and tarse ⅞ in.; forehead, lores, ear-coverts, throat, and breast black; fore part of crown clear white (much narrower than in *R. Phœnicura*); hind part of crown, neck, back, and upper wing-coverts fine ash, lightest on the crown; wings dusky brown, the exterior margin of the basal half of the secondaries white, forming a patch; from the breast to vent, under wing-coverts, rump, upper and lower tail-coverts, and tail (except the interior and exterior margins only of the two middle feathers, which are dusky brown), rufous red.

The female may be readily distinguished by a general puffy appearance, and by the relative length of wing, &c.

472. *RUTICILLA ERYTHROGASTRA*, *Güldenstadt Sp.*

Motacilla erythrogastra, *Guldst.*, *Nov. Comm. Petrop.* XIX. *p.* 469, *t.* 16, 17. *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 975.

Ruticilla erythrogastra, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 296. *Gould*, *Birds of Asia*, *t.* 50. *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

Sylvia erythrogastra, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 503; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 27.

Motacilla ceraunia, *Pallas*, *Zoogr.* I. *p.* 478.

Ruticillia grandis (tricolor, *apud Bonap.*), *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1849), *p.* 112.

Ruticilla aurorea, *apud G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 180.

The Chestnut-bellied Warbler, *Lath.*

A. *b.* ♂. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

B. ♂. Nepal (No. 969, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

C. ♂. Cashmere. Presented by John Gould, Esq., December, 1853.

R. erythrogastra. Male, length 7 in., of wing 4 in., and tail 3 in., bill to gape ⅝ in., tarse 1 in.; forehead, lores, ear-coverts, throat, fore part of breast, back, wing-coverts, and the apical portion of the primaries and secondaries black; crown of the head, back of neck, and the basal portion of the primaries and secondaries white; breast, belly, vent, rump, upper and lower tail-coverts, and tail rich rufous; bill and legs black. The female is unknown.

This is the rarest of all the known species of Redstarts.

M. Güldenstadt informs us "that it frequents the gravelly hollows of the Caucasian torrents during the whole of the summer, and migrates southward in search of food on the approach of winter; and that it runs along the banks of rivers; is restless, but not fearful; often moves its tail while sitting on the low shrubs, and makes its nest among the branches of the sea buckthorn, of the berries of which it is very fond."

473. *RUTICILLA VIGORSI*, *Moore.*

Ruticilla Vigorsi, *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* . *t.* .

A. ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

R. Vigorsi. Female, length 7 in., of wing 4¼ in., tail 3 in., bill to

gape ⅝ in., and tarse 1 in.; above, head, neck, and back, cinereous; wings dusky, with paler margins; beneath, rufescent; upper tail-coverts and tail rufous; the two medial feathers dusky, as is also the exterior web of the outer and tip of each feather, but paler; bill and legs black. No trace of white on the wings. First quill 1¼ in. shorter than the second, the third 4¼ in. longer than the second; fourth and fifth equal and longest; third and sixth equal, and but a trifle shorter than the two last; the seventh a ¼ in. longer than the second; the eighth ⅛ in. shorter than the second.

The male of this species may eventually prove to be allied to *R. erythrogastra*, but differing from it in the absence of the white wing-patch.

474. *RUTICILLA AUROREA*, *Pallas Sp.*

Motacilla aurorea, *Pall.*, *Zoogr.* I. *p.* 477. *Kittl.*, *Kupf. Vœg. t.* 26, *f.* 1. *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 976. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 92.

Ruticilla aurorea, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 180 (*excl. syn.*). *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 296. *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

Lusciola aurorea, *Schleg.*, *Faun. Jap. t.* 21, D. ♂ ♀.

Phœnicura Reevesii, *J. E. Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1832), *p.* 1. *McClelland*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 161.

Daurian Warbler, *Lath.*

Reeves's Redstart, *J. E. Gray*.

The following description is introduced of an allied species from the Malayan peninsula:

RUTICILLA LEUCOPTERA, *Blyth*, *Sp.*

Phœnicura leucoptera, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 962 (1843).

Ruticilla leucoptera, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 184; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 168. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 180. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 296. *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

HAB. Malayan Peninsula, Java.

R. leucoptera. "Size of *R. phœnicura*, and much resembling in plumage *R. nipalensis*, but smaller and the wings much shorter than in the latter species; it is also generally similar to *phœnicura*, but has no white on the forehead, which, with the crown, neck, and fore part of the back, are ash-grey; the middle of the back is black, as are also the lores, ear-coverts, throat, and breast; and the rest of the under parts, with the rump and tail, except the medial feathers of the latter, are bright ferruginous, the exterior web of the outermost tail-feather being marked with dusky; wings dusky, having a large white patch occupying the base of the

A. B. ♂ ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. ♂. Drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

C. ♂. Japan. Presented by John Gould, Esq., Dec. 1853.

R. aurorea. Male, length 5 in., of wing 3 in., tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{5}{8}$ in., and tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Forehead, lores, ear-coverts, throat, fore part of breast, back, upper wing-coverts, apical and basal portion of the secondaries and tertiaries, and the two medial tail-feathers, black; exterior margin of the outer tail-feather and apical margin of the rest, dusky black; medial portion of both webs of the secondaries and tertiaries white; crown of head and back of neck slaty ash, rather whitish above the ear-coverts; breast, abdomen, under wing-coverts, upper and lower tail-coverts, and tail (except as above), rufous. Female, brown above; the wing-patch rufescent white, beneath rufescent; upper and lower tail-coverts and tail (except the medial feathers of the latter, which are dusky brown) rufous; bill and legs black.

475. *RUTICILLA RUFOGULARIS, Moore.*

Ruticilla rufogularis, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* *t.*

A. B. C. ♂ ♀. Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.

R. rufogularis. Male, length $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing $3\frac{3}{8}$ in., tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{11}{16}$ in., and tarse $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Crown and back of neck mixed grey and ash; lores, ear-coverts, and sides of neck, black; wings and medial tail-feathers dark brown; apical margin of the exterior web of the outer tail-feather dusky; smaller wing-coverts (except the feathers immediately on the shoulder), scapulars, basal portion of the speculars, and apical margins of the greater wing-coverts, white; exterior margin of the primaries and secondaries pale rufescent; throat and breast, back and rump, upper tail-coverts, and tail, rufous; abdomen, under wing and tail-coverts, pale rufescent; bill and legs black. Female, cinerous brown above, rufescent beneath; wings dark brown, the feathers of which are margined with pale rufescent; lower part of back, upper tail-coverts, and tail, rufous, the two medial feathers dark brown, exterior margin of the outer dusky.

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secondaries and tertiaries, extending over both webs of each feather; bill and feet black: according to season, the dorsal plumage is margined with brown edgings, the under parts more slightly with greyish, and the wing-coverts with brown. Length about 6 inches, of wing $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and tail $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, bill to gape $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, and tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Female, plain brown above, paler beneath, with rufous tail, and the same great white wing-patch as in the male."—(Blyth.)

476. *RUTICILLA CÆRULEOCEPHALA*, *Vigors Sp.*

Phœnicura cæruleocephala, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 35. *Gould*, *Cent. of Birds*, *t.* 25, *f.* 2. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 190.

Ruticilla cæruleocephala, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 180. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 68. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 134; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 168. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 296. *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

a. b. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.
c. ♂. Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.

R. cæruleocephala. Male, length 5¾ in., of wing 3¼ in., tail 2¾ in., bill to gape ⅝ in., and tarse ⅝ in. Top of the head slaty ash; lores, ear-coverts, throat, breast, back, rump, upper tail-coverts, and tail, black; wings dark brown; the scapulars and outer edges of the secondaries white; the under wing-coverts, belly, and vent, whitish; bill and legs black. Female unknown.

477. *RUTICILLA NIGROGULARIS*, *Hodgson.*

Ruticilla nigrogularis, *Hodgs. Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* *t.*

A. B. ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

R. nigrogularis. Length 6 in., of wing 3⅜ in., tail 2⅝ in., bill to gape $\frac{11}{16}$ in., tarse ⅝ in. Crown of head slaty blue, lightest on the forehead; lores, ear-coverts, throat, back of neck, back, upper wing-coverts, two middle tail-feathers entirely, and the rest (except the basal portion), black; wings blackish brown, the scapulars, outer edges of the secondaries, and under wing-coverts white; breast, flanks, belly, rump, upper and lower tail-coverts, and base of tail (except the two middle feathers), bright chestnut; vent and under tail-coverts mixed with white; bill and legs black.

This species is allied to *R. schisticeps* (the description of which is annexed), but differs in having the throat black instead of white.

RUTICILLA SCHISTICEPS, *Hodgson.*

Phœnicura schisticeps, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Ruticilla schisticeps, *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 69, *et App. p.* 153. *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

478. *RUTICILLA FRONTALIS*, *Vigors Sp.*

Phœnicura frontalis, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 172. *Gould*, *Cent. of Birds*, *t.* 26, *f.* 1. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 190.

Ruticilla frontalis, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 180. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 68. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 134; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 168. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 296. *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* .

Ruticilla melanura, *Less. Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 265.

Phœnicura tricolor, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. f. ♂ ♀. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

R. frontalis. Length 6 in., of wing $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{11}{16}$ in., tarse $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Top of the head, back, throat, and breast dusky cyaneous, with terminal brown edgings; forehead and above the eyes lazuline blue; wings brown; rump, upper tail-coverts, and under parts bright rufous; tail-feathers rufous, with black tips, except the two middle ones, which are wholly black; bills and legs black. Female, brown above and below, rufescent on the belly and flanks; the rest as in the male.

479. *RUTICILLA FULIGINOSA*, *Vigors Sp.*

Phœnicura fuliginosa, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 35. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 190.

Ruticilla fuliginosa, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 180. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 68. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 134; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 169. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 296. *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

Phœnicura plumbea, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 185.

Hab. Nepal, *Hodgson*. Specimen in British Museum.

R. schisticeps. "Length 6 inches, wing 3 inches 4 lines, bill from gape 7 lines, tarse $10\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Side of the head and neck, back, wings, and tail, black; top of the head pale slaty blue; throat and large patch on each wing white; lower part of breast and abdomen rufous chestnut."

Ruticilla simplex, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 265.

Phœnicura rubricauda, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82 (*the male*).

Phœnicura lineoventris, *Hodgs.*, *MS.* (*the female*).

A. ♂. Bengal. From Blagrave's Collection.

b. c. ♂ ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

R. fuliginosa. Length 5 in., of wing 3 in., tail 2 in., bill to gape ⅝ in., tarse ⅞ in. Male of a uniform dusky cyaneous; wings brown, margined with the same; vent, upper and lower tail-coverts, and tail, dark ferruginous; bill black; legs hair-brown. Female, above much paler ash, and still paler below; from the throat to the vent, each feather is spotted with white and margined with dusky and then pale ash; wings brown, spotted with white on the coverts; tail white at its base, extending to near the tip on the outermost feathers; the rest brown; upper and lower tail-coverts are also white.

"Found along rivers, near or among mountains: haunts rocks just appearing above the torrent; feeds on coleopterous insects; continually spreading its tail out like a fan, and in a vibrating manner." —(Griffith's MS. Notes.)

480. *RUTICILLA LEUCOCEPHALA*, *Vigors Sp.*

Phœnicura leucocephala, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 35. *Gould*, *Cent. of Birds*, *t.* 26, *f.* 1.

Ruticilla leucocephala, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 265. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 180. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 68. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 134; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 169. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 296. *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

Chaimarrornis leucocephalus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Sylvia erythrogastra, var. A., *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 28.

The White-capped Redstart.

Gir-Chaondeea, Hind., *Hardwicke.*

Kalee pholia, Mohun Ghats, *Royle.*

A. ♂. Himalaya. From Reeves's Collection.

b. ♂. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

R. leucocephala. Male, length 7 in., of wing 4 in., of tail 3 in.,

bill to gape $\frac{5}{8}$ in., tarse ·1 in. Forehead, lores, ear-coverts, throat, neck, breast, back, wings, and tip of each tail-feather, black; abdomen, rump, upper and lower tail-coverts, and two thirds of the tail, deep chestnut. Female unknown.

"This bird is extremely common in the valley of the Dhoon, and also in the hills, along the banks of streams and rivers, flitting from rock to rock, and stone to stone, and eternally shaking its tail and spreading it by turns."—(Hutton, J. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 134.)

Genus LARVIVORA, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 102 (1837).

481. *LARVIVORA CYANA*, *Hodgson.*

Larvivora cyana, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 102; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 70. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 301.

Calliope cyana, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 934; XVI. *p.* 135; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 169.

Ruticilla cyana, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 180.

Larvivora brunnea, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 102 (*female*).

Phœnicura superciliaris, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *p.* 170 (1844).

The Blue Larvivora, *Hodgs.*

a. b. ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This bird is common to all the three regions of Nepal, and never quits the woods. It perches freely, but is usually on the ground. Its stomach is feebler than in *Tesia*, and does not take seeds or gravel. From the number of insect nests and larvæ found in its stomach, I have called the genus *Larvivora*."—(Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng. VI. p. 103.)

"Is rare in the Neilgherries; also very rare and accidental in Lower Bengal during the season of passage."—(Blyth.)

"I observed this bird very rarely in thick and tangled underwood on the Neilgherries. It has a single low chuckling note, like that of some of the Stonechats."—(Jerdon.)

Genus TARSIGER, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 28.

482. *TARSIGER CHRYSÆUS*, *Hodgson.*

Tarsiger chrysæus, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 28; *Ann. Nat. Hist.*

(1845), *p.* 198; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 70. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 169. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 300. *Jardine, Cont. Orn. p.* 119, *t.* ♂ ♀.

Sericornis chrysæa, *Hodgs. Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 549.

The Golden Tarsiger, *Gray.*

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 408, Hodgs. Cat.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This bird inhabits the central hills of the Himalaya; is shy, solitary, and bush-loving, constantly descending to the ground from its perch. It feeds and breeds on the ground, making a compact saucer-like nest of moss. Eggs verditer."—(Hodgs.

483. *TARSIGER SUPERCILIARIS, Hodgson.*

Tarsiger superciliaris, *Hodgs. Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. Nepal (Nos. 409, 924, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., October, 1853.

T. superciliaris. Male, length 5¼ in., of wing 3⅜ in., tail 2⅝ in., bill to gape ⅝ in., and tarse 1¼ in. Above, deep cyaneous; wings brown, margined with cyaneous and rufous on the shoulder, primaries also margined with rufous, secondaries with cyaneous; tail brown, margined with cyaneous; lores and cheeks black, a white superciliary streak extending 1¼ in. from the nares to the back of the neck; beneath rufous; middle of belly white. Female, olive-brown above; wings and tail brown, margined with rusty olive; superciliary streak not so clear as in the male; beneath pale dull rufous; middle of belly and shafts on the underside of tail white; bill black; legs horn.

Genus Cyanecula, *Brehm.* (1828).

Pandicilla, *Blyth, Field Nat. Mag.* (1833).

484. *CYANECULA SUECICA, Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla suecica, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 336. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 28. *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 575.

Cyanecula suecica, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 182. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 70. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 135; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 167. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 296.

Phœnicura suecica, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 92. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 267.

Sylvia sperata, var. A., *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 107 (*female*).

Calliope suecicoïdes, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Blue-necked Warbler, *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 30, *t.* 104 (*male*).

The Bluebreast, *Blyth.*

Husaini Pidda, Hind., *Jerd.*

Dumbuk, Cabul, *Blyth.*

Neel Kunthee, Gunpigeera, and Gurpedrah, Hind., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 22.

a. b. ♂. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. ♂. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"The Bluebreast affects the open country, where there are no trees, and especially reedy places or plantations of sugar-cane, or growing corn or high grass, or ground covered with the broad leaves of cucurbitaceous plants; and there they are seen generally on the ground, running with alternate steps, like a Pipit or Wagtail, and occasionally spreading wide the tail, displaying its rufous base to advantage; seldom perching, but flitting before you as you advance, and disappearing among the low cover, but soon coming forth when all is still, yet without absolutely quitting the shelter of the herbage by going more than a few paces from it. In Lower Bengal these birds are extremely common in suitable situations."—(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 135.)

"In the Dukhun, this is far from being common, and is only found during the cold season, from October till March. It frequents thick hedges, gardens, sugar-cane fields, and long grass or weeds in beds of tanks, &c., occasionally coming close to houses; and feeds on the ground, on which it runs along picking up various insects, and does not return so quickly to its perch, neither has it that peculiar quivering of the tail, as the Indian Redstart, though while feeding on the ground it occasionally jerks it up. It generally, when observed, tries to conceal itself among the bushes it frequents."—(Jerd., Madr. Journ. X. p. 267.)

Mr. E. L. Layard "procured this bird in Ceylon, at Ambegamoa, in

the month of March. Was not seen in any other locality."—(Ann. N. H. (1853), p. 267.)

Genus Calliope, *Gould, Birds of Eur.* (1836).

Melodes, *Keys. et Blas., Eur. Wirb.* (1840).

485. *CALLIOPE CAMTSCHATKENSIS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Turdus camtschatkensis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 817. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 138, *t.* 83.

Calliope camtschatkensis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 134; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 169. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 295.

Motacilla calliope, *Pallas, Trav.* III. *p.* 697. *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 575.

Cyanecula calliope, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 182.

Calliope Lathami, *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 14. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 69. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 112; XII. *p.* 934.

The Ruby-throated Warbler, *Lath.*

Gunpigerra, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

Gangular, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. ♂. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

B. C. *d.* ♂ ♀. Calcutta. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. ♂. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

" This bird is common in Lower Bengal during the cold season." —(Blyth.)

" Haunts thickets and underwood; is rare, solitary, and silent." —(Tickell, J. A. S. Beng. II. p. 575.)

486. *CALLIOPE PECTORALIS*, *Gould.*

Calliope pectoralis, *Gould, Icones Avium, t. Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 934; XVI. *p.* 135; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 169. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 69. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 295.

Bradybates pectoralis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 181.

A. *b.* ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

March 18th, 1854.

Subfam. III. SYLVIANA, *Vigors.*

Genus Orthotomus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 165 (1820).

Edela, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 309 (1831).

Sutoria, *Nicholson, P. Z. S.* (1851), *p.* 194.

487. *ORTHOTOMUS SEPIUM, Horsfield.*

Orthotomus sepium, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 166. *Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 265. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 599, *f.* 1. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 162. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 145. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 282. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

The Chiglet Creeper, *Lath.*

Horsfield's Tailor-Bird.

Chiglet, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. and Drawing. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

488. *ORTHOTOMUS EDELA, Temminck.*

Orthotomus edela, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 599, *f.* 2 (1836). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 162. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 144. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 282. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

Motacilla sepium, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 313. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 218.

Edela ruficeps, *Less., Cent. Zool. p.* 212, *t.* 71 (1834) (*nec. Less., Tr. d'Orn.*).

Raffles's Tailor-Bird.

Kachichi, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

a. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

489. *ORTHOTOMUS FLAVOVIRIDIS, Moore.*

Orthotomus flavoviridis, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

The Yellowish-green Tailor-Bird.

A. B. Malacca. Purchased.

O. flavoviridis. The forehead, crown, round the eyes, and occiput,

ferruginous; back and rump yellowish green; tail more dusky green; wings brown, broadly margined exteriorly throughout with yellowish green; chin, base of lower mandible, ear-coverts, centre of some of the feathers of the throat and breast, white; throat and fore part of breast black, centered as above; lower part of breast ash and white; middle of the abdomen white; flanks yellowish; extreme edge of shoulder of wing yellow; under part of tail yellowish, with a terminal dusky band, tipped with yellowish; thighs greenish-ferruginous. Specimen labelled male. Length 4 in., of wing 1¾ in., tail 1½ in., tarsus $\frac{7}{10}$ in.; bill to gape $\frac{7}{10}$ in.

490. *ORTHOTOMUS CINERACEUS*, *Blyth*.

Orthotomus cineraceus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng*. XIV. *p*. 589 (1845); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p*. 144. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p*. 282. *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p*.

Orthotomus sepium, *apud Lafr., Mag. de Zool. t*. 51.

The Grey Tailor-Bird.

A. Malacca. Purchased.

" Upper parts pure ash-grey, without any tinge of green; forehead

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The following are the descriptions of the other known species of this genus.

ORTHOTOMUS LONGIROSTRIS, *Swains.*

Orthotomus longirostris, *Swains.*, 2½ *Cent. p*. 343 (1837). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p*. 162. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p*. 282. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p*.

The Black-throated Grey Tailor-bird.

HAB. S. W. Australia, *Swains.* Malacca?

" Cinereous; sides of the body beneath cinereous, the middle white; head, chin, and thighs, ferruginous; throat black; tail brownish, graduated; the latter with dusky black ends, tipped with whitish. Bill and legs pale.

" Length 4½ in.; bill to gape $\frac{8}{10}$ in.; wing $2\frac{1}{10}$ in; tail beyond 1 in.; base $1\frac{4}{10}$ in.; tarsus $\frac{8}{10}$ in."—(Swainson.)

This species differs from *O. cineraceus*, B., in having a black throat, and the wing being $\frac{8}{10}$ in. longer; the tarsus also being longer by a ¼ in.

ORTHOTOMUS CUCULLATUS, *Temm.*

Orthotomus cucullatus, *Temm., Pl. Col*. 599, *f*. 3. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p*. 162. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p*. 282. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p*.

HAB. Java, Sumatra, *Temminck.*

" Top of head bright ferruginous; neck, jaws, and the sides of the breast of a pure ash; the neck in front, the breast, and the middle of the belly, are pure

and sides of the head light ferruginous, palest on the cheeks, and there is a slight tinge of the same upon the chin; crown tinged with olive brown; lower parts white, passing to light ashy on the sides of the breast; tail somewhat brownish, with terminal dusky band, and whitish extreme tips to its outer feathers; tibial plumes rust-coloured; the tarsi and toes red brown; bill dusky above, pale beneath. Length about 4¼ in., of wing 1$\frac{8}{16}$ in., tail 1⅜ in., bill to gape ⅝ in., tarse ⅝ in."—(Blyth.)

In our specimen of *O. cineraceus*, the centre of the throat, and the whole of the breast and flanks are lightish ash, paling to silky white on the centre of the belly; the chin and sides of the throat with the ear-coverts, being light ferruginous; under tail-coverts also white; the wing and tarsus are both ⅛ in. longer; wings brown, the primaries margined exteriorly with pale dusky ferruginous, the secondaries with ashy olive; extreme edge of wing, under spurious wing-coverts, and exterior margin of the latter, ferruginous white, contrasting with the ash on the breast; under wing-coverts white. Other characters as in the description above.

491. *ORTHOTOMUS RUFICEPS*, *Lesson Sp.*

Edela ruficeps, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Ornith. p.* 309 (1831) (*nec. Less.*, *Cent. Zool.*).

Orthotomus ruficeps, *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

Orthotomus sericeus, *Temm.*, *Text de Pl. Col.* 599 (1836).

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white; the sides, the thighs, and the abdomen, of a yellow citron; back and wings of a greenish tint, the quills and tail margined with greenish; upper mandible brown, the lower, as well as the feet, yellowish."—(Temm.)

ORTHOTOMUS ATROGULARIS, *Temm.*

Orthotomus atrogularis, *Temm.*, *Text de Pl. Col.* 599. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 162. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 282. *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

The Black-throated Tailor-bird.

HAB. Malacca, Borneo, *Temminck*.

"This species is the smallest of the genus. The forehead, top of the head, and the occiput, bright brownish-red; the neck, the back, and the wings, of a grassy-green; the tail of a yellowish-green, marked near the end, and on the inner web, with a narrow yellowish band; the chin, throat, breast, and upper parts of flanks, pure black; the sides of the abdomen yellowish; middle of the belly and abdomen white; bill and feet brown. No difference in the sexes. Length 3½ in."—(Temm.)

The Rufous-headed Tailor-Bird.

A. Malacca. Purchased.

This species may readily be distinguished by the bright colour of the head, the tail also being of the same colour, but not so bright; and the bill being considerably longer and stouter (though strictly typical) than in the other species. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., wing 2 in., tail $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{5}{8}$ in., and tarsus $\frac{8}{10}$ in.

492. *ORTHOTOMUS LONGICAUDA*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Motacilla longicauda et M. sutoria, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *pp.* 954, 997. *Pennant*, *Ind. Zool.* I. *p.* 44.

Orthotomus longicauda, *Strickl.*, *Ann. N. H.* XIII. *p.* 35. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 377; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 144. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 162. *Tickell*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *p.* 298. *Hutton*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* II. *p.* 691. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 281. *Layard*, *Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 262. *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

Sylvia longicauda et S. sutoria, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *pp.* 545, 551; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *pp.* 79, 119. *Vieill.*, *Enc. Meth.* *p.* 456.

Malurus longicaudus, *Pearson*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 644.

Sylvia guzuratta, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 554; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 129.

Orthotomus Bennettii et O. lingoo, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 90. *Lafres. Mag. de Zool.* *t.* 52, 53. *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 1. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep.* *p.* 63.

Orthotomus ruficapilla, *Hutton*, *J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 504 (1833).

Orthotomus sphenurus, *Swains.*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ *Cent.* *p.* 343 (1838).

Orthotomus sutorius, v. ruficapillus, v. sphenurus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Orthotomus sutoria et O. patia, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 29.

Sutoria agilis, *Nicholson*, *P. Z. S.* (1851), *p.* 194.

The Indian Tailor-Bird, *Pennant.*

Phutki, Hind., *Jerdon.*

Tuntuni, Beng., *Hamilton.* *Blyth.*

PATIA ('Leaf-bird'), Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. B. C. ♂ ♀ (*O. Bennettii et O. lingoo*, Sykes). Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

d. e. f. (*O. sutoria et O. patia*, Hodgs.). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

g. Drawing of bird, nest, and eggs, natural size. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

The earliest notice of this long-celebrated bird is found in "Pennant's Indian Zoology," a classical work which combines various fragments of zoology collected by Forster, Loten, and other early Indian zoologists. The systematic name was first given by Gmelin. After various interesting remarks on Indian Zoology, Pennant describes the nest of the Tailor Bird as follows: "The bird picks up a dead leaf, and, surprising to relate, sews it to the side of a living one, its slender bill being its needle, and its thread some fine fibres; the lining feathers, gossamer, and down."

The bird is subsequently described by most Indian ornithologists.

Mr. Jerdon remarks: "The *Tailor Bird* is tolerably common in most wooded districts, and universally spread, frequenting cultivated ground, especially gardens, groves of trees, and is also found in high jungle in the more open spaces. It lives in pairs or in small flocks, incessantly hopping about the branches of trees and shrubs, peas, and other vegetables, with a loud reiterated note, and picking various insects (chiefly ants and small larvæ) off the bark and leaves, and not unfrequently seeking them on the ground. It has the habit of frequently jerking up its tail while feeding, or hopping about, and at times (especially when calling) it has the power of raising the feathers on the lower part of its throat, and displaying on either side a small black stripe. This has been noted by no one except Lieutenant Hutton, who states: 'It is only seen when the bird is in motion, and wholly disappears when in a state of rest.' It has various notes, one of which sounds like *twee, twee, twee*, as mentioned by Colonel Sykes, and another which is generally used when alarmed or angry, and sounds like *chick, chick, chick, chicky, chick*. It is a familiar bird, and ventures close to houses, but when observed becomes wary."

The following are a few observations on the structure of two specimens of the nest of the present bird, which were found in the garden belonging to Captain Hearsey, by Lieutenant Hutton. "The first was neatly formed of raw cotton and bits of cotton threads

woven strongly together, thickly lined with horse-hair, and supported between two leaves on a twig of the *amaltús* tree (*Cassia fistula*). These two leaves were first placed longitudinally upon each other, and stitched in that position from the points to rather more than half way up the sides with a strong thread spun from the raw cotton by the bird, leaving the entrance to the nest at the upper end, between the stalks of the leaves, at the point where they join the branch of the tree. Both of these leaves were, of course, green and living; subsequently, however, they were blown down by a high wind, and being now withered, the nest appears enclosed between two dead leaves.

"The second specimen was at the end of a branch of the *Bhela* (*Semecarpus anacardium*), about two feet from the ground, and constructed of the same materials as the above, viz., raw cotton, cotton threads, also a little flax, and lined with horse-hair alone; the leaves were stitched together partly with thread prepared by the bird, and partly with spun thread, and so well concealed was it, that even after Captain Hearsey had discovered it (by accident), he could scarcely find it again to show to me. In it were found an egg and two young birds nearly fledged; these I placed with the nest in a trap cage, and thus succeeded in capturing both of the old birds.

"The young birds are similar in colour to the adults, except that they are paler, and the top of the head cinereous with a faint rufous tinge; bill yellowish; the eggs are white, spotted, chiefly at the larger end, with tawny spots.

"They are very lively little birds, exhibiting a good deal of the manner of the creeper tribe (*Cinnyris*), carefully searching beneath every leaf and into every chink and hole for insects, which they seize with great rapidity, flirting their tails up and down, and uttering a sharp reiterated cry."

In another notice, the same author states: "Similar nests and eggs agreeing in every respect as those described above have since fallen under my observation; in all of these, the nest was composed of cotton, wool, vegetable fibre, and horse-hair, formed in the shape of a deep cup or purse, enclosed between two long leaves, the edges of which were sewed to the sides of the nest, in a manner to support it, by threads spun by the bird; the eggs are three to four, of a white colour, sprinkled with small specks, chiefly at the larger end, of rufous or tawny."

Dr. Nicholson gives the following notice: "I have found its singularly sewn nest containing eggs or young at all seasons of the

year, in May and in November; and this may be owing to the vegetation of gardens being always kept up by means of artificial irrigation; for cultivated spots seem its favourite, if not exclusive, resort, at least in the north of India. Though no doubt it haunts suitable jungles, I never observed it there, nor ever discovered its nest so situated; but I have found many nests in my gardens, both at Surat and at Raghote, as well as in Cutch. It seems to prefer the leaf of the Bringal (*Solanum esculentum*), or that of the *Cucurbita octangularia*, for the purposes of nidification; and it lays four small white eggs, marked with faint dark spots at the larger end. After selecting a fitting leaf, it proceeds by means of its feet and beak to draw the edges together, perforating holes therein, and securing their proximity by threads of cotton, with bunches at the end to prevent their giving way. Then the nest is constructed inside the leaf, now forming a sort of cove, with cotton; the entrance is at the top, and the nest seems small in proportion to the bird."

The Tailor Bird is found in India generally, Ceylon, the Burmese countries, and the Malayan peninsula.

Further notices of the habits and nest of this curious bird will be found by the following authors in the references above referred to, viz., Hodgson, Sykes, Blyth, Layard, &c.

Genus PRINIA, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 165 (1820).

493. *PRINIA FAMILIARIS*, *Horsf.*

Prinia familiaris, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 165; *Zool. Res. in Java, t. Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 264. *Swains., Zool. Ill. n. s. t.* 97. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 162. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 284.

Motacilla olivacea, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 313. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 218.

Orthotomus prinia, *Temm., Text de Pl. Col.* 599.

Familiar Creeper, *Lath.*

PRINYA, Java, *Horsf.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. Drawing (*M. olivacea*, Raffles). Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

"The *Prinya* is abundant in many parts of Java near villages and gardens; in the confines of these it builds its nest on trees and shrubs. Its motions are sprightly. It sports among the branches

in short and rapid flights, and enlivens the neighbourhood with pleasant notes, from which the native name is derived."—(Horsf.)

494. ***PRINIA FLAVIVENTRIS***, *Delessert Sp.*

Orthotomus flaviventris, *Deless.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 101; *Voy. dans l'Inde*, *pt.* 2. *p.* 30.

Prinia flaviventris, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 376; XVI. *p.* 455; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 144. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 162. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 284.

A. Bengal, *b.* Malacca. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Nepal (No. 944, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

495. ***PRINIA SOCIALIS***, *Sykes.*

Prinia socialis, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89; *J. A. S. Beng.* III. *p.* 537; *Jerd.*, *Madr. J.* XI. *p.* 3. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 376; XVI. *p.* 455; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 144. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 162. *Fraser*, *Zool. Typ. t.* 43. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 284. *Layard*, *Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 262.

Foodkey Warbler, *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 125.

Ash-coloured Wren-Warbler, *Jerdon.*

Phutki, Hind., *Blyth.*

A. B. *c.* Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

d. e. Nepal (No. 890, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This species constructs the same ingenious nest and has the same note, '*tooee tooee*,' and feeds in the same manner as the *Orthotomus longicauda*. It is remarkable for a struggling flight, as if it experienced difficulty in making its way."—(Sykes.)

"Is unequally distributed over the peninsula, being tolerably common in some localities and rarely met with in others. In the Carnatic, I have met it among reeds and long grass, by the side of rivers and tanks; on the west coast, in similar situations, and much more common; while I have hitherto seen it but rarely in the table-land; on the Neilgherries near Coonoor and Kotagherry, it is very

abundant in dry bushy ground. I have not verified Col. Sykes's observation as to its nidification, and have found the nest of another species to be very different."—(Jerdon.)

496. *PRINIA HODGSONI*, *Blyth*.

Prinia Hodgsonii, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 376 (1844); XVI. *p.* 456; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 143. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 162. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep.* *p.* 63. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 284.

Prinia gracilis, *apud Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 3.

Small Wren-Warbler, *Jerd.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. N. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

497. *PRINIA CINEREOCAPILLA*, *Hodgson*.

Prinia cinereocapilla, *Hodgs.* *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

a. b. c. Nepal (No. 890* Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

Crown of the head grey, the shaft and margin of the feathers being darker; nareal and frontal plumes, a streak over and beyond the eye, and the whole under parts rufescent, brightest on the flanks and thighs; lores and upper parts of ear-coverts greyish; nape, back, rump, and wings bright rufous brown, the tips of the latter dusky; tail the same colour as the back, paler beneath, with a terminal dusky band, and rufescent white tips; bill black; legs pale horn. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., wing $1\frac{5}{12}$ in., tail 2 in., bill to front $\frac{3}{8}$ in., to gape $\frac{5}{8}$ in., tarsus $\frac{3}{4}$ in., middle toe and claw $\frac{7}{12}$ in., hind ditto $\frac{6}{12}$ in.

Genus HOREITES, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 30.

NIVICOLA, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 586.

498. *HOREITES POLLICARIS*, *Hodgs.*

Horeites pollicaris, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 30; *Cat. B. of Nep.* *p.* 65;

Ann. N. H. XVI. *p.* 200; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 585. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 281.

Drymoica pollicaria, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 164.

a. Nepal (No. 848). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

499. *HOREITES SCHISTILATUS, Hodgs.*

Nivicola schistilata, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 586.

Horeites schistilatus, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 30; *Cat. B. of Nep.* 65; *Ann. N. H.* XVI. *p.* 200.

Drymoica schistilata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 164.

a. b. Nepal (No. 860, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

500. *HOREITES BRUNNIFRONS, Hodgs.*

Horeites brunnifrons, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 65, *App. p.* 151; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 585.

Prinia brunnifrons, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 29; *Ann. N. H.* XVI. *p.* 200.

a. b. c. d. (No. 836, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"These birds inhabit the northern regions of Nepal, near the snows, dwelling in brushwood and being much on the ground."—(Hodgson.)

501. *HOREITES MAJOR, Hodgson.*

Horeites major, *Hodgs. Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. *b.* Nepal (No. 946, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., October, 1853.

H. major. Above olive brown, ruddier on the wings; tail rounded, and of a dusky brown, with the outer webs fringed with olive brown; cap red-brown, a yellowish ferruginous superciliary streak extending over the ear-coverts; upper parts of ear-coverts ruddy brown, lower ashy; throat, sides of neck, centre of breast, and abdomen ashy white; sides of the breast and flanks olive brown; bill dark horn, yellowish at base beneath; feet yellowish. Length

5 in., of wing $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., tail $2\frac{8}{10}$ in., outer feather $\frac{3}{8}$ in., shorter than the middle, bill to front $\frac{3}{8}$ in., to gape $\frac{5}{8}$ in., tarsus $\frac{8}{10}$ in., middle toe and claw $\frac{7}{10}$ in., inner ditto $\frac{5}{12}$ in., outer ditto rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

This species may easily be distinguished by its greater size, larger bill, and by the wings being much longer, though the latter are rounded as in the other species, and by the nearly total absence of ash colour on the under parts, the feet also being longer and stronger.

Genus Neornis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 590.

502. *NEORNIS FLAVOLIVACEA*, *Hodgson.*

Neornis flavolivacea, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 66, *et App. p.* 152. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 590; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 144. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 291.

Sylvia flavolivacea, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 174.

Neornis cacharensis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82 (*the young*).

Drymoica brevicaudata, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 459 (1847) (*the adult*).

a. Nepal (*N. cacharensis*, H.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Cisticola, *Lesson* (1831).

503. *CISTICOLA CURSITANS*, *Frankl. Sp.*

Prinia cursitans, *Franklin, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 118. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 5; *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 6. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 590.

Cisticola cursitans, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 457; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 145. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 62. *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *p.* 300. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 286.

Cisticola subhemalayana, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Drymoica cisticola, *Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 164.

The Grass-Warbler, *Jerdon.*

Ghaska Phutki or Ghaska Pitpittee, Hind., *Jerd.*

Kher Ghusa, Bhagulpore, *Blyth.*

A. B. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This little bird abounds in suitable localities throughout the country, frequenting sedges and long grass, also growing corn and other low crops; it may be commonly observed to rise a little way into the air, as is the habit of so many birds that inhabit similar situations, repeating at intervals a single note, '*jik, jik.*' It constructs a beautiful nest, sewing together a number of growing stems and leaves of grass with a delicate pappus, which forms also the lining; and laying four or five translucent white eggs, with reddish brown spots, more numerous and forming a ring at the large end, very like those of *Orthotomus longicauda.*"—(Blyth.)

"When disturbed, it takes a short interrupted flight, and on seating itself hides among the tufts of grass, and often runs several yards. It feeds on ants, the larvæ of small grasshoppers, and various other insects."—(Jerdon.)

Genus SUYA, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 183 (1836).

DECURUS, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 28 (1841).

504. *SUYA CRINIGER, Hodgson.*

Suya criniger, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 183. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 375. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 281.

Decurus (Suya) criniger, v. caudata, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Prinia criniger, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 68.

Drymoica criniger, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 457; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 142. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 164. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 692.

SUYA, Nepal, *Hodgson.*

A. *b.* Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"The favourite resort of the *Súyæ* is the upland downs which are scattered with brushwood Owing to the feebleness of their wings, they need the shelter of low trees and shrubs; but they are almost

perpetually on the ground, seeking their food there exclusively. Small scaled insects are their favourite food, with larvæ; next grubs and caterpillars; berries they seldom touch; never grain nor hard seeds, nor consequently gravel."—(Hodgson.)

"This little bird appears on the hills at about 5,000 feet in May. A nest taken much lower down in June, was composed of grasses neatly interwoven in the shape of an ovate ball, the smaller end uppermost, and forming the mouth or entrance; it was lined first with cottony seed down and then with fine grass stalks; it was suspended among high grass, and contained five beautiful little eggs of a carneous white colour, thickly freckled with deep rufous, and with a darkish confluent ring of the same at the larger end. Diameter $\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{8}{16}$ in. I have seen this species as high as 7,000 feet in October. It delights to sit on the summit of tall grass, or even of an oak, from whence it pours forth a loud and long-continued grating note, like the filing of a saw."—(Hutton.)

505. *SUYA FULIGINOSA*, *Hodgs.*

Decurus (Suya) fuliginosa, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep., p.* 63.

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

This species differs from *S. criniger* in having a more robust bill, which is entirely black; the feathers of the breast being dusky black, with rufescent white shafts and tips. The legs are also stouter.

506. *SUYA ATROGULARIS*, *Moore.*

Suya atrogularis, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

b. c. d. Nepal (No. 893, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., October, 1853.

S. atrogularis. Colour above, dusky brown, in some specimens ashy brown; edge of wing at shoulder and under wing-coverts buff; primaries margined with buffish, and secondaries with rufescent-brown; a whitish streak extending from the base of the lower mandible to the end and under the ear-covert; chin, throat, side of neck, breast, and middle of abdomen black, the feathers of the two latter broadly centered with white; flanks and sides of abdomen mixed grey, brown, and rufescent; vent buff; thighs buffy-rufous;

tail of ten feathers, paler than the back, without perceptible terminal band; bill horn, feet paler. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., including the tail, wings from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 in. in some specimens, central feathers of tail from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in., its outermost being only 1 in., bill to gape $\frac{3}{12}$ in., to front $\frac{5}{12}$ in., height from chin to front $\frac{1}{10}$ in., width at chin $\frac{2}{10}$ in., tarsi $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

507. *SUYA LEPIDA*, *Blyth.*

Drymoica lepida, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 376 (1844); XVI. *p.* 460; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 143. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 164.

Suya lepida, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 281.

a. Shikarpore. From Griffith's Collection.

b. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

This species may be distinguished by the "general light olive-grey colour above, each feather having a medial dusky streak, broader on those of the crown and back; wings light dusky brown, the feathers margined with olive-grey, and tail throughout distinctly branded above with narrow transverse duskyish lines, below pale, with whitish tips, and a subterminal dusky band to each feather; the under parts throughout are greyish white, with lores and a slight supercilium of the same. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., tail varying from $2\frac{1}{8}$ to $2\frac{5}{8}$ in., with its outermost feathers from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. less, alar expanse $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., closed wing $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{1}{2}$ in., tarse $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Irides bright yellowish brown; bill plumbeous, paler (and sometimes carneous) below; legs pale carneous, with a faint tinge of yellow."

"This bird inhabits low scrub, intermixed with tufts of coarse sedgy grass, growing in sandy places by the river side, and it frequently flies out to feed among the thin herbage growing along the margin of the sand-dunes."—(Blyth.)

Genus Drymoica, *Swains.*, *Zool. Journ.* (1827).

508. *DRYMOICA SYLVATICA*, *Jerdon Sp.*

Prinia sylvatica, *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 4 (1840). *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 376.

Drymoica sylvatica, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 142. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 164.

Suya sylvatica, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 281.

Jungle Wren-Warbler, *Jerdon.*

A. Neilgherries. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

b. c. S. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This bird frequents the open forest jungle of the Neilgherries." —(Jerdon.)

509. *DRYMOICA NEGLECTA*, *Jerdon Sp.*

Prinia neglecta, *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 130 (1844).

Drymoica neglecta, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 142. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 164.

Suya neglecta, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 281.

Drymoica sylvatica, *apud Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 458.

a. Upper India. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

Mr. Blyth remarks: "I recently obtained a specimen of this bird about 40 miles N.W. of Midnapore. It was in an open bushy place, near tree-jungle. Its note was a long-continued and rapid repetition of the sound *twit*."

510. *DRYMOICA INORNATA*, *Sykes Sp.*

Prinia inornata, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 4. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 376; XVIII. *p.* 812. *Fraser*, *Zool. Typ.* *t.* 44. *Layard*, *Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 263.

Drymoica inornata, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 459; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 142, *et App.* *p.* xx. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 164.

DRYMOICA VALIDA, *Blyth.*

Drymoica valida, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XX. *p.* 180 (1851); *App. to Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* xx.

Drymoica robusta, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 812 (1849); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 142. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 164.

Suya robusta, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 281.

HAB. Ceylon.

DRYMOICA POLYCHROA, *Temminck Sp.*

Malurus polychrous, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 446, *f.* 3.

Drymoica, Sp. No. 802, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 142; *Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 459.

Suya Blythi, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 281.

HAB. Java.

Suya inornata, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 281.
Prinia macroura,* *Frankl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 118.
Jerd., *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 4.
Sylvia longicaudata, *Tickell*, *J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 576 (1833).
Prinia Franklinii, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 376 (1844).
Prinia fusca, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 29; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 63.
Drymoica fusca, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 460.
Drymoica Jerdoni, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 459 (1847).
The Common Wren-Warbler, *Jerdon.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
b. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
c. Nepal (No. 957, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.
d. Bengal. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler, February, 1854.

"This is a common bird in all parts of the Peninsula, frequenting low bushes on the open plains, hedges, low trees, grain-fields, &c. It is found generally in pairs, or sometimes in small flocks; feeds on ants, larvæ, and other insects, and endeavours to conceal itself in the thick bushes or hedges, and on being driven away, flies off to the nearest bush or tree with a low jerking flight. I once procured the nest of this species: it was open at the top, neatly made with grass well interwoven, without any lining, and fixed in a low bush very near the ground; it contained four blue eggs."—(Jerdon.)

511. *DRYMOICA NIPALENSIS*, *Hodgson.*

Drymoica nipalensis, *Hodgs.* *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

a. b. Nepal (No. 913, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

D. nipalensis. Above rufous brown; wings dusky brown; the primaries exteriorly, and secondaries interiorly and exteriorly,

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* Previously used by Latham.

margined with bright rufous-brown; tail rufous-brown, paler beneath, and distinctly rayed; has a terminal dusky band, seen most conspicuous above, the tips being pale but not white; the whole under-parts rufescent, as in *Prinia socialis*, Sykes; bill dusky horn, paler below at base; legs pale horn. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in., wing $1\frac{9}{12}$ in. tail varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in., bill to front $\frac{4}{12}$ in., to gape $\frac{7}{12}$ in., tarsi $\frac{10}{12}$ in., middle toe and claw $\frac{5}{12}$ in., hind ditto $\frac{7}{12}$ in.

Genus MEGALURUS, *Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 158 (1820).

512. *MEGALURUS PALUSTRIS, Horsfield.*

Megalurus palustris, *Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 159. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 125. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 372; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 139. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 169. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 279.

Malurus marginalis, *Reinw., Temm. Pl. Col.* 65, *f.* 2.

Turdus takko, *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 75.

Fenny Warbler, *Lath.*

LARRI-ANGON, Java, *Horsf.*

TAKKO, Hind., *Hamilton.*

A. *b. c.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

"This bird has a fine flute-like voice, which it pours forth as it ascends to some height above the reeds which it frequents, and then suddenly drops down among them. It has a remarkable freedom of action of the legs, enabling it to sprawl widely as it clambers among the reeds and grass-stems."—(Blyth.)

Genus CHAËTORNIS, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 167 (1848).

513. *CHAËTORNIS STRIATUS, Jerdon Sp.*

Megalurus striatus, *Jerd., Suppl. Cat. B.* (1841); *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 1, *p.* 169 (1844); *pt.* 2, *p.* 128.

Chaëtornis striatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 167. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 280.

Sphenura striata, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 139.

Dasyornis locustelloïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 602 (1842); XIII. *p.* 373, ♀.

Dasyornis colluriceps, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 603; XIII. *p.* 373 (1844), ♂.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"It has been suggested by Mr. R. W. G. Frith, that the very remarkable ant-orbital bristles of this bird are admirably adapted to protect the eyes when it is forcing its way through the dense tufts of high grass and reeds among which it is constantly found. The nest of this bird nearly accords with that of a *Malacocercus*, and the eggs being blue."—(Blyth.)

Genus Arundinax, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 595 (1845).

Phragmaticola, *Blyth, MS.*

514. *ARUNDINAX OLIVACEUS, Blyth.*

Phragmaticola olivacea, *Blyth, MS. Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 129 (1844).

Arundinax olivaceus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 595; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 181. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 287.

A. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

B. *c.* Nepal (No. 930, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

d. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

e. Dacca. Presented by Capt. R. C. Tytler, February, 1854.

Genus Acrocephalus, *Naum. Væg. alte Augs. Nachtr.* (1819).

Calamoherpe, *Boie, Isis* (1822) *p.* 972.

515. *ACROCEPHALUS BRUNNESCENS, Jerdon Sp.*

Agrobates brunnescens, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 269 (1839).

Acrocephalus brunnescens, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 181.

Calamoherpe brunnescens, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 288. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 285.

Malacocercus abornis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Acrocephalus arundinaceus v. turdoides of India, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 112; XIV. *p.* 594. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 64.

Calamodyta arundinacea, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 172.

The Greater Indian Reed-Warbler.

A. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

b. China. From Reeves's Collection.

c. d. Dacca. Presented by Capt. R. C. Tytler, Feb., 1854.

"This is an uncommon bird; in its manners it somewhat approaches the *Orthotomi* and *Priniæ*. I have seen it in the Carnatic, near Trichinopoly, also near Jaulnah, and in other parts of the tableland. It frequents high grain fields, to the stalks of which it clings, and, on being observed, conceals itself among them. At Jaulnah, I have seen it in my garden, hunting about various low shrubs, peas, and beans, &c., among which, on being observed, it immediately withdrew, most carefully hiding itself, and being with difficulty driven from its place of refuge. I occasionally heard it utter a harsh clucking note. I found its food, in two instances, to consist of small grasshoppers and ants."—(Jerdon.)

516. *ACROCEPHALUS MONTANUS, Horsfield Sp.*

Sylvia montana, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 156 (1820). *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 217.

Calamodyta montana, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 172.

Calamoherpe montana, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 285.

The Java Reed-Warbler.

Chret, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

517. *ACROCEPHALUS DUMETORUM, Blyth.*

Acrocephalus dumetorum, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 815 (1849), *et App. to Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 326. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 263.

Sylvia montana, *apud Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 5; XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 150.

Acrocephalus montanus, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.*

XIV. *p.* 594; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 181. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nepal, p.* 64. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 690.

Salicaria arundinacea? *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Sylvia arundinacea, var. A., *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 17.

The Lesser Indian Reed-Warbler.

PODENA, Hind., *Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 86.

TICKTICKEE of the Musselmen, *Hamilton.*

TICKRA, Bengal, *Hamilton.*

A. *b.* Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

B. C. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. e. Nepal (No. 818, 903, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

f. g. Dacca. Presented by Capt. R. C. Tytler, February, 1854.

"This bird is very common throughout the Peninsula, and comes a good deal into gardens, frequenting pea-rows and the like. In wilder marshy districts, such as the swampy thickets in the vicinity of the salt-water lake near Calcutta, not one is to be met with, while *A. brunnescens* abound; and *A. agricola* is rarely seen in the haunts of *A. dumetorum.*"—(Blyth.)

"This species arrives in the hills, up to 7,000 feet at least, in April, when it is very common, and appears in pairs, with something of the manners of *Phylloscopus.* The note is a sharp '*tchik-tchik,*' resembling the sound emitted by a flint and steel. It disappears by the end of May, in which month they breed; but, owing to the high winds and strong weather experienced in that month in 1848, many nests were left incompleted, and the birds must have departed without breeding. One nest, which I took on the 6th May, was a round ball, with a lateral entrance; it was placed in a thick barberry-bush growing at the side of a deep and sheltered ditch; it was composed of coarse dry grasses externally, and lined with finer grass. Eggs three, and pearl-white, with minute scattered specks of rufous, chiefly at the larger end; diameter $\frac{10}{16} \times \frac{8}{16}$ in."—(Hutton.)

Mr. Jerdon states: "It is certainly migratory in the south of India."

518. *ACROCEPHALUS AGRICOLUS*, *Jerdon.*

Sylvia agricola, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 131 (1844).

Acrocephalus agricolus, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 182.

Calamoherpe agricola, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 595. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 285.

Calamodyta agricola, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 172.

A. B. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

C. Nepal (No. 903* Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

"I found this species of Reed Warbler frequenting rice-fields in the neighbourhood of Nellore during the cold weather."—(Jerdon.)

Mr. Blyth has also found it very abundant in reedy ground near Calcutta.

Genus Calamodyta, *Meyer et Wolf* (1815).

519. *CALAMODYTA CINNAMOMEA*, *Rüpp. Sp.*

Salicaria cinnamomea, *Rüpp., Faun. Abyss. p.* 111, *t.* 42, *f.* 1.

Calamodyta cinnamomea, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 172.

Calamoherpe cinnamomea, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 286.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus Dumeticola, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 583 (1845).

520. *DUMETICOLA AFFINIS*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Salicaria affinis, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 64, *et App. p.* 151.

Calamodyta affinis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 172, *t.* 49, *f.* 1.

Calamoherpe affinis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 285.

Dumeticola thoracica, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 584 (1845); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 183.

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus TRIBURA, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 30.

521. *TRIBURA LUTEOVENTRIS*, *Hodgson.*

Tribura luteoventris, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 30; *Ann. N. H.* XVI. *p.* 201; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 64. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 583.

Calamodyta luteoventris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 172.

Pseudoluscinia luteoventris, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 182.

The Luteous-bellied Tribura, *Gray.*

A. *b. c. d.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This bird inhabits the Kachar region of Nepal, among bushwood." —(Hodgs.)

Genus HORORNIS, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 584.

522. *HORORNIS FULVIVENTRIS*, *Hodgson.*

Horornis fulviventris, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 31; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 64; *Ann. N. H.* XVI. *p.* 202. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 290.

Regulus fulviventris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 175.

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

523. *HORORNIS FULIGIVENTER*, *Hodgson.*

Horornis fuligiventer, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 31; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 64; *Ann. N. H.* XVI. *p.* 201. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 290.

Regulus fuliginoventris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 175.

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus PHYLLOPNEUSTE, *Meyer et Wolf* (1815).

524. *PHYLLOPNEUSTE RAMA*, *Sykes Sp.*

Sylvia Rama, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89. *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 5.

Phyllopneuste Rama, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 594; XVI. *p.* 440; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 183.

Calamodyta Rama, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 172.

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"This bird occurs abundantly in Lower Bengal, upon the sandy soil above the tideway of the Hoogly, frequenting baubul topes and scattered trees near villages, as well as hedges and low bush-jungle; I have also observed it in the jungles north and west of Midnapore." —(Blyth.)

"It is a lively and active bird, hopping about the branches, and capturing various small insects, occasionally on the wing, but generally on the branches or leaves. It has a rather harsh chuckling note, which it incessantly utters on being approached, and endeavours to hide itself, creeping to the farther side of the tree."—(Jerdon.)

Genus PHYLLOSCOPUS, *Boie, Isis* (1826) *p.* 792.

525. *PHYLLOSCOPUS TRISTIS, Blyth.*

Phylloscopus tristis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 966 (1843); XIV. *p.* 591; *Ann. N. H.* XIII. *p.* 178; *Catal: B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 185.

Regulus tristis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 175.

Abrornis tristis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 290.

Sylvia trochilus, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 6.

A. *b.* Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.

"Common in swampy places wherever there is jungle, and diffused generally over India; I also found this bird abundant in a mango tope near Hooghly, where there was no marshy ground in the immediate vicinity."—(Blyth.)

"In Southern India, I obtained a specimen in a wooded valley along the edge of the northern range of Ghauts. It appeared active and lively in its habits, occasionally flying from some reeds and perching on a stone in a brook, and from thence making short sallies after insects in the air, or seizing one on the sand of the rivulet."—(Jerdon.)

526. *PHYLLOSCOPUS MAGNIROSTRIS, Blyth.*

Phylloscopus magnirostris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 966 (1843).

Phyllopneuste magnirostris, *G. R. Gray, App. Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. p.* 151.

Phyllopneuste indicus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 593; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 183.

Phylloscopus javanicus, (*Horsf.*) *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 393; XIV. *p.* 591; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 185; *App. p.* 22.

Sylvia javanica, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 174.

Phyllopneuste javanicus, *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 290.

Phyllopneuste trochilus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 65.

A. *b. c.* Bengal (*P. magnirostris,* Bl.), *d.* Chusan (*P. indicus,* Bl.). Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. Nepal (*P. trochilus,* Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

This is a rare bird in the neighbourhood of Calcutta; and "my shikaree, who shot it, informed me that it sung prettily; and on my imitating the well-known note of the *Ph. trochilus,* L., he assured me that the song of this bird was quite different."—(Blyth.)

527. *PHYLLOSCOPUS LUGUBRIS, Blyth.*

Phylloscopus lugubris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 968 (1843); XIV. *p.* 591; *Ann. N. H.* XII. *p.* 98; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 185.

Regulus lugubris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 175.

Abrornis lugubris, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 290.

Abrornis xanthogaster, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 66.

Phyllopneuste flaveolus, *G. R. Gray, App. Cat. B. Nep. p.* 152.

Regulus flaveolus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 175.

Abrornis flaveolus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 290.

a. Bengal (*P. lugubris,* Blyth). Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. c. d. e. Nepal (*Ab. xanthogaster,* Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

528. *PHYLLOSCOPUS VIRIDANUS*, *Blyth.*

Phylloscopus viridanus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 967 (1843); XIV. *p.* 591; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 185.

Phyllopneuste viridanus, *G. R. Gray*, *App. Cat. B. Nep. p.* 152.

Regulus viridanus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 175.

Abrornis viridanus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 290.

Phyllopneuste affinis, *Blyth*, *Ann. N. H.* XII. *p.* 98.

Abrornis tenuiceps, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 66.

Phyllopneuste rufa, *apud Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 191.

a. Nepal (*A. tenuiceps*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This is very numerous in the vicinity of Calcutta during the hyemal months, and is likewise common in Nepal. The note of this bird is weak, and is expressible by the sound *tiss-yip*, frequently uttered, but never repeated a number of times in continuous succession, like the much louder *tsih-tseh* of the European species."—(Blyth.)

529. *PHYLLOSCOPUS BRUNNEUS*, *Blyth.*

Phylloscopus brunneus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 591 (1845); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 185.

Phylloscopus fuscatus, var. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *pp.* 443-4.

A. B. C. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Genus Abrornis, *Hodgs.* *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

530. *ABRORNIS CANTATOR*, *Tickell Sp.*

Motacilla cantator, *Tickell*, *J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 576 (1833).

Abrornis cantator, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 183.

Culicipeta cantator, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 440.

Rhipidura cantator, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, III. *App. p.* 12.

The Chiming Wren, *Tickell.*

a. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

A. cantator. "Plumage above, clear olive-green; crown black,

with a longitudinal central yellow stripe; black stripe through the eye and a yellow one over it; throat bright yellow, extending towards the breast; lower parts lint-white; vent yellow. Length 4 in. Male."—(Tickell.)

"Frequents trees in the thickest parts of the jungle, and has a loud and incessant note, like '*pio, pio, pio, pio.*'"—(Tickell.)

531. *ABRORNIS SCHISTICEPS*, *Hodgson.*

Abrornis schisticeps, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82. *Hutton*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 688.

Culicipeta schisticeps, *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 67, *et App. p.* 153.

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

A. schisticeps. Crown, occiput, and ear-coverts, greyish slate, passing to olive-green on the shoulders, back, and rump; wings and tail duksy, margined with olive-green; the inner webs of the outer tail-feathers white; abdomen white; a broad streak from the front, above each eye, the throat, breast, and vent, bright yellow; lores, base of lower mandible, under and over the eye, black; bill and feet horny. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing $1\frac{9}{10}$ in., tail $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill from front $\frac{3}{10}$ in., to gape $\frac{5}{12}$ in., and tarse $\frac{8}{12}$ in.

"A common species at 5,000 feet, and commences building in March. A pair of these birds selected a thick China rosebush trained against the side of the house, and had completed the nest and laid one egg, when a rat destroyed it. I subsequently took two other nests in May, both placed on the ground, in holes in the side of a bank by the roadside: in form, the nest is a ball with a round lateral entrance, and is composed externally of dried grasses and green moss, lined with bits of wool, cotton, feathers, thread, and hair. The eggs are three in number, and pure white; diameter $\frac{10}{16} \times \frac{7}{16}$ in."—(Hutton.)

532. *ABRORNIS XANTHOSCHISTOS*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Phyllopneuste xanthoschistos, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 65, *et App. p.* 151.

Phyllopneuste schisticeps, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 592 (1845); XVI. *p.* 441.

Abrornis schisticeps, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 183. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 291.

Regulus schisticeps, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 175.

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
e. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

533. *ABRORNIS EROCHROA*, *Hodgson.*

Abrornis erochroa, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 66, *et App. p.* 152. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 291.

Regulus erochroa, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 175.

Abrornis pulchra, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82 (*the young*).

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

534. *ABRORNIS ALBOGULARIS*, *Hodgson.*

Abrornis albogularis, *Hodgs. Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. B. Nepal (No. 936, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

A. albogularis. Forehead, lores, over and under the eyes to nape, and ear-coverts, brightish ferruginous, the crown being dusky ferruginous, passing to yellowish olive-green on the back and shoulders, the rump being yellowish; wings black, margined with the colour of the back; tail pale dusky greenish, edged exteriorly throughout with yellowish green; base of lower mandible and throat white, the feathers of the latter black at the base; breast bright yellow; abdomen white; vent yellowish; bill horny, paler beneath; feet pale horny; the rictorial bristles black, strong, nearly as long as the bill. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.; the first quill $\frac{1}{2}$ in. shorter than the second; third $\frac{7}{10}$ in. longer than the first; fourth, fifth, sixth, nearly equal, the fifth being longest; tail $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bill to frontal plumes $\frac{3}{12}$ in., to gape $\frac{5}{12}$ in., tarsus $\frac{6}{10}$ in., middle toe and claw $\frac{5}{12}$ in., hind ditto $\frac{3}{8}$ in., tarsus and hind claw strong.

535. *ABRORNIS POLIOGENYS*, *Blyth Sp.*

Culicipeta poliogenys, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 441 (1847).

Abrornis poliogenys, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 183. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

Rhipidura poliogenys, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, III. *App. p.* 12.

a. b. c. d. Nepal (No. 920, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

A. poliogenys. Head and nape, base of lower mandible, and ear-coverts, dark ash-grey, the loral feathers tipped with greyish white; round the eye a clear white ring; back, rump, and shoulders, bright olive-green; wings dusky black, margined with olive-green, the greater coverts tipped with whitish yellow; throat greyish white; the rest of the under-parts clear yellow; tail dusky on the six central feathers, which are margined with olive-green, the three outer being greenish dusky on the terminal half of the outer web, the basal half with the whole of the inner web being white; upper mandible blackish horn; lower yellowish; feet yellowish horn. Length about $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., of wing 2 in., tail $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to front $\frac{3}{10}$ in., to gape $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and tarse the same.

536. *ABRORNIS AFFINIS*, *Hodgson*.

Abrornis affinis, *Hodgs.*, *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

a. Nepal (No. 920*, Hodgs. Cat.).† Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

This species is closely allied to *A. poliogenys*, but differs from it in having the lores, base of lower mandible, lower portion of the ear-coverts, chin and throat, the same bright yellow as the rest of the under-parts; the feathers of the crown are pale shafted, which does not appear in *poliogenys;* the tail is pale dusky, the two outer feathers only being white on the apical portion of the inner web, the basal portion of which is dusky; the outer web in both is pale dusky green; the other ten are fringed with greenish on the outer web. The wing in *affinis* is $\frac{1}{4}$ in. longer, but has the same markings; the tarsus is also longer by $\frac{1}{10}$ in.: other characters agree in both species. The bill in this and *poliogenys* is broader than in *A. xanthoschistos*, H.

Genus Culicipeta, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 968 (1843).

Cryptolopha, *p. Swainson.*

Neornis, *p. Hodgs.*

537. *CULICIPETA BURKI*, *Burton Sp.*

Sylvia Burkii, *Burton*, *P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 153.

Culicipeta Burkii, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 968; XIII. *p.* 393; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 183;

† This is an additional species to Mr. Hodgson's collection, to which an asterisk has been added to distinguish it from No. 920.

Ann. N. H. XII. *p.* 99. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 67. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 327.

Rhipidura Burkii, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 12.

Cryptolopha auricapilla, *Swains.,* 2¼ *Cent. p.* 343 (1838).

Muscicapa bilineata, *Less., Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 104.

Neornis strigiceps, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

? Acanthiza arrogans, *Sundev., Phys. Sellsh. Tidsk.* I. 62.

A. B. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This pretty little bird is not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Calcutta during the cold season."—(Blyth.)

A considerable number of specimens have been collected in Nepal by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Reguloïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 442 (1847).

538. *REGULOÏDES PROREGULUS, Pallas Sp.*

Motacilla proregulus, *Pall., Zoogr.* I. *p.* 499.

Reguloïdes proregulus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 291.

Regulus proregulus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 175.

Regulus modestus, *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 149.

Reguloïdes modestus, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 184.

Phylloscopus modestus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 963; *Ann. N. H.* XII. *p.* 98. *Hodgs., Cat. B. Nep. App. p.* 152.

Regulus inornatus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 191 (*abraded plumage*).

Phyllopneuste reguloides, *apud Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Phyllopneuste nitidus, *apud Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 66.

A. Bengal (*P. modestus,* Bl.). Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Nepal (*P. reguloides,* H., No. 862 in Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This bird is solitary, and its song-note is nearly similar to that of *Ph. sibilatrix*, but considerably weaker. Its nest is an elegant structure, a specimen of which I procured, together with the birds attached; it was pendent from a twig of *Guava*, and was placed at a considerable height from the ground, being of a domed form, with two apertures, one in front above the middle, having a distinct overhanging canopy, the other on one side behind, placed rather higher up: the upper part is attached throughout its breadth to the twig. The body of the nest is constructed of a fine and soft vegetable fibre, like fine tow, closely interlaced to the thickness of half an inch, and this forms the internal lining; the domed part is much less substantial, though sufficiently strong behind where the lower part is supported. Outside are affixed a number of bits of bark, spider cocoons, and a variety of other substances, recalling to mind the external lining of the nest of the European Bottle-tit, which latter nest is fully double the size, but its single orifice is scarcely so large. There were no eggs in this nest, the outer lining of which was not completely finished."—(Blyth.)

539. *REGULOÏDES TROCHILOÏDES*, *Sundevall Sp.*

Acanthiza trochiloïdes, *Sundevall.*

Reguloïdes trochiloïdes, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 184.

Regulus trochiloïdes, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 175.

Abrornis trochiloïdes, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 290.

Phyllopneuste reguloïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 191; *Ann. N. H.* XII. *p.* 98 (*nec. Hodgs.*).

Phylloscopus reguloïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 963.

a. b. c. d. Nepal (No. 862*, Hodgs. Catal.).† Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This species inhabits the Himalayas, and migrates southward in the cold season."—(Blyth.)

540. *REGULOÏDES CHLORONOTUS*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Abrornis chloronotus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep., p.* 66, *et App. p.* 152. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 291.

† No. 862*, to distinguish it from No. 862 of Mr. Hodgson's catalogue.

Reguloïdes chloronotus, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 184.

Regulus chloronotus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.*175.

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

541. ***REGULOÏDES CASTANEOCEPS***, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Abrornis castaneoceps, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 66, *et App. p.* 152. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 593.

Regulus castaneoceps, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 175, *t.* 49, *f.* 2.

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus SYLVIA, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 506 (1790).

CURRUCA, *Briss., Orn.* III. *p.* 372 (1790).

542. ***SYLVIA ATRICAPILLA***, *Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla atricapilla, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 332.

Sylvia atricapilla, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 508; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 13. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 174; *Cat. Brit. B. in B. M. p.* 53.

Curruca atricapilla, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 294.

The Black-cap Warbler, *Pennant.*

A. England. Purchased.

543. ***SYLVIA CURRUCA***, *Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla curruca, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 329.

Sylvia curruca, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 509; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 82. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 125, *f.* 2. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 174. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 293. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 187.

Sylvia sylviella, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 515; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 47. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 89.

Curruca sylviella, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 564; XVI. *p.* 439.

Curruca garrula, *Briss., Orn.* III. *p.* 384. *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 269.

The Lesser White-Throat.

CHEEA, Sindh, *Blyth*.

a. b. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

c. N. India. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

Mr. Blyth remarks: "I shot a pair of these birds about 100 miles above Calcutta. I observed many of them frequenting the baubul *Mimosæ* in little parties, and, as in England, keeping chiefly to the trees, and not to low bush-covert, as is the habit of *S. cinerea.*"

Subfam. IV. MOTACILLINA, *Vigors*.

Genus ENICURUS, *Temminck, Text de Pl. Col.* 113 (182–).

544. *ENICURUS LESCHENAULTI, Vieillot Sp.*

Turdus Leschenaultii, *Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XX. *p.* 269; *Gal. des Ois. t.* 145. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 204. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 251.

Motacilla speciosa, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 155; *Zool. Res. in Java, t. Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 319.

Enicurus coronatus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 113.

Leschenault's Enicurus.

CHENGINGING or KINGKING, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. and Drawing. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

"This bird is exclusively found near small rivulets: in the beds of these, particularly where they abound with rocks and gravel, it is seen running along with alacrity, moving its tail incessantly, and picking up worms and insects. It is very locally distributed, and uniformly deserts the neighbourhood of populous villages. It is almost entirely confined to the southern coast of Java, which abounds in small streams, descending rapidly from the southern hills, and shaded by luxuriant shrubs. Here I first discovered this bird, in the district of Pajittan, in the year 1809; I afterwards met with it again, along this coast, in the district of Karang-bollong, and in the provinces south of Kediri. Among more central situations, it frequents the banks of an elevated lake near the declivities of the mountain Prahu, where I found it more numerous than in any other part of Java. In the extensive forests of Pugar and Blambangan,

April 19th, 1854.

I never noticed it, although I devoted a considerable time to their examination."—(Horsfield.)

545. *ENICURUS FRONTALIS, Blyth.*

Enicurus frontalis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 156; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 159. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 251.

a. b. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Theodore Cantor, April, 1854.

This species is at once distinguished from *E. Leschenaulti* by its smaller size, being little more than half its size, and by its less-developed white frontal crest, its shorter wings and tail, and by its smaller feet.

546. *ENICURUS SCHISTACEUS, Hodgson.*

Enicurus schistaceus, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 189 (1836). *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Catal. B. of Nep. p.* 76. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 204. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 157; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 159. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 251.

The Slaty Enicurus, *Gray.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

547. *ENICURUS IMMACULATUS, Hodgson.*

Enicurus immaculatus, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 190. *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 76. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 204. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 157; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 159. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 351.

The Unspotted Enicurus, *Gray.*

TSAM-RENG-KYA, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

b. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

548. *ENICURUS MACULATUS, Vigors.*

Enicurus maculatus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 9. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 27. *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 76. *Jameson, Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist.* VII. *p.* 363. *G. R. Gray,*

Gen. of Birds, I. *p.* 204. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 156; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 159. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 251.

Enicurus fuliginosus, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 190 (*the young*).

The Spotted Enicurus, *Gray.*

KHUNJUN, Hills, *Royle.*

A. *b. c. d.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"This appears to be a very common Himalayan species, and occurs rarely in Arracan."—(Blyth.)

Dr. Jameson remarks: "Is common; two or three being met with on every mountain-stream."

549. *ENICURUS VELATUS, Temminck.*

Enicurus velatus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 160. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 204. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 251.

A. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

550. *ENICURUS SCOULERI, Vigors.*

Enicurus Scouleri, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 174. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 28. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 204. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 76. *Jameson, Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist.* VII. *p.* 363. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 157; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 159. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 251.

Enicurus Scouleri v. heterurus, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Scouler's Enicurus, *Gray.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

"This species is excessively rare in the Himalayas."—(Jameson.)

Genus MOTACILLA, *Linn., S. N.* (1748).

551. *MOTACILLA MADERASPATANA, Brisson.*

Motacilla maderaspatana, *Briss., Orn.* III. *p.* 478. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 319. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 428; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 137. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 251. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 268.

Motacilla maderapatensis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 961. *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 10. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 203. *Gould, B. of Asia, t.* 85.

Motacilla variegata, *Steph. Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 234. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 91. *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 101.

Motacilla picata, *Frankl., P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 119.

Pied Wagtail, *Lath., Hist. p.* 320, *t.* 104.

The Great Pied Wagtail, *Gould.*

Mhamoola, Hind., *Jerdon.*

A. B. ♂. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

f. g. ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 902 Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

"This is distributed over the whole of the Indian peninsula, with the exception of lower Bengal, where Mr. Blyth states it is not found, and it is also included in Mr. Layard's 'List of the Birds of Ceylon.' Mr. Jerdon mentions: "Found only in beds of rivers;" and Captain Boys states that it "is very nimble on its legs, and runs with great facility, constantly jerking its tail, and, like the other members of the genus, making occasional jumps after flies and other insects. It is not so common as the other Indian species, and differs much in weight, according to the season, but generally averages between nine and ten drachms."—(Gould.)

552. *MOTACILLA ALBA, Linn.*

Motacilla alba, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 331. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 315. *Macgill, Hist. Brit. B.* II. *p.* 221. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 143. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 203; *Cat. Brit. B. in B. M. p.* 70. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 137. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 250.

The White Wagtail, *Yarrell.*

a. Tangier. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

553. *MOTACILLA LUZONIENSIS, Scopoli.*

Motacilla luzoniensis, *Scopoli. Blyth, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 37. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 203.

Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p. 75. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 429; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 137.

Motacilla alba, var. B, *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 318.

Motacilla alboïdes, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 191 (1836).

Motacilla leucopsis, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 78. *Blyth, Ann. N. H.* XII. *p.* 165.

Motacilla Hodgsoni, *Blyth.*

Khunjun, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 97.

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

B. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. Assam. From J. McClelland's Collection.

e. f. g. h. Nepal (*M. alboïdes*, H.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

554. *MOTACILLA DUKHUNENSIS*, *Sykes.*

Motacilla dukhunensis, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 91. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 137. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 350.

Motacilla alba, *apud Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 10.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. c. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

d. Presented by Dr. Jameson.

e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

Genus Calobates, *Kaup, Naturl. Syst. der Eur. Thier. p.* 33 (1829).

Pallenura, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 250 (1850).

555. *CALOBATES SULPHUREA*, *Bechstein Sp.*

Motacilla sulphurea, *Becht., Naturg. Deutschl.* III. *p.* 459. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 203, *et Cat. Brit. B. in B. M. p.* 72.

Calobates sulphurea, *Kaup, Naturl. Syst. p.* 33.

Motacilla boarula, *Pennant, Brit. Zool.* I. *p.* 492 (*nec. Linn.*). *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 10. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 429; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 137. *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83, *et Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 75. *Hutton,*

J. A. S. Beng. XVI. *p.* 780. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853) *p.* 268.

Pallenura sulphurea, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 250.

Motacilla xanthoschistos, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Motacilla bistrigata, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 312.

Pallenura javensis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 250.

The Grey Wagtail, *Bewick.*

Wood or Jungle Wagtail, *Jerdon.*

Letti Letti, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

c. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

d. e. Nepal (*M. xanthoschistos,* Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. Drawing. Sumatra. (*M. bistrigata,* Raffles). From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

g. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

"This European species is common throughout India and Malaisa; specimens from Java absolutely resembling those from England."—(Blyth.)

"Not uncommon at Candahar during the autumn, winter, and spring months, but departs when the great heats of summer set in."—(Hutton.)

"This species is numerous on the Neilgherries, where it frequents running streams, also enters gardens, &c. It is very abundant on the passes leading up to the hills, hopping along the road, and flying before a traveller, often for some distance. I have once or twice seen it lately in woody streams in the more northern portion of the table-land, during the cold weather only."—(Jerdon.)

Genus Budytes, *Cuv., Règ. Anim.* (1817), I. *p.* 371.

556. *BUDYTES VIRIDIS, Gmel. Sp.*

Motacilla viridis, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 962. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, p.* 203.

Budytes viridis, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 132. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 430; *Cat. B. Mus.*

A. S. Beng. p. 138. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 250. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 268.

Motacilla flava, *apud Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 156.

Budytes Beema, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 90.

Budytes neglecta et B. flava, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 9.

Budytes dubius v. anthoïdes, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Budytes fulviventer et B. schisticeps, *Hodgson, id.*

Motacilla flava, var. B, *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 329.

Black-headed Wagtail, *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 334.

Wagtail Lark, *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 306 (*jun.* ♀).

Pilkya, Hind., *Jerdon. Hamilton.*

Piluo of the Mussulmen, *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 19.

Bessit, Java, *Horsf.*

A. B. *c.* Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

D. E. Dukhun (*B. Beema*, Sykes). Presented by Col. Sykes.

F. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

g. Java (*M. flava*, apud Horsf.). From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

h. Assam (identical with the Java specimen). From McClelland's Collection.

i. j. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

k. l. Nepal (*B. dubius*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

m. n. Drawings. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

o. Drawing. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

"The Pilkya is an extremely common bird in all parts of India during the cold weather, remaining till April. It associates together, occasionally in large flocks, frequenting damp spots of ground near tanks and marshy places, but also the grain-fields and dry plains, feeding among cattle."—(Jerdon.)

557. *BUDYTES MELANOCEPHALA, Sykes.*

Budytes melanocephala, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 90.

Jerdon, Madr. Journ. XI. *p.* 9. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 138.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. c. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

"These are solitary birds, and are rarely found, excepting in the beds of rivers."—(Sykes.)

558. *BUDYTES FLAVA, Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla flava, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 331. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 327. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 146. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 203; *Cat. Brit. B. in B. M. p.* 72. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 138. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 249.

Motacilla neglecta, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 129.

The Grey-headed Wagtail, *Yarrell.*

a. France. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

559. *BUDYTES CITREOLA, Pallas Sp.*

Motacilla citreola, *Pallas, It.* III. *p.* 696. *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 962. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 330, *et* var. A. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 203.

Budytes citreola, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 9. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 90. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 429; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 138. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 250.

Motacilla sheltobriuskha, *Lepech., It.* II. *p.* 187, *t.* 8, *f.* 1.

Budytes calcaratus, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.*190 (1836); *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 76.

Budytes citreoloïdes, *Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Yellow-headed Wagtail, *Lath.*

PILKYA, Hind., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 98.

ZURCHA, Cabul, *Blyth.*

A. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. e. f. Nepal (*B. calcaratus et citreoloïdes,* Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

g. h. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

"This species is met with in most parts of India during the cold season, but is not so abundant as the other species. I have seen it on the banks of rivers, and also in wet paddy-fields."—(Jerdon.)

Genus NEMORICOLA, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 429 (1847).

560. *NEMORICOLA INDICA*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Motacilla indica, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 962. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VI. *p.* 334. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 203. *Layard*, *Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 268.

Nemoricola indica, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 429; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 136. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 132. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 251.

Motacilla variegata, *Vieill.*, *Encycl. Méth. p.* 408. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 10.

The Indian Wagtail, *Lath.*

NGET RAHAT, Arracan, *Blyth.*

GOMARITA ('Dung-spreader'), Ceylon, *Layard.*

RODE RODE, Malay, *Blyth.*

A. Assam. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

B. C. Bengal. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"Inhabits India generally, Arracan, Ceylon and Malacca, but nowhere a common species; in the vicinity of Calcutta, I have obtained it at all seasons."—(Blyth.)

"In Ceylon, this elegant little bird is frequently met with in shady places where cattle have been. They scratch among the ordure in search of the larvæ of insects; hence their native name. It is migratory."—(Layard.)

Genus ANTHUS, *Bechst. Naturg. Deutschl.* III. (1802).

SPIPOLA, *Leach*, *Syst. Cat. Mam. and Birds*, *B. M. p.* 21 (1816).

CORYDALLA, *Vigors*, *Zool. Journ.* II. *p.* 397 (1825).

PIPASTES et LEIMONIPTERA, *Kaup*, *Entw. G. Eur. Thierw.* (1829).

AGRODROMA, *Swains.*, *Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 241 (1837).

CICHLOPS, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

DENDRONANTHUS, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 432 (1847).

561. *ANTHUS ARBOREUS*, *Bechstein.*

Anthus arboreus, *Becht.*, *Naturg. Deutschl.* III. *p.* 706. *Temm.*, *Man. d'Orn.* (1815), *p.* 153. *Macgill.*, *Hist. Brit. B.* II. *p.* 174. *Gould*, *B. of Eur. t.* 139. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 206; *Catal. Brit. B. in B. M. p.* 75. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 248.

Pipastes arboreus, *Kaup*, *Naturl. Ent. G. Eur. Thierw. p.* 33.

Alauda trivialis? *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 288.

Dendronanthus trivialis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 432; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 135.

Motacilla spipola, *Pall.*, *Zoogr.* I. *p.* 512.

The Tree Pipit, *Selby.*

a. England. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

562. *ANTHUS AGILIS*, *Sykes.*

Anthus agilis, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 91.

Anthus maculatus, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 248.

Dendronanthus maculatus, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 135.

Anthus brevirostris, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Anthus arboreus, *apud Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 11. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 76.

Anthus trivialis, *apud Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 432.

The Indian Tree-Pipit, *Blyth.*

Musarichee, Hind., *Jerdon.*

Mutchassee, Beng., *Hamilton.*

A. Dukhun (*A. agilis*, Sykes). Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. c. Nepal (*A. maculatus*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. Bengal. From Dr. Lord's Collection.

e. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

f. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

g. Dacca. Presented by Lieutenant R. C. Tytler.

"This bird abounds in Bengal during the cold season, and, it would seem, in suitable localities throughout the country, frequenting groves and gardens, with a disposition to be social, if not gregarious; and where an extent of thin tree-jungle harbours them in considerable numbers, I have noticed that towards evening, they commonly fly to and fro over their haunts in scattered parties, now perhaps two or three, then several, and then perchance a solitary bird, each frequently uttering a slight chirp, and often several descending to alight for a while near together on the same tree; this restlessness they will continue to evince till it is getting dark, and it would scarcely be guessed what bird it was till one had been brought down. I never heard this species sing."—(Blyth.)

"In the south of India it is only a visitor during the cold weather, coming in October, and remaining till April or May. Associates generally in small flocks, frequenting beds of wooded streams, edges of tanks, and other moist places; it is also found in grain-fields, gardens, and groves of trees. It feeds partly on the ground, on various insects, and also on grain, and on being disturbed flies up to the nearest tree. It frequently, however, feeds on trees, hopping about the upper branches like a *Sylvia*, and occasionally even snapping at an insect on the wing. Mr. Elliot says: 'Its flesh is used by falconers as a restorative to the Bhyree (*Falco peregrinus*), and is said to be very delicate.'"—(Jerdon.)

Colonel Sykes says: "Found on open stony lands."

563. *ANTHUS RICHARDII*, *Vieillot.*

Anthus Richardii, *Vieill.*, *N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XXVI. *p.* 491. *Vigors, Zool. Journ.* I. *p.* 411, *t.* 14. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 135. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 206; *Cat. Brit. B. in B. M. p.* 74. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 77. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 433; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 135.

Corydalla Richardii, *Vigors, Zool. Journ.* (1825), *p.* 395.

Cichlops monticolus v. Corydalla Richardii, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Slender Lark, *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 305.

Richard's Pipit, *Yarrell.*

a. b. c. d. Nepal (*C. monticolus*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

564. *ANTHUS SIMILIS, Jerdon Sp.*

Agrodroma similis, *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 35 (1840); *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 45. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 435; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 135. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 206. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 248.

a. Shikarpore. From Griffith's Collection.

b. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"I only once observed this large Titlark in an open stony plain; there were a pair of them together, and I noticed that their flight was performed somewhat differently to that of the Titlarks in general, there being a more frequent flapping of the wings. I found fragments of insects in the specimens I then procured."—(Jerdon.)

565. *ANTHUS THERMOPHILUS, Hodgson Sp.*

Cichlops thermophilus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Anthus striolatus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 435; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 136. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 248.

Anthus rufescens, *apud Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 77.

The Indian Marsh-Pipit.

a. b. c. d. Nepal (*A. thermophilus,* Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Darjeeling (*A. striolatus,* Blyth). From Pearson's Collection.

f. Madras (ditto). Presented by J. Gould, Esq., from Jerdon.

566. *ANTHUS RUFULUS, Vieillot.*

Anthus rufulus, *Vieill. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XXVI. *p.* 494; *Gal. des Ois. t.* 161. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 17. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 135. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 248.

Cichlops ubiquitarius, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Anthus ubiquitarius, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 77.

Cichlops fortipes, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Anthus agilis, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 33.

Anthus malayensis, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *pp.* 797, 885; XVI. *p.* 436.

Common Indian Pipit.

RUGAIL, Hind., *Jerdon.*

a. b. c. d. Nepal (*A. ubiquitarius*, Hodgs.), *e.* (*A. fortipes*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler, February, 1854.

g. Canara. From S. N. Ward's Collection.

h. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This is one of the commonest birds of Lower Bengal during the cold season, in all open places, and a few remain throughout the year. Habits, much as in *A. pratensis*, and song very insignificant, a mere repetition of one note, as often mounting some forty or fifty feet into the air, it descends sailing to the ground in the usual manner of the birds of this genus. It also appears to be generally diffused throughout India, as well as in the countries eastward of the Bay of Bengal."—(Blyth.)

567. *ANTHUS MALAYENSIS, Eyton.*

Anthus malayensis, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 104. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 206.

Alauda pratensis, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 215.

The Malay Pipit.

LANCHA LANCHA or HAMBA PUYU, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

a. Drawing. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

b. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. e. f. Malacca. Pesented by Dr. Cantor.

568. *ANTHUS ROSEACEUS, Hodgson.*

Anthus roseaceus v. rufogularis, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Anthus cervinus, *apud Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 76. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 136. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 248.

Anthus aquaticus, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 437.

Anthus axillaris, *Gould, MS.*
The Rufous-throated Pipit.

a. b. c. d. Nepal (*A. roseaceus*, Hodgs., No. 603, 734). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
e. f. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.
g. Olipore. From Griffith's Collection.
h. Himalaya. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

This species may be distinguished by the throat, forepart of the neck, chest, and eyebrows being of a uniform delicate vinous purple, and by the axillaries being yellow.

569. *ANTHUS AQUATICUS? Bechstein.*

a. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

Genus Macronyx, *Swains., Nat. Hist. of Birds* (1837).

570. *MACRONYX CAPENSIS, Linn. Sp.*

Alauda capensis, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 288. *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 498.

Macronyx capensis, *Swains., Nat. Hist. of Birds.*

A. Cape of Good Hope. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

571. *MACRONYX FLAVICOLLIS, Rüppell.*

Macronyx flavicollis, *Rüpp., Faun. Abyss. p.* 102, *t.* 38, *f.* 2; *Syst. Uebers. p.* 79.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Subfam. V. ACCENTORINA, *Vigors.*

Genus Accentor, *Becht., Naturg. Deutschl.* (1802).

Prunella, *Vieill., Analyse &c.* (1816).

Tharrhaleus et Spermolegus, *Kaup, Entw. G. Eur. Thierw.* (1829).

572. *ACCENTOR ALPINUS, Gmelin Sp.*

Motacilla alpina, *Gmel., S. N. L.* I. *p.* 957.

Accentor alpinus, *Becht., Naturg. Deutschl.* III. *p.* 700. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 99. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of*

Birds, I. *p.* 187; *Catal. Brit. B. in B. M. p.* 64. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 130. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 305.

Sturnus moritanus, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 804.

Sturnus collaris, *Scop.*, *Ann.* I. *p.* 131, *No.* 192. *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 805. *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 323.

Fringilla collaris, *Lath.*, *Gen. Hist.* VI. *p.* 65.

The Alpine Accentor, *Eyton.*

A. England. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

573. *ACCENTOR NIPALENSIS*, *Hodgson.*

Accentor nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 958 (1843); *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nepal*, *p.* 71. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 187. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 42; *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 130. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 305.

Accentor cacharensis, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 84.

The Nepal Accentor, *Gray.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. Nepal (*A. nipalensis et A. cacharensis*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

574. *ACCENTOR VARIEGATUS*, *Blyth.*

Accentor himalayanus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 187.

Accentor variegatus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 958 (1843); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 131. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 187. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 305.

Accentor Alpinus, *apud Vieill.*, *Gal. des Ois. t.* 156.

The Variegated Accentor.

A. *b.* Nepal (No. 964, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

This species differs from *A. nipalensis* by its smaller size, being little larger than *A. modularis*, and by the markings on the throat extending to the ear-coverts; from thence the whole under-parts are ferruginous, the feathers of the abdomen being broadly margined with white, and some having dark streaks on the flanks posteriorly. It has also a pale line over the eye.

575. *ACCENTOR MODULARIS, Linn. Sp.*

Motacilla modularis, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 329.

Accentor modularis, *Bechst., Naturg. Deutschl.* III. *p.* 617. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 100. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 187; *Catal. Brit. B. in B. M. p.* 65. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 131. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 305.

The Hedge Accentor, *Selby.*

A. England. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

576. *ACCENTOR STROPHIATUS, Hodgson.*

Accentor strophiatus, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 959; *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 34; *Catal. B. of Nepal, p.* 72. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 187, *t.* 51. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 131. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 305.

The Rufous-breasted Accentor, *Gray.*

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

e. f. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

577. *ACCENTOR HUTTONI, Moore.*

Accentor atrogularis,* *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 811 (1849). *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 131. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 305.

A. *b.* Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

A. atrogularis. "General colour above brown, the feathers centered dusky, more rufescent on the back, greyer on the nape, rump, and upper tail-coverts; crown darker; a broad line above the superciliary streak, with the ear-coverts and throat, dusky black, the latter divided from the ear-coverts by a pale line proceeding from the base of the lower mandible, and this, with the entire supercilium and the breast, of an uniform light rufescent-sandy hue; belly whitish, the flanks streaked with dusky; wing-coverts slightly-tipped albescent, forming slight cross-bands; bill dusky,

* This name has been previously used by Dr. Brandt, for a species of this genus from Siberia.

yellowish towards the gape, and feet pale; irides brown. Length 6 in., of wing $2\frac{7}{8}$ in., tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{9}{16}$ in., and tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in."

578. *ACCENTOR RUBECULOIDES*, *Hodgson.*

Accentor rubeculoïdes, *Hodgs.* *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. *b.* Nepal (No. 970, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

A. rubeculoïdes. Forehead, crown, nape, ear-coverts, and chin, brown; infra-orbital feathers tipped with whitish; throat, sides of neck, and shoulder of wings, dingy grey-brown, the feathers of the throat blackish at base; back and rump ferruginous, centered with dusky; wings dusky, margined exteriorly with ferruginous; lesser and greater coverts tipped with white; tail dusky, margined exteriorly with pale ferruginous; breast and forepart of flanks ferruginous, the latter streaked with dusky; belly white, tinged with ferruginous on the flanks posteriorly, vent and margins of the under tail-coverts, the latter centered dusky; bill blackish; feet pale reddish. Length 6 in., of wing 3 in., tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., bill to front $\frac{4}{10}$ in., to gape $\frac{1}{2}$ in., tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

579. *ACCENTOR IMMACULATUS*, *Hodgson.*

Accentor immaculatus v. nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 34; *Cat. B. of Nepal*, *p.* 71, *et App. p.* 153. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

Accentor mollis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 581 (1845); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 131. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, III. *App. p.* 8. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 306.

The Unspotted Accentor, *Gray.*

A. *b. c. d.* Nepal (No. 487, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

A. immaculatus. "Upper parts a rich brown, passing into pure dark ash colour on the head and neck, and into maroon on the scapularies and tertiaries, and less deeply on the hind part of the back; coverts of the secondaries pure dark grey, those of the primaries, with the winglet, black, as are also the primaries, these last having their unemarginated portion externally bordered with pale grey; tail greyish dusky; frontal feathers to above the eyes

margined with white; the lores blackish; and the entire underparts slightly embrowned deep ash colour, as far as the vent, which is pale and tinged with ferruginous, the under tail-coverts being deeper ferruginous, and the hind portion of the flanks dark ferruginous; bill blackish; feet pale. Length 6 in., tail 2¼ in., wing 3¼ in., bill to front $\frac{5}{16}$ in., tarse ¾ in. Colouring soft and delicate."

"The species named *nipalensis*, *strophiatus*, and *immaculatus*, are found in the central and northern regions of the hills only, and chiefly in the northern. They avoid houses and cultivation. They breed on the ground, making a saucer-shaped nest of moss, well-compacted. They are much on the ground, and have an ambulatory structure of legs and feet."—(Hodgson.)

Fam. V. PIPRIDÆ, *Vigors*.

Subfam. I. PACHYCEPHALINA.

Genus PACHYCEPHALA, *Swains., MSS. Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 238 (1826).

TIMIXOS, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 195 (1841).

580. *PACHYCEPHALA PECTORALIS*, *Lath. Sp.*

Muscicapa pectoralis, *Lath., Ind. Orn. Supp. p.* 51.

Pachycephala pectoralis, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 176. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 328.

Turdus gutturalis, *Lath., Ind. Orn. Sup. p.* 42; *Hist.* V. *p.* 186.

Pachycephala gutturalis, *Gould, Birds of Austr.* II. *t.* 64. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 271.

Thunder-Bird, Colonists of New South Wales, *Gould.*

PE-DIL-ME-DUNG, Aborigines, W. Australia, *Gould.*

a. b. ♂ ♀. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

581. *PACHYCEPHALA GLAUCURA*, *Gould.*

Pachycephala glaucura, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 19; *Birds of Austr.* II. *t.* 65. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 271. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 328.

Pe-dil-me-dung, Aborigines, W. Australia, *Gould.*

a. ♂. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

582. ***PACHYCEPHALA RUFIVENTRIS**, Lath. Sp.*

Sylvia rufiventris, *Lath., Ind. Orn. Supp. p.* 54; *Hist.* VII. *p.* 141.

Pachycephala rufiventris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 271. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 176. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 328.

Pachycephala striata, *Vig. et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* (*the female*).

Pachycephala pectoralis, *apud Gould, Birds of Austr.* II. *t.* 67.

a. ♂. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

583. ***PACHYCEPHALA OLIVACEA**, Vig. et Horsf.*

Pachycephala olivacea, *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 241. *Gould, Birds of Austr.* II. *t.* 73. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 271. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 176. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 329.

Timixos meruloïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 195.

a. Drawing (*Timixos meruloïdes,* Blyth). From Edward Blyth, Esq.

Genus Parisoma, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. p.* 490 (1831).

584. ***PARISOMA GALINIERI**, Guerin.*

Parisoma Galinieri, *Guer., Rev. Zool.* (1843), *p.* 62. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 194.

Parisoma frontale, *Rüppell, Syst. Uebers. p.* 48, *t.* 22.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Subfam. II. LEIOTHRICHINA.

Genus Leiothrix, *Swains., Faun. Bor. Amer. Aves, p.* 490 (1831).

Furcaria, *Lesson* (1831).

Bahila, et Minla, et Mesia, et Siva, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* (1838).

CALIPYGA, et PROPARUS, et PHILACALYX, et HEMIPARUS, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* (1841), *p.* 29.

LEIOTHRIX, et CERTHIPARUS, et FRINGILLOPARUS, et IOBOPUS, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* (1844), *p.* 935.

585. *LEIOTHRIX LUTEUS*, *Scopoli Sp.*

Sylvia lutea, *Scop.*, *Del. Flor. et Faun. Insub.* II. *p.* 96.

Leiothrix luteus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 552; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 99. *Gould*, *Birds of Asia*, *t.*

Turnagra sinensis, *Gmel.*, *S. N. L.* I. *p.* 897.

Leiothrix sinensis, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 269. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 332.

Parus furcatus, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 287, *f.* 1.

Leiothrix furcatus, *Swains.*, *Faun. Bor. Amer. Aves*, *p.* 490.

Bahila calipyga, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* II. *p.* 88.

Leiothrix calipyga, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 934; *Cat. Birds of Nepal*, *p.* 94.

Leiothrix calipyga v. furcatus, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Calipyga furcata, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29.

? Chinese Finch, *Lath.*, *Hist.* VI. *p.* 85.

NANCE CHURA, Doon, *Shore.*

The Yellow-Bellied Leiothrix.

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

"This bird is one of the indigenous and stationary species of Upper India, over the hilly parts of which it is generally diffused. It is, consequently, one of the commonest birds in all our collections. The older writers have also given China and Manilla as its habitats, but I believe, as yet, no examples have been received from either of those countries. It was procured by Captain Boys between Bumorie and Burthal, and by the late Hon. F. J. Shore in the Doon, where it would appear to be very abundant, as Mr. Shore mentions in his 'Notes' that he killed five at one shot, while engaged in picking up worms or insects from the dry gravelly bed of a stream from which the water had recently retired. It is there known to the natives by

the name of *Nance Chura*, and retires to the cold regions of the hills during the hot season. He further states that it builds in small bushes, where the underwood is tolerably abundant, a nest composed of grass and hair, and lays four or five eggs which are 'black spotted with yellow.' "—(Gould.)

In Nepal "it inhabits the central and hilly regions; feeds equally on grass-seeds and upon insects and their larvæ and pupæ."—(Hodgson.)

586. *LEIOTHRIX ARGENTAURIS*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Mesia argentauris, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* II. *p.* 88 (1838); *Cat. Birds of Nepal*, *p.* 94.

Leiothrix argentauris, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 269. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 99. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 332.

Philocalyx argentauris, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29.

Fringilloparus argentauris, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 935.

Fringilloparus (Mesia) argentauris, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

The Silver-eared Leiothrix.

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

587. *LEIOTHRIX STRIGULA*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Siva strigula, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* (1838), *p.* 89; *Cat. Birds of Nepal*, *p.* 95.

Leiothrix strigula, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 269. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 99. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 333.

Hemiparus strigula, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29.

Ioropus strigula, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 935.

Ioropus (Siva) strigula, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Muscicapa (Siva) strigula, *Deless.*, *Souv. Voy. dans l'Inde*, II. *p.* 24, *t.* 8.

Muscicapa variegata, *Delessert*, *Mag. de Zool.* (1840), *p. t.* 19.

Garrulax feliciæ, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 164.

Leiothrix chrysocephala, *Jameson.*

The Striped-Throat Leiothrix.

A. *b.* Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

d. e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

588. *LEIOTHRIX CYANOUROPTERA*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Siva cyanouroptera, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* (1838), *p.* 88; *Cat. Birds of Nepal*, *p.* 95.

Leiothrix cyanouroptera, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 269. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 99. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 332.

Hemiparus cyanouropterus, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29.

Ioropus cyanouropterus, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 937.

Ioropus (Siva) cyanouropterus, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Leiothrix lepida, *McClelland*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 162.

The Blue-winged Leiothrix.

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. and Drawing Assam (*L. lepida*, McClell.). Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.

589. *LEIOTHRIX IGNITINCTA*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Minla ignitincta, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* (1838), *p.* 82; *Cat. Birds of Nepal*, *p.* 94.

Leiothrix ignitincta, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 269. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 99. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 333.

Proparus ignitinctus, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29.

Certhiparus ignitinctus, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 939.

Leiothrix ornata, *McClelland*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 162.

The Fire-tinted Leiothrix.

Minla, Nepal, *Hodgson.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

590. *LEIOTHRIX CASTANICEPS*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Minla castaniceps, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* (1838), *p.* 83; *Cat. Birds of Nepal*, *p.* 94.

Leiothrix castaniceps, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 269. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 100. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 333.

Proparus castaniceps, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29.

Certhiparus castaniceps, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 939.

The Chestnut-headed Leiothrix.

a. b. c. d. e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

591. *LEIOTHRIX CINEREA*, *Blyth Sp.*

Minla cinerea, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 449 (1847).

Leiothrix cinerea, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 100. *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

The Grey Leiothrix.

a. b. c. d. e. f. Nepal (No. 671, Hodgs. Catal.*). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

L. cinerea. "Allied in form and size to *L. castaniceps*. Colour olive-grey above, tinged with green; beneath white, tinged on the flanks with ashy, and showing some yellow along the middle of the abdomen; a broad yellowish-white supercilium, and over this a black one; the coronal feathers margined with black, and the cheeks mingled black and white; orbital feathers subdued white; wings and tail without markings; the tertiaries edged with grey, and the secondaries with very faint dull yellowish. Length 4¼ in., of wing 2¼ in., tail 1¾ in., bill to gape nearly ½ in., and tarse ¾ in."—(Blyth.)

592. *LEIOTHRIX CHRYSŒUS*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Proparus (Siva) chrysœus, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (*June*, 1844), *p.* 84.

Proparus chrysotis, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 938 (*Nov.* 1844). *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 448.

Leiothrix chrysotis, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, III. *App.* *p.* 12. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 333.

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* No. 887 of Mr. Hodgson's Catalogue was attached to these birds, which number was previously used for *Loxia himalayana*; the above number being unoccupied, it is retained for the present species.

Siva chrysotis, *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nepal, p.* 94.

Leiothrix chrysotis (chrysopterus? seu leucotis), *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 100.

The Golden-bellied Leiothrix.

a. b. c. d. e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

593. *LEIOTHRIX VINIPECTUS, Hodgson Sp.*

Siva vinipectus, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* (1838), *p.* 89; *Cat. Birds of Nepal, p.* 94.

Leiothrix vinipectus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 269. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 100. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 333.

Proparus vinipectus, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 938.

Proparus (Siva) vinipectus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Pœcila vinipecta, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 230.

The Vinous-breasted Leiothrix.

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

" In all the species of Leiothrix the tongue, without being elongated, is pointed, rather deeply forked, and more or less jagged on the edges, anteally. And in all, the stomach has a good deal of muscular power, being almost mediate between the typical Finches and Tits. In conformity with this structure the food is Pariano-fringillidan, consisting almost equally of insects, their nests, larvæ, and pupæ, and of seeds. (They explore opening buds so diligently that they might be called Bud-hunters. Their frontal plumes are, in consequence, frequently aggluminated by the pollen and viscid juices of plants and trees.) Berries are also frequently taken, but I never found gravel in the stomach of any, save one or two specimens of Calipyga (*L. luteus*)."—(Hodgson.)

Subfam. III. PARIANA.

Genus Parus, *Linn. S. N.* (1735).

Lophophanes, *Kaup, Entw. G. Eur. Thierw. p.* 92 (1829).

Cyanistes, *Kaup, Entw. G. Eur. Thierw. p.* 99 (1829).

Pœcile, *Kaup, Entw. G. Eur. Thierw. p.* 114 (1829).

MELANOCHLORA, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 42.
CRATAIONYX, *Eyton*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 104.

594. ***PARUS SULTANEUS***, *Hodgson.*

Parus sultaneus, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* (1836), *p.* 31; *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Cat. B. of Nepal*, *p.* 72. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 943. *Jardine's Cont. to Ornith.* (1852), *p.* 48. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 192. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 333.

Parus flavocristatus, *Lafres.*, *Mag. de Zool.* (1837), *t.* 80. *Horsf.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 162. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 184; XII. *p.* 955; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 102. *Strickl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 100. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 333.

Melanochlora sumatrana, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 42.

Parus sumatranus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 792. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 192.

Crataionyx flava et C. ater, *Eyton*, *P. Z. S.* (1839) *p.* 104.

Sultan Tit, *Hodgson.*

The Great Crested Titmouse, *Gray.*

SERAY SERAY, Malacca, *Eyton.*

A. B. ♂ ♀, and Drawings. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. ♂. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

e. f. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

g. ♂. Drawing. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

This bird inhabits "Nepal, Sikim, Bootan, Assam, and Sumatra." Mr. Hodgson states "it is found in the central and northern regions of the hills, passing into the southern in winter. Manners and habits typical. Explore foliage, feeding upon the softer arboreal insects, perfect and imperfect. Exceedingly fond of caterpillars. Occasionally take pulpy berries."

595. ***PARUS MONTICOLUS***, *Vigors.*

Parus monticolus, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 22. *Gould*, *Cent. of Birds*, *t.* 29, *f.* 2. *Frankl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1831),

p. 119. *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 72. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 192. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 103. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 229. *Blyth, Jard. Contr. to Orn.* (1852), *p.* 49.

The Mountain Titmouse, *Gray.*

a. b. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

d. e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

596. *PARUS CINEREUS, Vieillot.*

Parus cinereus, *Vieill.* (*Levaillant, Ois. d'Afr. t.* 139, *f.* 1.) *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 466; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 103. *Jard., Contr. to Orn.* (1852), *p.* 49. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 229. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 267.

Parus atriceps, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 160 (1821). *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 257. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 287, *f.* 2. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 92. *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 162. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 7. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 192. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 943.

Parus nipalensis, *Hodgs., Ind. Rev.* (1838), *p.* 31; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 72. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 459; XII. *p.* 182.

Parus schistinotus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Parus major, var. B., *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 247.

The Grey Titmouse.

Ramgaungra, Beng., *Dr. F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 113.

Glate-wingko, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. *b.* Java (*P. atriceps,* Horsf.). From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. d. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

e. f. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

G. and Drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

"In Northern India this bird inhabits bamboo groves. It forms

its nest in hollow trees, and lives on insects."—(Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.)

"In Southern India," remarks Mr. Jerdon, "I have only seen this bird on the Neilgherries, where it is common in the woods, associating in small families, and feeding on various insects and seeds, to obtain which it occasionally resorts to the gardens. I have seen it once or twice only along the range of Northern Ghauts, but it probably is to be found all along the range of Western Ghauts."

597. *PARUS XANTHOGENYS, Vigors.*

Parus xanthogenys, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 23. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 29, *f.* 1. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 92. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 7. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 192. *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Cat. Birds of Nepal, p.* 72. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 103. *Jard., Contr. to Orn.* (1852), *p.* 50, *t. f.* 1. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 960. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 228.

Parus aplonotus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 444 (1847).

The Yellow-cheeked Titmouse, *Gray.*

A. N. W. Himalaya. From Reeves's Collection.

b. c. Nepal (No. 397, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Common in the Hills throughout the year. It breeds in April, in which month a nest containing four partly-fledged young ones was found at five thousand feet elevation; it was constructed of moss, hair, and feathers, and placed at the bottom of a deep hole in a stump at the foot of an oak-tree. The colour of the eggs was not ascertained."—(Hutton.)

598. *PARUS SPILINOTUS, Blyth.*

Parus xanthogenys, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 445.

Parus spilinotus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* (1849); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 103. *Jard., Contr. to Orn.* (1852), *p.* 49, *t. f.* 2. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 228.

The Black-spotted Yellow-cheeked Titmouse.

a. b. c. d. Nepal (No. 397*, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

599. *PARUS MELANOLOPHUS, Vigors.*

Parus melanolophus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 22. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 30, *f.* 2. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 8. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 192. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 446; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 104. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 228. *Blyth, Jard. Contr. to Ornith.* (1852), *p.* 50, *t. f.* 2.

The Black-crested Titmouse.

a. b. Cabul. From Griffith's Collection.

"This species inhabits the N. W. Himalaya, as about Simla and Masuri."—(Blyth.)

600. *PARUS RUBIDIVENTRIS, Blyth.*

Parus rubidiventris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 445 (1847); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 104. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 9. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 228. *Blyth, Jard. Contr. to Ornith,* (1852), *p.* 50, *t. f.* 1.

Parus melanolophus, *apud Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 73.

The Lesser Black-crested Titmouse.

a. (No. 846), *b. c.* (No. 952, Hodgs. Catal.). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., Sept., 1853.

601. *PARUS DICHROUS, Hodgson.*

Parus dichrous, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 943; *Ann. N. H.* XV. *p.* 326; *Cat. Birds of Nepal, p.* 73. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 192. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 104. *Jard., Contr. to Ornith.* (1852), *p.* 51. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 229.

The Gray-backed Titmouse, *Gray.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

602. *PARUS CŒRULEUS, Linn.*

Parus cœruleus, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 341. *Lath., Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 566; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 247. *Eyton, Cat. Brit.*

Birds, *p.* 17. *Macgill.*, *Hist. Brit. B.* II. *p.* 431. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 154. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 192; *Cat. Brit. Birds in B. M. p.* 66.

Cyanistes cœruleus, *Kaup, Ent. G. Eur. Thierw. p.* 99. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 229.

The Blue Titmouse, *Bewick.*

a. Formosa. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

603. *PARUS ATER, Linn.*

Parus ater, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 341. *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 564; *Gen. Hist.* VII. *p.* 250. *Eyton, Cat. Brit. B. p.* 17. *Macgill.*, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, II. *p.* 440. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 155, *f.* 1. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 192; *Cat. Brit. Birds in B. M. p.* 67. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 229.

Pœcile ater, *Kaup, Entw. G. Eur. Thierw. p.* 114.

The Cole Titmouse, *Bewick.*

a. ♀. Formosa. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

Genus Sylviparus, *Burton, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 153.

604. *SYLVIPARUS MODESTUS, Burton.*

Sylviparus modestus, *Burton. P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 154. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 942; XVI. *p.* 446; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 104. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 333. *Blyth, Jard. Contr. to Ornith.* (1852), *p.* 51.

Parus sericophrys, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844) *p.* 83; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 942; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XV. *p.* 326; *Cat. Birds of Nepal, p.* 73; *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 192.

The Yellow-browed Titmouse, *Gray.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Orites, *Mœhring, Gen. Av. p.* 45 (1752).

Mecistura, *Leach, Syst. Cat. Birds, B. M. p.* 17 (1816).

Acredula, *Koch, Baier, Zool.* (1816).

605. *ORITES CAUDATA, Linn. Sp.*

Parus caudatus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 342.

Orites caudata, *Mœhring, Syst. Av. p.* 45.
Acredula caudata, *Koch, Baier, Zool.* I. *p.* 200.
Mecistura vagans, *Leach, Syst. Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. p.* 17.
The Long-tailed Titmouse, *Bewick.*

A. Europe. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

606. *ORITES ERYTHROCEPHALUS, Vigors Sp.*

Parus erythrocephalus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 22. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 30, *f.* 1. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 78. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 192. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 689.
Orites erythrocephalus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 943; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 104; *Jard. Contr. to Ornith.* (1852), *p.* 51.
Pœcila erythrocephala, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 230.
The Red-headed Titmouse, *Gray.*

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Common at Mussooree and in the Hills generally throughout the year. It breeds in April and May. The situation chosen is various, as one taken in the former month at Mussooree, at seven thousand feet elevation, was placed on the side of a bank among overhanging coarse grass, while another, taken in the latter month, at five thousand feet, was built among some ivy twining round a tree, and at least fourteen feet from the ground. The nest is in shape a round ball with a small lateral entrance, and is composed of green mosses, warmly lined with feathers. The eggs are five in number, white with a pinkish tinge, and sparingly sprinkled with lilac spots or specks, and having a well-defined lilac ring at the larger end. Diameter $\frac{8}{16}$ in. × $\frac{6}{16}$ in."—(Hutton.)

607. *ORITES LEUCOGENYS, Moore.*

Orites leucogenys, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. *b. c.* Afghanistan. From W. Griffith's Collection.

O. leucogenys. Colour above grey, tinged with pinkish on the rump; before the eye, and a broad streak over it, black, passing to mixed black and grey on the nape; the centre of the head dusky reddish-isabelline; base of lower mandible, below the eyes, ear-

coverts, and sides of the neck white; chin and throat jet-black; abdomen pale pinkish-isabelline; wings dusky, and having an isabelline tinge; the winglet and coverts of the primaries black, the primaries and secondaries fringed externally with grey; axillæ white; tail dusky, tinged with isabelline, the outer feathers graduated and obliquely tipped externally with white, the centre feathers margined with grey. Bill black; feet yellowish-brown. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., of wing $2\frac{1}{8}$ in., tail $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., the three outer feathers graduated, the middle pair $\frac{3}{10}$ in. shorter than the next; bill to frontal plumes $\frac{3}{8}$ in., to gape $\frac{5}{12}$ in.; height from chin to front $\frac{3}{12}$ in.

This species is allied to *P. jouschistos*, Hodgs., from which it may at once be distinguished by its broad, thick, and higher bill, by its white cheeks and ear-coverts, and by its black chin and throat; and from *P. erythrocephalus*, Vigors, by its larger size, by the absence of the white superciliary streak, white chin, and black ear-coverts.

"Found in pairs, in the woods above Balu Chughur, at four thousand feet elevation. Irides straw-colour." — (Griffith, MS. Notes.)

608. *ORITES* (?) *JOUSCHISTOS*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Parus jouschistos, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 943; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XV. *p.* 326; *Cat. Birds of Nepal, p.* 73. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 192. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 104. *Jard., Contr. to Ornith.* (1852), *p.* 51.

Pœcila jouschistos, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 230.

The Rufous-fronted Titmouse, *Gray*.

a. b. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

The following genus, which was enumerated in p. 169 of this Catalogue, is believed to be better placed at the end of the present sub-family.

Genus Falcunculus, *Vieill., Analyse, p.* 40 (1816).

FALCUNCULUS LEUCOGASTER, *Gould*.

Falcunculus leucogaster, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 144.

a. b. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

Subfam. IV. PARADOXORNINA.

Genus PARADOXORNIS, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 17.
BATHYRHYNCHUS, *McClell., Ind. Rev.* II. *p.* 513 (1838).
HETEROMORPHA, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 448 (1843).

609. *PARADOXORNIS FLAVIROSTRIS, Gould.*

Paradoxornis flavirostris, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 17; *Mag. Zool. and Bot.* I. *p.* 62; *Icones Avium, p. t.* 6. *McClell.* (*Horsf.*), *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 164. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 389. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 578. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 500. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

Bathyrhynchus brevirostris, *McClell., Ind. Rev.* (1838), *p.* 513 (*with a figure*).

A. and Drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.
b. Nepal (No. 842, Hodgs. Catal.).* Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

This bird inhabits the Eastern Himalayas, and the mountains of Assam and Nepal.

610. *PARADOXORNIS UNICOLOR, Hodgson Sp.*

Heteromorpha unicolor, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* (1843), *p.* 448 (*with a figure*); *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 578.

Paradoxornis unicolor, *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nepal, p.* 111. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III., *App. p.* 18. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 500. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

A. Nepal (No. 843, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

"Inhabits the Cachâr of Nepal, dwells in thick brushwood; frequently alights on the ground, but seems to feed aloft on bugs and other hard insects; in small flocks; not noisy."—(Hodgson.)

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* No. 885 was attached to this bird, which number, being previously occupied, this species is transferred to No. 842.

611. *PARADOXORNIS RUFICEPS, Blyth.*

Paradoxornis ruficeps, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 177 (1842); XII. *p.* 1010 (*with a figure*). *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 446. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 389, *t.* 94, *f.* 1. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 500. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

Heteromorpha ruficeps, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 578; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 102.

A. B. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. Nepal (No. 972 Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

"Inhabits the mountains of Bootan, Arracan" (and Nepal).—(Blyth.)

Captain Tickell remarks: "I have killed several specimens of this bird, and watched it in its wild state at Geeng, near Darjeeling; and I cannot agree in opinion with those who would class its group among the *Crateropodines.* This bird is a great devourer of grain (maize, rice, and buckwheat, which last is common about Nepal). It perches on the tops of high trees, as well as bushes, when off its feed; and in fact shows nothing in its manners of the thicket-loving, skulking, habits of the *Crateropodines.*"

612. *PARADOXORNIS GULARIS, Horsfield.*

Paradoxornis gularis, *Horsf., MSS. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 389, *t.* 94, *f.* 2 (1845). *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 500. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

Paradoxornis caniceps, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 810 (1849).

Heteromorpha (? Paradoxornis) caniceps, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 102.

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

The following genus, having a nearer affinity to *Paradoxornis* and *Suthora,* than to *Crateropus* (vide p. 214), close to which it had previously been placed in this CATALOGUE, is now transferred to the present subfamily.

Genus CONOSTOMA, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 856 (1841).

CONOSTOMA ŒMODIUM, Hodgson.

Conostoma œmodium, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 857, *t.*

A. B. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus SUTHORA, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* II. *p.* 32 (1838).

TEMNORIS, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29 (1841); XII. *p.* 449; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 31.

HEMIRHYNCHUS, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 31.

CHLEUASICUS, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 578 (1845).

613. *SUTHORA NIPALENSIS*, *Hodgson.*

Suthora nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *Ind. Rev.* II. *p.* 32; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 73. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 193. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 579; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 102. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 334. *Gould*, *Birds of Asia*, *t.* (*upper figure*).

Temnoris nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 450.

Temnoris (Suthora) atrifrons, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Temnoris atrifrons, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 31.

SUTHORA, Nepal, *Hodgson.*

The Nepal Suthora, *Gray.*

A. *b.* Nepal (No. 470, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

S. nipalensis. "Crown of the head and back of the neck brownish grey; ear-coverts and sides of the neck grey; face and superciliary stripes white, bounded above by a broad black line; chin transversely barred with black and rusty-red; upper and under surface rusty-red, fading into white on the centre of the abdomen; wings dark brown, the first two or three quills edged with white, the next two or three edged at the base with rufous, and the remainder edged throughout their entire length with the same colour, but of a deeper hue; tail dark brown, edged externally with rufous; bill black, bluish at the base; legs fleshy white."

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., of wing $1\frac{11}{12}$ in., tail $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., bill $\frac{1}{4}$ in., tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in., central toe and nail $\frac{1}{2}$ in., hind ditto $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Weight $\frac{1}{3}$ oz.

Mr. Hodgson remarks: "Sexes alike. Inhabits the central and northern regions of Nepal;" and adds: "Observed in the Cachâr in small flocks; frequenting brushwood and tall grass; manners and food of Parus."

614. *SUTHORA FULVIFRONS*, *Hodgson.*

Temnoris (Suthora) fulvifrons, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

Suthora fulvifrons, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 579; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 102. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 334. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* 61.

Temnoris fulvifrons, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 31.

Temnoris nipalensis, *apud Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. (*figure to p.* 450).

Suthora nipalensis, *apud Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 73. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 193.

The Fulvous-fronted Suthora.

A. Nepal (No. 684, 888, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

S. fulvifrons. "Upper parts light rufescent brown, inclining to fulvous on the forehead, throat, and breast, with a broad pale-dusky streak along each sinciput; secondaries and base of caudals broadly margined with bright chestnut fulvous; the belly and flanks albescent greyish; bill pale, dusky along the ridge of the upper mandible; legs light brown."

Length 5 in., of wing 2½ in., tail 2¼ in., its outermost feathers 1¼ in. less, bill to forehead ¼ in., and tarse ⅞ in.

615. *SUTHORA POLIOTIS, Blyth.*

Suthora poliotis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XX. *p.* 522 (1851).

Suthora nipalensis, *apud Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* (*the two lower figures only*).

A. B. *c. d.* Nepal (No. 918, Hodgs. Catal.*). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

S. poliotis. "Crown bright fulvous, passing to duller fulvous on the back; front and a broad streak over the eyes to the nape coal-black; lores and sides of face, with the plumes growing from the base of the lower mandible, pure white; ear-coverts and a spot behind the eye below the black streak, bright fulvous; below the ear-coverts and sides of the neck pure ash; paler on the breast, and passing to white on the abdomen; chin and throat black with whitish

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* This has been given as a distinct species by Mr. Hodgson, and to which he has affixed the above number in his Catalogue.

margins; wings and tail coloured as in *S. nipalensis*, but of much brighter hues."

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., of wing 2 in., tail $2\frac{1}{3}$ in., bill $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

The following are the descriptions of the other known species of this interesting genus.

SUTHORA WEBBIANA, G. R. Gray.

Suthora webbiana, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds P. Z. S.* (1852), *p.* 70. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* 62.

HAB. Shanghai (China). In British Museum Collection.

S. webbiana. "Crown of the head and back of the neck sandy red, passing into the olive tint of the back and upper surface generally; tail of the same colour, but of a shade darker than the back; primaries strongly edged with bright rufous; throat and breast light buff, washed with a rosy tint; abdomen inclined to olive; bill light brown, washed with rosy pink; legs fleshy white."

Length about $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., of wing $2\frac{5}{8}$ in., tail $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and tarse $\frac{10}{12}$ in.

SUTHORA RUFICEPS, Blyth.

Chleuasicus ruficeps, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 578.

Suthora ruficeps, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 102. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 334.

HAB. Sikim. In Mus. As. Soc. Bengal.

S. ruficeps. "Head and neck bright ferruginous; the rest of the upper parts olive brown, more or less inclining to ferruginous, especially towards the shoulder of the wing; the entire under parts white; bill whitish horn colour; legs greenish-plumbeous."

Length $5\frac{1}{8}$ in., of wing $2\frac{5}{8}$ in., tail $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to forehead $\frac{5}{8}$ in., and tarse $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

"The bill in this species is rather larger and decidedly broader than in the typical species of Suthora, and the outline of which (as seen laterally) is still more tumid and anomalous-looking. The legs, with the toes and claws, are thicker and stouter than in the other species."—(Blyth.)

APPENDIX No. I.

Additional Species, received in the Museum during the printing of the Catalogue.

Genus Spizaëtus, *Vieill.* (*p.* 32).

616. *SPIZAËTUS NIPALENSIS*, *Hodgson, Sp.*

Nisaëtus nipalensis, Crested var., *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 229 (1836); VI. *p.* 361; *Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 33.

Spizaëtus nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep.*, *p.* 41. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 24.

Nisaëtus pulchrior, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Nisaëtus pulcher, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 305.

Falco orientalis, *Temm. et Schleg.*, *Faun. Japon. t.* 3 ?

Falco lanceolatus, *Temm. et Schleg.*, *Faun. Jap. p.* 7 ?

a. Nepal (No. 786, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

Genus Neopus, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Heteropus, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 881 (1842).

Ictinaëtus, *Jerdon* (*nec. Kaup*), *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 117 (1844).

617. *NEOPUS MALAYENSIS*, *Reinwardt Sp.*

Falco malayensis, *Reinw.*, *Temm. Pl. Col.* 117.

Aquila malayensis, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 14;

Catal. Birds B. M. I. *p.* 13. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 14.

Aquila malayana, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 89.

Ictinaëtus malayensis, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 117. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 218.

Onichaëtus malayensis, *Kaup, Class. der Saeug. und Vœg.* (1844), *p.* 120.

Neopus malayensis, *Hodgs., Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 42.

Aquila pernigra, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 227 (1836); *Beng. Sport. Mag.* (1836), *p.* 32.

Neopus perniger, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

Nisaëtus ovivorus, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 1, *p.* 158 (1844).

Reinwardt's Black Eagle.

a. Nepal (*Neopus perniger*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

"This is a shy bird, which adheres exclusively to the wild and mountainous tracts of the Hills. Its body is entirely free from offensive odour and vermin, and its prey chiefly the pheasants of the region it frequents, as well as their eggs. Its weight is about 4½ lbs."—(Hodgson.)

"This bird hunts about the edges of the hills more generally than on the higher parts of the table-land, and most frequently over bushy ground, though I have also seen it over forest, both on the tops of the hills, and halfway down the Coonoor Ghaut. It sails slowly along with very little motion of its wings, usually very close to the ground, hunting tolerably regularly, not unlike the *Harriers*, and like them hardly ever alights except for the purpose of feeding. In three specimens I have examined, I found that eggs and nestlings had formed its only food. Among these I recognized the eggs of the Hill-Quail (*Coturnix erythrorhyncha*), of the *Malacocercus Somervillei*, and of some doves (*Turtur tigrina* and *T. cambayensis*), besides others I did not know, and several nestlings. I have seen it since I procured my specimens alight for a few seconds on a large bush over which it had been circling for some time, and apparently devour something. I found in this bush a dove's nest empty, which it had evidently robbed. This eagle thus appears to be a robber of bird's nests, and as doves, as well as some other birds,

breed throughout the whole year, it can probably sustain itself mostly on its favourite food, though it doubtless occasionally destroys young, feeble, or sickly birds, and perhaps reptiles." —(Jerdon.)

Subfam. BUTEONINÆ.

Genus ARCHIBUTEO, *Brehm., Isis* (1828), *p.* 1269.

TRIORCHIS, *Kaup, Naturl. Syst. der Eur. Thierw. p.* 84 (1829),

BUTAËTES, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 83 (1831).

BUTAQUILA, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

HEMIAËTUS, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 81.

618. *ARCHIBUTEO HEMIPTILOPUS, Blyth.*

Archibuteo hemiptilopus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 1 (1846); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 28. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 12. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 18.

Archibuteo cryptogenys, *Hodgs., Calc. Journ.* (1847), *p.* 96.

A. Tibet (No. 935, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

Fam. MEROPIDÆ.

Genus NYCTIORNIS, *Swains.* (*p.* 89).

619. *NYCTIORNIS AMICTA, Temminck Sp.*

Merops amictus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 310.

Nyctiornis amicta, *Swains., Zool. Ill. 2nd ser. t.* 56. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 87; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 72. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 164.

Alcemerops amicta, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 52.

The Red-throated Nyctiornis, *Gould.*

KAY CHUA, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. Malacca. Presented by John Gould, Esq., December, 1853.

b. c. d. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

Fam. HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Subfam. HIRUNDININA.

Genus HIRUNDO, *Linn.* (*p.* 91).

620. *HIRUNDO DOMICOLA*, *Jerdon.*

Hirundo domicola, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *p.* 173 (1844). *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 198.

Hirundo javanica, *apud Shaw, Zool.* X. *p.* 101. *Lath., Hist.* VII. *p.* 300.

Bungalow Swallow, of Residents in the Neilgherries, *Jerdon.*

A. B. *c. d e. f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

"This curiously-plumaged little swallow is by no means rare on the Neilgherries, and builds in retired or deserted bungalows, out-houses, &c., making a small mud nest, quite open at the top, and profusely lined with feathers."—(Jerdon.)

Genus DELICHON, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

621. *DELICHON NIPALENSIS*, *Hodgson.**

Delichon nipalensis, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

The Nepal Martin.

A. B. Nepal (No. 963, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

Gen. char. Bill short, thick, robust; gape rather wide; the culmen rounded; the nostrils basal, lateral, rounded; wings rather long, with the first quill the longest; tail short and emarginated, or nearly even at the end; tarsi longer than the middle toe, and clothed with plumes; toes long, and clothed with plumes, the inner shorter than the outer; the claws moderate and curved.

Spec. char. Top of the head, chin, cheeks, ear-coverts, nape, back,

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* In the Leyden Museum there is a bird from Borneo allied to but distinct from this, to which M. Temminck has applied the name of *Hirundo dasypus*, and which is placed in Bonaparte's "Consp. Gen. Av." p. 343, under the genus *Chelidon*, with the following remarks: "Media quasi inter *Cotyles* et *Chelidonem*, cujus autem altera species; pedibus dense plumosis: minor; cauda multo breviore, minus emarginata: coloribus similibus, subtus autem sordidior, collari adumbrato."

upper and under tail-coverts, fine glossy black; wings black, paler beneath, the upper coverts margined with glossy black, the lower wing-coverts dusky black; tail black, fringed externally with glossy black; a band of white across the rump; throat, breast, abdomen, hind parts of flanks, and vent, pure white; fore part of flanks black; tarsi and toes covered with white plumes; claws pale fleshy; bill black. Length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., of wing $3\frac{5}{8}$ in., of tail $1\frac{5}{8}$ in., bill to front $\frac{3}{16}$ in., to gape $\frac{7}{16}$ in.; height from chin to front $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; breadth at front $\frac{3}{20}$ in.; tarse $\frac{7}{16}$ in.; middle toe and claw $\frac{9}{20}$ in.; hind ditto $\frac{7}{20}$ in.

This interesting bird differs from the type of the genus *Chelidon* by its smaller and more robust bill, and by its short and nearly even tail, the wings also being shorter; from *Cotyle* it is at once distinguished by its plumed feet.

Genus CHELIDON, *Boie, Isis* (1822), *p.* 550.

622. *CHELIDON URBICA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Hirundo urbica, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 344. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VII. *p.* 283. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 31.

Chelidon urbica, *Boie, Isis* (1822), *p.* 550. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* ; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. pt.* 2, *p.* 31. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 343.

Hirundo lagopoda, *Pallas, Zoogr.*, I. *p.* 532.

Chelidon rupestris et C. fenestrarum, *Brehm.*, *Væg. Deutschl.* I. *p.* 140.

The Common Martin, *Lath.*

HAB. Europe, N. Asia, Africa; rare in S. India.

a. England. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

Subfam. CYPSELINA.

Genus CYPSELUS, *Illiger* (*p.* 106).

623. *CYPSELUS VITTATUS*, *Jardine et Selby.*

Cypselus vittatus, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. 2nd ser. t.* 39. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 54. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 85. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 65.

Cypselus australis, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 886.

A. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

624. *CYPSELUS SUBFURCATUS*, *Blyth.*

Cypselus subfurcatus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 807 (1849); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 85. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 65.

Cypselus affinis, *apud Strickland, P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 99.

A. B. *c. d.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

"The nidification of this bird is remarkably different from *Cypselus affinis;* several pairs inhabiting a continuous common nest, which is affixed to an eave in the manner of that of *Hirundo urbica*, or of *Cyp. affinis;* the latter species, however (so far as we have observed), so placing its nest as to be concealed, or at least rendered inconspicuous by a rafter or other object in front. According to the following account by Colonel Low, 'a colony of *C. subfurcatus* inhabited the verandah of a house in the island of Pinang. They began with a pair, and now compose a harmonious family of about sixteen or eighteen. The nests are fastened to the beam much in the same way as the nest of the swallow, but their nidificatory habits differ from those of the latter birds by their running two, three, or more nests into one. There were about six or eight birds in the specimen of a nest herewith sent, which had three apertures. They seem to keep a regular watch at night, for, on the least noise, the sentinel pipes a little, and is then followed by all the rest. They lay two eggs; and are not migratory,—at least, my friends are not—for they have been domiciled upwards of a year where they are now.'" "The nest above noticed is a beautiful fabric in its way, remarkably light and compact, being composed of feathers and other light substances firmly bound together by a good deal of the saliva-like gluten, several shed primaries and other feathers of the birds themselves, doubtless cast within the nest, are thus fastened in to add to the lining. The only aperture visible, now that the nest has been cut away from its place of attachment, is a somewhat prolonged entrance at one extremity; and there appear to be but two depressions adapted for the reception of eggs, which renders it probable that several of its inhabitants were the young of a former brood, or perhaps broods. The total length of the interior is 12 in. by nearly 5 in., where broadest, and this capacity would indicate that it is intended as much for a habitation for a number of the birds, as for the ordinary purpose of incubation. Procuring some nests of *Cyp. affinis* for comparison, the size of these also indicates the fact that they are similarly inhabited, but it would appear that there is no

convenience in them for more than one pair of birds to incubate. They consist of a much thicker and heavier mass of material than the nest of *C. subfurcatus;* but where two are built in contact, the wall of separation is thin, though we suspect it will be always found intact and completely separated. During the night, *C. affinis* is equally vigilant with its Malayan representative. The latter would appear to be the common house Swift of the Malayan peninsula, taking the place of *C. affinis* of India; while *C. vittatus* would seem to be exclusively a mountain species, which is common at Pinang, and which has been obtained by Captain Hutton from the Tyne range of mountains near Simla, and *C. leuconyx* may be the representative of the last on the mountains of S. India."—(Blyth.)

Genus ACANTHYLIS, *Bois* (*p.* 111).

625. *ACANTHYLIS GIGANTEUS, Temminck Sp.*

Cypselus giganteus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 364.

Acanthylis giganteus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 55. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 64.

Chœtura gigantea, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 885.

Acanthylis caudacuta, *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 84.

A. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

Fam. CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Genus BATRACHOSTOMUS, *Gould* (*p.* 112).

626. *BATRACHOSTOMUS AURITUS, Vigors Sp.*

Podargus auritus, *Vigors, Griffith's Transl. of Cuv. An. Kingd.* II. *t. p.* 114; *App. to Mem. of Sir T. S. Raffles, p.* 653. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 81.

Batrachostomus auritus, *Gould, Icones Avium, p.* , *t.* 7. *G. R. Gray, Cat. Birds in B. M.* II. *p.* 3; *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 45. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 57.

Bombycistomus Fullertonii, *Hay, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 574 (1841).

Podargus Fullertonii, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 798.

The Great-eared Goat-sucker, *Gray.*

A. *b.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

627. *BATRACHOSTOMUS STELLATUS*, *Gould Sp.*

Podargus stellatus, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 43.

Batrachostomus stellatus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 45; *Cat. Birds in Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 3.

Podargus crinifrons, *Temm.*, *Mus. Lugd.* *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 57.

A. *b. c. d.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

Genus Lyncornis, *Gould*, *Icones Avium* (1838).

628. *LYNCORNIS TEMMINCKI*, *Gould.*

Lyncornis Temminckii, *Gould*, *Icones Avium*, *t.* 6. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 62.

Eurostopodus Temminckii, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 50; *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 12. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 82.

Caprimulgus pulcher, *Hay*, *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 161 (1844).

Caprimulgus imberbis, *Temminck*, *MSS.*

A. *b. c.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

Genus Caprimulgus, *Linn.* (*p.* 112).

629. *CAPRIMULGUS ALBONOTATUS*, *Tickell.*

Caprimulgus albonotatus, *Tickell*, *J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 580; XVII. *pt.* 1, *p.* 301. *G. R. Gray*, *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 8. *Hutton*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 5. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 83. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 60.

Caprimulgus gangeticus, *Blyth*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1843), *p.* 95.

Caprimulgus macrourus, *apud Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 586.

Caprimulgus nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Catal. Birds of Nepal*, *p.* 53.

The Nepal Goatsucker, *Gray.*

The Jungle Goatsucker, *Tickell.*

Chuppa, Hind., *Tickell.*

A. *b. c. d.* Nepal (*C. nipalensis*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

e. f. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

g. h. i. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This is extremely common in the jungles, keeping in thickets during the day, and coming out to the open parts as evening sets in, grass plains, and *khéts*, which it skims over with a low silent flight. When on the wing, it emits a low chirp, somewhat like a sparrow; it has another and very peculiar note, when seated on the top of some decayed tree, and which, on a calm night, may be heard for a mile, sounding as if some one was striking a plank with a hammer deliberately."

"Makes no nest; eggs laid on the bare ground, in bush jungle, in general two; shape blunt, and both ends nearly equal; male egg $1\frac{7}{32} \times \frac{15}{16}$ in., pale fleshy clay-colour, sprinkled with patches of darker brownish-red; female egg $1\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in., paler and redder."—(Tickell.)

"Of this species," remarks Captain Hutton, "which is a summer visitant at Mussooree, I took two eggs at an elevation of 5,000 feet, on the 19th April, from the bare ground, beneath bushes on the side of a hill, the colour being a rich cream white, with darker blotches of reddish brown or clay-colour. Of one, the diameter was $1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in., the other was somewhat smaller."

Fam. TODIDÆ.

Genus AMPELIS, *Linn.*, *S. N.* (1735).

BOMBYCILLA, (*Briss.*) *Vieill.*, *Ois. de l'Amér. Sept.*, (1807).

BOMBYCIPHORA, *Meyer*, *Taschenb.* (1810).

BOMBYCIVORA, *Temm.*, *Man. d'Orn. p.* 76 (1815).

630. *AMPELIS GARRULUS*, *Linn.*

Ampelis garrulus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 297. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 278; *Catal. Brit. Birds in B. M. p.* 86. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 194. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 336.

Bombycilla bohemica, *Brisson.*

Bombyciphora poliocœlia, *Meyer.*

Bombycivora garrula, *Temminck*.
Parus bombycilla, *Pallas, Zoogr.* I. *p.* 548.
The Bohemian Waxwing, *Selby*.

a. Europe. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

Genus Cochoa, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 358 (1836).
Prosorinia, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 28 (1841).
Oreas, *Temm., Text de Pl. Col.* 274.

631. *COCHOA PURPUREA*, *Hodgson*.

Cochoa purpurea, *Hodgs., Journ. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 359; XII. *p.* 450 (*with plate*); *Cat. B. Nep. p.* 96. *Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 182; XV. *p.* 313; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 195. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 280. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 350. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*
The Purple Cochoa, *Hodgs.*
Cocho, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.
c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Mr. Hodgson remarks: "Like most of the Nepalese Thrushes, these birds are common to all the three regions of the kingdom. They are shy in their manners, adhere exclusively to the woods, live solitarily or in pairs, breed and moult but once a year, nidificate on trees, and feed almost equally on the ground and on trees. I have taken from their stomachs several sorts of stony berries, small univalve mollusca, and sundry kinds of aquatic insects."—(Journ. A. S. Beng. V. p. 358.)

Fam. HALCYONIDÆ.

Genus Todiramphus, *Lesson* (*p.* 128).

632. *TODIRAMPHUS VARIUS*, *Eyton Sp.*

Halcyon varia, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 101. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 79.
Todiramphus varius, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 11; XVI. *p.* 1181; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 47. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 156.

A. *b.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

"Cap green, rufescent on forehead, and margined posteriorly with verditer; a broad black stripe commences at the lores and meets its opposite behind; above this is a slight rufous supercilium, and below it a broad rufous streak continued to the nape, and comprising the lower ear-coverts; below this again, is a very large rich purplish blue moustache, commencing at the base of the lower mandible; the nape and breast are brilliant ferruginous, paling on the throat and belly; and the mantle, wings, and tail are deep purplish-blue, each feather touched with ultramarine-blue on the wings, while the rump and upper tail coverts are vivid verditer; bordering the ferruginous of the nape, is a band of deep black; bill dusky above, the rest apparently bright yellow; and legs probably coral-red. Adult male (and perhaps the adult of either sex)."

"The young have the mantle and wings dark green, with a terminal pale fulvous spot on each feather, imparting a pretty speckled appearance."—(Blyth.)

Genus CEYX, *Lacep.* (*p.* 132).

633. *CEYX TRIDACTYLA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Alcedo tridactyla, *Linn.*, *Mant.* (1771), *p.* 524. *Pallas*, *Spicil. Zool.* VI. *t.* 2, *f.* 1. *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 459.

Ceyx tridactyla, *Cuv.*, *Règ. An.* (1817), *p.* 417. *Jerdon*, *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 25. *Strickl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 99. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 80; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* II. *p.* 59.

Alcedo purpurea, *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 449.

Alcedo erythaca, var. A., *Lath.*, *Hist.* IV. *p.* 39.

Ceyx erythaca, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 50.

Alcedo rubra, *Bodd.*, *Tabl. des Pl. enl. d'Aubent. p.* 48.

Ceyx luzoniensis, *Steph.*, *Gen. Zool.* XIII. *p.* 106.

Ceyx microsoma, *Burton*, *P. Z. S.* (1838), *p.* 89.

Ceyx tridactyla et C. purpurea, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 157.

Le Martin-pêcheur de l'isle de Luçon, *Sonn.*, *Voy. Ind. t.* 32.

Martin-pêcheur de Pondicherry, *Buff.*, *Pl. Enl.* 778, *f.* 2.

The Purple Tridactylous Kingfisher.

RAJA WHODAN, Malays, *Eyton.*

DEIN-NGYEEN, Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. Nepal (No. 975, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

B. *c. d.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

Fam. MUSCICAPIDÆ.

Genus TCHITREA, *Lesson* (*p.* 133).

634. *TCHITREA INCEI*, *Gould Sp.*

Muscipeta Incei, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1852), *p.* ; *Birds of Asia, t.* (1852).

Ince's Paradise Flycatcher, *Gould.*

A. Shanghai (China). Presented by John Gould, Esq., 1853.

"In the male, the head, throat, and crest is very deep glossy steel-green; upper surface, wings, and tail very deep chestnut; primaries and secondaries black, margined with deep chestnut on their outer webs; chest dark grey; abdomen and under tail-coverts greyish white; bill blue. In the young bird, the head and neck are dull black; back and wings deep chestnut; wings brownish black, margined with pale chestnut; tail brown; breast and flanks sooty; middle of the abdomen and vent dull white.

This species is intermediate in colour between *Tch. paradisi* and *Tch. principalis* of Japan; it partakes of the characters of both, but is quite distinct from either; from the former, it differs in the broader, rounder, and shorter plumes of the crest, and in the dark chestnut colouring of the upper surface; and from the Japanese bird in the dark colouring of the throat not extending on to the flanks, in the upper surface not being of so rich a plum-colour, and in the tail being chestnut instead of black."—(Gould.)

Genus PHILENTOMA, *Eyton, Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 228.

DRYMOPHILA,* *Temm., Text de Pl. Col.* 334 (1838).

635. *PHILENTOMA VELATUM*, *Temm. Sp.*

Drymophila velata, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 334 ♂.

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* Previously used by Swainson.

Philentoma velatum, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 204. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 324.

Monarcha velata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 260. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 326.

Monarcha cæsia, *Less., Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 167 ♀.

Muscicapa pectoralis, *A. Hay, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 161 (1844).

Myiagra pectoralis, *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 101; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIX. *p.* 131.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Sincapore. Presented by J. Gould, Esq., 1853.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Genus Pericrocotus, *Boie* (*p.* 140).

636. *PERICROCOTUS SOLARIS*, *Blyth.*

Pericrocotus solaris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 310 (1846); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 193. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 13. *Gould's Birds of Asia, t.* (*the* ♂ *only*). *Bonap., C. G. Av.* *p.* 356.

Phœnicornis affinis (*the* ♀ *only*), *Horsf., McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 157.

The Yellow-throated Pericrocotus, *Gould.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 296, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

c. ♂. Darjeeling. Presented by John Gould, Esq., 1853.

It may here be mentioned that Mr. Gould has figured the female of *P. brevirostris* for that sex of the present species, as has been determined from the comparison of the specimen presented to the Museum with the specimen from Nepal. The female has no yellow on the forehead; the sides of the throat and chin are whitish.

Genus Chaptia, *Hodgs.* (*p.* 159).

637. *CHAPTIA MALAYENSIS*, *A. Hay.*

Chaptia malayensis, *A. Hay, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 294 (1846). *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 200. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 13. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 350.

? Drymonax niger, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 167.
The Malayan Bronze Shrike.

a. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Distinguished from *Ch. ænea* by its inferior size, much less deeply forked tail, shorter wing, and by its deeper bill.

Genus Enneoctonus, *Boie* (*p.* 167).

638. *ENNEOCTONUS SUPERCILIOSUS*, *Latham Sp.*

Lanius superciliosus, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn. Suppl. p.* 20; *Gen. Hist.* II. *p.* 36. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 152. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 363.
The Supercilious Shrike, *Latham*.

A. *b.* Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.
c. d. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

639. *ENNEOCTONUS ARENARIUS*, *Blyth Sp.*

Lanius arenarius, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 304 (1846).
Lanius superciliosus, var., *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 152.

A. *b. c.* Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

This is distinguished by its pale colouring, a predominant dull sandy-grey, scarcely tinged with rufous, except on the rump and tail, the lores being whitish, but with a slight black spot adjoining the orbit above.
"This species was found abundantly by Captain Boys in the country lying between Scinde and Ferozepore."

Genus Campephaga, *Vieill.* (*p.* 176).

640. *CAMPEPHAGA AVENSIS*, *Blyth.*

Campephaga melanoptera,* *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 307 (1846); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 191. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 356.
Campephaga Avensis, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 327.

a. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

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* Previously occupied by Rüppell.

Genus LALAGE, *Boie* (*p.* 175).

641. *LALAGE CULMINATUS*, *A. Hay.*

Ceblepyris culminatus, *A. Hay*, *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *p.* 157 (1844).

A. ♀. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

This female is readily distinguished from the same sex of *L. orientalis* by the absence of the large white tips to the lesser and greater wing-coverts. The specimen examined has the head, neck, back, and upper tail-coverts of a greyish-cyaneous, each feather being marked at the point with a black bar, and then tipped with white; ear-coverts marked longitudinally with white; wings black; shoulders cyaneous; greater coverts slightly tipped with white, and the primaries and secondaries slightly fringed with the same; tail black, tipped with white; under-parts greyish white, each feather having two blackish bars across; under tail-coverts whitish; bill broader than in *L. orientalis*, blackish; feet the same. Length 6¼ in., of wing 3$\frac{7}{10}$ in., tail 3 in.

Subfam. MYIOTHERINA, *Swains.* (*p.* 178).

Genus EUPETES, *Temm.*, *Text de Pl. Col.* 516 (1836).

AJAX, *Less.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1839).

642. *EUPETES MACROCERCUS*, *Temminck.*

Eupetes macrocercus, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 516. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 207. *Strickl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 102. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 158. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 252.

BURONG TANA RIMBA, Malays, *Cantor.*

A. B. c. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Genus HODGSONIUS, *Bonap.*, *Consp. Gen. Av.* *p.* 300 (1850).

BRADYPTERUS,* *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

BRADYBATES,* *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 181 (1846).

SYLVANIA,* *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 136 (1847).

643. *HODGSONIUS PHŒNICUROÏDES*, *Hodgs. Sp.*

Bradypterus phœnicuroïdes, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.*

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* These three names have been previously used.

(1844), *p.* 83; *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 70; *App. p.* 153.

Hodgsonius phœnicuroïdes, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 300.

Bradybates phœnicuroïdes, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 181.

Sylvania phœnicuroïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 136; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 178.

A. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus CALLENE, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 136 (1847).
CINCLIDIUM,* *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 181 (1842).

644. *CALLENE FRONTALE, Blyth.*

Cinclidium frontale, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 181; XII. *p.* 954, *t. p.* 1010. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 301.

Callene frontale, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 136; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 178. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

Ruticilla frontalis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 180.

Brachypteryx scapularis, *Horsf., MSS.*

A. ♂. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

B. C. ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 950, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

" This bird is reported to be a fine songster, and heard chiefly in the evening."—(Blyth.)

Genus DRYMOCATAPHUS, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 815 (1849).

645. *DRYMOCATAPHUS NIGROCAPITATUS, Eyton Sp.*

Brachypteryx nigrocapitata, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 103. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 178.

Drymocataphus nigrocapitatus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 815.

A. B. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

D. nigrocapitatus. Colour of the upper parts rufous brown, of the

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* Previously occupied by Mr. Gould.

under bright ferruginous; throat white, flanked by a black streak; cap black, bordered by a white superciliary streak and loral feathers; ear-coverts dusky, minutely lineated with white, and posteriorly with rufous; sides of the head ashy; bill horny black above, below yellowish; legs brownish. Length 6¼ in., of wing 2⅝ in., and tail the same, its outermost feather ⅝ in. shorter, bill to forehead (through the feathers) $\frac{11}{16}$ in., to gape ⅞ in., and tarse 1⅛ in.

Genus Brachypteryx, *Horsf.* (*p.* 178).

646. *BRACHYPTERYX CRURALIS*, *Blyth.*

Calliope cruralis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 933 (1843). *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 70.

Brachypteryx cruralis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 136; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 178.

Larvivora cruralis, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 301.

Ruticilla cruralis, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 180.

Larvivora homochroa, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83.

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 589, 885, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., Sept. 1853.

B. cruralis. Male, colour above a deep cyaneous, or dark greyish-blue, paler on the belly, and relieved by a white superciliary streak confined to the base of the feathers, and yet showing conspicuously. Female, olivaceous-brown above; forehead, lores, and throat ferruginous, paler or dusky ferruginous beneath; wings and tail ferruginous-brown; bill black; legs brownish dusky. Length 5¼ in., of wing 2⅝ in., tail 1¾ in., bill to front (through the feathers) ⅝ in., and typically formed, tarse 1¼ in.

647. *BRACHYPTERYX NIPALENSIS*, *Hodgson.*

Brachypteryx nipalensis, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 943, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., Sept., 1853.

B. nipalensis. Male, colour above a greyish cyaneous, or light greyish blue, as are also the cheeks, sides of breast, and flanks, and paling to greyish white on the middle of the breast; throat, middle of belly, vent, and under tail-coverts, a streak over, but not extending beyond the eye, white. Female, ferruginous-brown above, paler on

the sides; throat, breast, belly, under tail-coverts, and superciliary streak whitish; the feathers on the breast and sides fringed with brown; bill dark horn; legs paler. Length 4¼ in., of wing 2¼ in., tail 1⅜ in., bill to gape ⅜ in., and tarse 1 in.

Genus PNOËPYGA, *Hodgs.* (*p.* 180).

648. *PNOËPYGA LONGICAUDATA*, *Moore.*

Pnoëpyga longicaudata, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

P. longicaudata. Colour of the upper parts deep olive-brown, the feathers slightly margined with black, and having blackish shafts; wings and tail inclined to ferruginous-brown; upper tail-coverts long; throat whitish; breast and sides of abdomen pale dusky ferruginous, the feathers having pale centres and blackish margins; middle of lower part of breast and abdomen white; flanks the same as the back; vent and under tail-coverts dark ferruginous; bill dark brown, legs paler. Length 4½ in., of wing 2 in., the tail is rounded, the central feathers being 2¼ in. long, and the outer 1½ in., bill to front (through the feathers) ½ in., to gape $\frac{6}{10}$ in., and tarse $\frac{8}{10}$ in.

Genus PITTA, *Vieill.* (*p.* 181).

649. *PITTA BOSCHII*, *Müller et Schlegel.*

Pitta Boschii, *Müll. et Schl., Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Av. pp.* 5, 16, *t.* 1. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 213.

Pitta elegans, (*nec. Temm.*) *Less., Voy. de la Bon. Ois. t.* 3.

Pitta elegans, (*Temm.*) *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 256.

Pitta affinis, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 301.

SINTAR, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. B. C. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

d. ♂. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

e. ♂. Drawing. From Parry's Collection.

650. *PITTA AVENSIS*, *J. E. Gray Sp.*

Turdus Avensis, *J. E. Gray, Griff. Cuv. An. Kingd. Av.* I. *t. p.* 530.

Pitta Avensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 214.

a. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

Pitta Avensis. Crown and nape bright brown; rest of the upper parts, wings, tail, throat, and breast blackish; before and behind the eye, base of lower mandible, chin, belly, vent, and lesser wing-coverts yellowish-white; bill black; legs reddish. Length about 6¼ in., of wing 4 in., tail 1¾ in., bill to frontal plumes ⅝ in., to gape $\frac{9}{10}$ in., tarsus 1 in. The above description is from Sir T. S. Raffles's drawing.

This bird has very much the appearance of *T. interpres*, Temm., Pl. Col. 458, also from Sumatra, but which is a well-marked species of the genus *Geocichla*.

651. *PITTA ATRICAPILLA*, *Cuvier*.

Pitta atricapilla, *Cuvier*. *Bonap*., *C. G. Av. p*. 256.
Corvus philippensis, *Gmel*., *S. N. L*. I. *p*. 375.
Pitta philippensis, *Vieill*. *Müll. et Schl*., *Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. p*. 19.
Pitta melanocephala, *Wagler*.
Pitta brevicaudata, (*Bodd*.) *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p*. 214.
Pitta macrorhyncha, *J. E. Gray*, *Zool. Misc*. (1832), *p*. 3.
Merle des Philippines, *Buff*., *Pl. Enl*. 89.
The Black-headed Pitta, *Gould*.

A. Borneo. Presented by John Gould, Esq., 1853.

652. *PITTA CUCULLATA*, *Hartlaub*.

Pitta cucullata, *Hartl*., *Rev. Zool*. (1843), *p*. 65. *Strickl. Ann. N. H*. (1844), *p*. 410, *t*. 20. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p*. 213. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng*. XVI. *p*. 153; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p*. 157. *Bonap*., *C. G. Av. p*. 255.
Pitta nigricollis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng*. XII. *p*. 960.
Pitta rhodogaster, *Hodgs*., *J. A. S. Beng*. XII. *p*. 961 (*young*).
Pitta malaccensis, *apud Schlegel*.
Pitta Schlegeli, *Bonaparte*.

A. B. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Genus PETROCINCLA, *Vigors* (*p.* 185).

653. *PETROCINCLA LONGIROSTRIS*, *Blyth.*

Petrocincla longirostris, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 150 (1847).

Petrocincla cyaneus, *apud Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 164.

Petrocossyphus cyaneus, *apud Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 297.

A. B. c. ♂ ♀. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

Genus GEOCICHLA, *Kuhl* (*p.* 190).

654. *GEOCICHLA INNOTATA*, *Blyth.*

Geocichla innotata, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 370 (1846); XVI. *p.* 146; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 163. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 268.

Turdus innotatus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, III. *App. p.* 10.

Geocichla albogularis *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 146 (*the female*).

The Malayan Orange-headed Thrush.

A. ♂. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

"Resembles *G. citrina*, but has the ferruginous colour of the head and under parts, and the ash-colour of its upper parts much more intense; no white upon the wings; and the lower tail-coverts only (not the vent) are white. The female is smaller, and has the throat white, and some white at the sides of the vent; the wings, rump, and tail only are deep ashy; the back and scapularies being olive-green, much as in the female of *G. citrina*."

Genus OREOCINCLA, *Gould* (*p.* 192).

655. *OREOCINCLA LUNULATA*, *Latham Sp.*

Turdus lunulatus, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn. Supp.*, *p.* 42; *Gen. Hist.* IV. *p.* 180.

Oreocincla lunulata, *Gould*, *Birds of Austr. t.*

Turdus varius, *apud Vig. et Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 218.

Oreocincla Novæ-Hollandæ et O. macrorhyncha, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (183), *p.* 145.

Lunulated Thrush, *Latham.*

Mountain Thrush, of the Colonists of Van Diemen's Land.

A. Australia. From Mr. George Fradgley.

Genus Turdus, *Linn.* (*p.* 196).

656. *TURDUS RUFULUS*, *Drapiez.*

Turdus rufulus, *Drapiez, Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat.* X. *p.* 443. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 143.

Turdus modestus, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 103. *Strickl., P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 100.

Turdus javanicus, *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 161.

Striée, Java, *Drapiez.*

Kwaran, Malay, *Eyton.*

Myai-loo-nghet, Arracan, *Phayre.*

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Turdus rufulus. "Upper parts greenish olive-brown, with a dull white supercilium; chin, and generally the medial portion of the throat, with the belly and lower tail-coverts, white; breast and flanks brownish fulvous, brighter in old males; the throat and foreneck streaked laterally with olivaceous, which in some specimens crosses the breast above the fulvous hue, and is more or less ashy; others again, evidently the old males, have the entire crown and neck all round of a dusky ash-colour, mingled with white on the middle of the throat; bill dusky above, the basal two-thirds of the lower mandible, yellow; legs pale brown. Length 8½ to 9 in., of wing 4½ to 5 in., tail 3¾ in., bill to gape 1 in., and tarse 1¼ in."

Genus Merula, *Leach* (*p.* 196).

657. *MERULA SIMILLIMA*, *Jerdon Sp.*

Turdus simillimus, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 253 (1839). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 219. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 882. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 274.

Merula simillima, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 148; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 162.

Turdus nigropileus, *Lafres., Deless. Voy. dans l'Inde Av. p.* 27 (1848). *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 127.

The Neilgherry Blackbird, *Jerdon.*

A. B. C. *d. e.* ♂ ♀ and young. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

f. Madras. Presented by John Gould, Esq., 1853.

"Inhabits the Neilgherries, in the dense woods of which it is very common, and may be daily heard pouring forth its charming song, especially towards evening, and in cloudy weather. It is found alone, or in small families. It lives chiefly on fruit of different kinds, especially of the pleasant Brazil cherry, now so abundant in the woods there; also feeds on worms, caterpillars, and other soft insects."—(Jerdon.)

658. *MERULA WARDII*, *Jerdon Sp.*

Turdus Wardii, *Jerd.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 882 (1842); *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 8; *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 127. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 219. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds of Nep.*, *p.* 81.

Merula Wardii, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 146; XX. *p.* 177. *Layard*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1853), *p.* 270.

Turdus melanoleucus, *Hartlaub.*

Turdus picaoides, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83, ♂.

Oreocincla (s. g. Turdulus) micropus, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 83, ♀.

Turdus micropus, *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 80.

Ward's Blackbird.

A. ♂. S. India. Presented by John Gould, Esq., 1853.

M. Wardii. "Male black, with white eye-streak and under-parts from the breast, except the feathers of the flanks, which are only margined with white; and, besides a white wing-patch under the scapularies, the wing-coverts and tertiaries are tipped with the same, and the secondaries and middle tail-feathers, with the upper tail-coverts, more slightly, the rest of the tail-feathers being successively more deeply so tipped, increasing in amount to the outermost. The female has the upper parts brown instead of black, with slight whitish tips to the upper tail-coverts, and less white on the tail-feathers, which is also less pure; the wing-coverts are each tipped with a triangular spot of fulvous-white, and the tertiaries more slightly; the supercilium is also fulvous-white, and the entire under-

parts, except the lower tail-coverts, which are purer white, a little variegated with dusky; while the feathers of the throat, breast, and flanks are each tipped with a transverse dusky spot, more or less triangular on those of the breast; axillaries chiefly pure white; bill and legs yellowish. Length 9 in., of wing $4\frac{6}{10}$ in., tail $3\frac{5}{8}$ in., bill to front $\frac{3}{4}$ in., to gape $1\frac{2}{10}$ in., and tarse $1\frac{3}{10}$ in."

Genus TROCHALOPTERON, *Hodgs.* (*p.* 210).

659. *TROCHALOPTERON MERULINUM*, *Blyth Sp.*

Garrulax merulinus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XX. *p.* 521 (1851); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 7.

A. Darjeeling? From Pearson's Collection.

T. merulinum. "General colour deep olive-brown, the medial portion of the under-parts pale rufescent whitish-brown, and spotted with black on the throat and upper part of the breast, much as in *Turdus musicus;* a narrow white streak behind the eye; [vent and under tail-coverts dark rufous;] irides whitish-brown; bill dusky plumbeous; legs brown, with albescent toes. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., expanse of wings 12 in., closed wing $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., tail $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., bill to front $\frac{8}{10}$ in., to gape $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., and tarse $1\frac{3}{8}$ in."

Genus DUMETIA, *Blyth, Cat. Birds Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 140 (1851).

660. *DUMETIA ALBOGULARIS*, *Blyth.*

Malacocercus albogularis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 453 (1847).

Dumetia albogularis, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 140. *Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1853), *p.* 272.

Timalia hyperythra, *apud Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* X. *p.* 261; *Ill. Ind. Orn. p.*

Pellorneum albogulare, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXI. *p.* 357.

SHAH DUMRI, Hind., *Jerdon.*

PUNDI JITTA (i. e. 'Pig-Bird'), Telugu, *Jerdon.*

A. S. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

B. Madras. Presented by John Gould, Esq., 1853.

"This bird," remarks Mr. Jerdon, "I have seen but very seldom; once at the top of the Tapoor pass in thick jungle, and in the

neighbourhood of Jaulnah, in jungly district, in thick hedges, and thick wooded nullahs. From the dense nature of the bushes it frequents, it is with difficulty observed and obtained. I have generally seen it in parties of five or six, occasionally giving out a low and indistinct sort of chattering. Fragments of various insects were found in the stomachs of those I procured. It is called *Pundi jitta*, or Pig Bird, in Telugu; a name given from its habits of making its way under the bushes, never showing itself above."

Mr. Blyth states: "Its note considerably resembles that of *Malacocercus caudatus*, except in being proportionally weaker."

"In Ceylon, it is confined to the vicinity of Colombo, and is not uncommon; it is generally found in small flocks about the cinnamon and other low bushes, creeping about in search of insects."—(Layard.)

Genus TRICHIXOS, *Lesson, Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 167.

TURDIROSTRIS, *A. Hay, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 163 (1844).

661. *TRICHIXOS PYRRHOPYGA*, *Lesson.*

Trichixos pyrrhopyga, *Lesson, Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 167. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* xx.

Turdirostris superciliaris, *A. Hay, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 163 (1844). *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 145. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 217.

Macronus superciliaris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, III. *App. p.* 9.

Napothera pyrrhomelanura, *Müller.*

A. ♂. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

C. *d.* ♀ or jun. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

T. pyrrhopyga. Male, colour of the head, nape, back, chin, throat, breast, and shoulders ashy black, deepest above; a white superciliary stripe above, but not beyond, the eye; rump, upper tail-coverts, and tail bright rufous, the latter tipped with a broad deep brown-black band; wings brown, margined with ashy; flanks and under tail-coverts rufous; belly and vent whitish, washed with rufous; bill black; legs pale yellow. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing 4 in., tail 4 in. (its outermost feathers shorter), bill to front (through the feathers) $1\frac{1}{10}$ in., to gape $1\frac{3}{8}$ in., tarse $1\frac{1}{10}$ in. In the young, or female, the plumage above is brown mixed with rufous; the forehead, round the eyes, chin, throat, breast, flanks, and under tail-coverts dusky-

rufous, whitish on the middle of the belly and vent; the wings brown, the coverts tipped with rufous; the bill is rather shorter and thicker, and is of a horny colour above, yellowish below at base.

Genus TRICHASTOMA, *Blyth* (*p.* 226).

662. *TRICHASTOMA ABBOTTI*, *Blyth*.

Malacocincla Abbotti, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 601 (1845).

Trichastoma Abbotti, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 462; *Cat. Birds Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 147. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 259. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

Malacopteron Abbotti, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 9.

A. Nepal (No. 919, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

B. *c. d.* Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler, 1854.

T. Abbotti. Colour above, plain olive-brown, tinged with rufous on the rump and tail; the upper tail-coverts ferruginous brown, under-parts paler; the throat and middle of the belly white; the ear-coverts, sides of the breast, and flanks rufescent; the lower tail-coverts pale ferruginous; bill horn-colour, paler beneath. Length 6 in., of wing 3 in., tail $2\frac{1}{8}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{11}{12}$ in., and tarse the same.

663. *TRICHASTOMA ROSTRATUM*, *Blyth*.

Trichastoma rostratum, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 795 (1842); XIII. *p.* 383; XVI. *p.* 462; *Cat. Birds Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 147. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 259.

Malacopteron rostratum, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 209.

A. B. *c.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

T. rostratum. Colour of the upper parts uniform olive-brown, somewhat darker on the crown, and having a slight ruddy tinge on the rump and tail; the whole under-parts pure white, a little sullied on the breast and lower tail-coverts; lores and sides of the head pale fulvescent brown, and sides of the neck to the breast ashy; upper mandible horny black; lower yellowish white, except at its extreme tip; legs deeply tinged with yellowish brown. Length about 6 in.,

of wing $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., tail 2 in., its outermost feather $\frac{3}{8}$ in. shorter; bill to forehead (through the feathers) $\frac{3}{4}$ in., to gape $\frac{15}{16}$ in., tarse $\frac{13}{16}$ in.

Genus Alcippe, *Blyth* (*p.* 226).

664. *ALCIPPE CINEREA*, *Eyton Sp.*

Malacopteron cinereum, *Eyton*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 103. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 209.

Alcippe cinerea, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 384; XVI. *p.* 462; *Cat. Birds Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 148. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 260.

A. B. *c.* Malacca. *d.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

"Irides grey; bill blackish; feet reddish grey, soles dirty orange. Food seeds and insects."—(Cantor's Notes.)

665. *ALCIPPE AFFINIS*, *Blyth.*

Trichastoma affine, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 795 (1842).

Alcippe affinis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 384; XVI. *p.* 462; *Cat. Birds Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 148. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 359.

Malacopteron affine, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 209.

Napothera atricapilla, *Müller*, *Mus. Lugd.* *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 359.

Burong Nipa, Malay, *Cantor.*

A. Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq.

B. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

"Distinguished by its dark crown, pale nape, rufescent hue of the back and rump, and deep ferruginous tail-feathers; white under-parts, and having a distinct brownish-grey band crossing the breast. Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ in., of wing $2\frac{5}{8}$ in., tail $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., its outermost feather $\frac{5}{8}$ in. shorter; bill to forehead, through the feathers, $\frac{5}{8}$ in., to gape $\frac{13}{16}$ in., and tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in."

666. *ALCIPPE CANTORI*, *Moore.*

Alcippe Cantori, *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

A. Cantori. Upper parts olive-brown, tinged with rufous on the rump; crown ash-brown, being much lighter than in *A. affinis;* nape

paler; lores, a streak over and behind the eyes, with the ear-coverts, ashy white; throat, belly, vent, and under tail-coverts white; breast mingled white and ash; wings rufescent brown, the remiges margined brighter; upper tail-coverts and tail deep rufo-ferruginous, darker towards the tip; bill horny above, pale below; feet greenish. Length nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing 3 in., tail $3\frac{1}{3}$ in., bill to frontal plumes $\frac{1}{2}$ in., to gape $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and tarse $\frac{10}{12}$ in.

Distinguished from *A. affinis* and *A. albogularis* by its larger size, longer wings and tail.

667. *ALCIPPE MAGNIROSTRIS, Moore.*

Alcippe magnirostris, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

A. magnirostris. Upper parts olive-brown, darkest on the crown, palest on the nape, and tinged with rufous on the rump; the feathers of the crown spatulate, and have a perceptibly darker shaft and margin; lores and streak over, but not beyond, the eye whitish; base of lower mandible, down the sides of the throat, with the tips of some of the feathers of the cheek, dark ash; throat, belly, vent, and under tail-coverts white; sides of the breast ashy-olive, the middle more ashy; wings rufescent brown; upper tail-coverts and tail deep rufo-ferruginous; bill horny above, paler below; feet greenish. Length 6 in., of wing 3 in., tail $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to frontal plumes $\frac{6}{10}$ in., to gape $\frac{8}{10}$ in., tarse $\frac{11}{12}$ in.

May be known from the other described species by its longer and more robust bill, and by the dark ash streak down the sides of the throat.

668. *ALCIPPE STRIATA, Blyth.*

Timalia striata, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 793 (1842).

Alcippe striata, *Blyth, Cat. Birds Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 149. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 260.

Macronus striatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 210.

? Myiothera epilepidota, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 448, *f.* 2.

A. B. *c.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

A. striata. "Head and neck above black, or rather brown-black; the feathers of the mesial line white about the shaft, forming a streak of this colour along the middle of the head, besides which are two slight lateral streaks not observable in every specimen, in addition to a superciliary line of the same; on the nape, the white centres of the feathers broader, and are more irregularly disposed, while on the

back they become much narrower again, more or less so in different specimens, and wholly disappear on the rump; the ground hue of the back and rump is rich fulvous brown, brightening on the latter, and tending to rufous on the upper tail-coverts; lores conspicuously pale fulvous, and the throat and foreneck fulvous white, the ear-coverts margined with black; sides of the breast white, handsomely bordered with black, and a very slight margin of the same to the medial pectoral feathers; rest of the under-parts white, the flanks bordered with fulvous brown, which spreads nearly over the whole feather posteriorly; lower tail-coverts more or less tinged with the same; wing-feathers dusky interiorly, the coverts having terminal longitudinal white spots; tail ruddy brown, margined with more rufous brown at base; bill black; legs yellowish. Length 5½ in., of wing 2½ to 2⅝ in., tail 2 in., bill to forehead (through the feathers) ⅝ in., to gape ⅛ in., and tarse ¾ in."

Genus PYCTORHIS, *Hodgs.** (1844), (*p.* 230).
CHRYSOMMA, *Hodgs.* (1845).

669. *PYCTORHIS LONGIROSTRIS*, *Hodgson.*

Pyctorhis longirostris, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

A. B. Nepal (No. 892, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

Pyc. longirostris. Forehead, crown, nape, back, rump, upper tail-coverts, and tail rufous brown, darkest on the crown, wings, and tail, the last distinctly rayed; chin, throat, base of lower mandible, middle of belly, and vent white; ear-coverts, sides of the neck, and breast pale rufescent, brightening on the flanks, thighs, and under tail-coverts; under wing-coverts also rufescent; bill black, yellowish beneath at base; legs pale horny. Length 8¼ in., of wing 2¾ in., tail 3¼ in., bill to frontal plumes ⅝ in., to gape 1 in., height from chin to front $\frac{9}{10}$ in., tarse 1 in., middle toe and claw $1\frac{1}{10}$ in., central and lateral ditto $\frac{7}{10}$ in., and hind ditto $\frac{7}{10}$ in.

This bird may possibly be the species noticed (but not described) by Mr. J. W. Frith in the J. A. S. Beng. XIII. p. 370, as being

* It may here be mentioned in connection with this genus, that Mr. Hodgson, in P. Z. S. (1845), p. 24, refers the species *sinensis* only to his genus *Pyctorhis*, and not the bird named *rufifrons*, as quoted by many authors, which is there described as an *Actinodura*, it being synonymic with the species previously described by Mr. Gould under the name of *Act. Egertoni.*

found in Bengal, which he states "differs from the common species in being about half larger."

Genus STACHYRIS, *Hodgs.* (*p.* 232).

670. *STACHYRIS RUFICEPS*, *Blyth.*

Stachyris ruficeps, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 452 (1847); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 150. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 332. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 10. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

The Rufous-headed Stachyris.

A. *b. c. d.* Nepal (No. 923, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

St. ruficeps. Allied in form and size to *St. pyrrhops*, but having the crown light ferruginous, and the chin and middle of the throat white, with slight black central streaks to the feathers; rest of the upper parts plain olive, and of the lower whitish, with a fulvous tinge on the sides of the neck and breast; [in some specimens, the crown and nape is bright ferruginous, and the whole under parts pale ferruginous;] bill and legs pale horny. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing $2\frac{1}{8}$ in., tail 2 in., bill to frontal plumes $\frac{4}{10}$ in., to gape $\frac{6}{10}$ in., and tarse $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

Genus PYCNONOTUS, *Kuhl* (*p.* 238).

671. *PYCNONOTUS NIGROPILEUS*, *Blyth.*

Pycnonotus nigropileus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 472 (1847); *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 209. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 265.

A. *b.* Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

"This species differs from *P. hæmorrhous* in having no black on the throat and breast, which are brown, with greyish margins to the feathers, like the back; and the whole nape and back are much paler than in *P. hæmorrhous*; the under tail-coverts crimson, and the cap alone being black."—(Blyth.)

Dr. Helfer, in his MSS. notes, states that "this bird is very common about habitations throughout the Tenasserim provinces."

Genus MICROTARSUS, *Eyton* (*p.* 248).

672. *MICROTARSUS CANTORI*, *Moore.*

Microtarsus Cantori, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

A. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

M. Cantori. The head, back, rump, and shoulders of an olive-green colour; wings dusky ferruginous on the outer webs, and margined with olive-green, coverts rufous olive-green; tail rufous, paler beneath, the feathers of the rump copious; flanks dusky, with a broad yellowish-white tip to most of the feathers; throat white; the breast brownish-grey; fore part of abdomen white, tinged with yellow, the latter colour becoming brighter on the vent and under tail-coverts bill and feet dark horn-colour. Length $7\frac{1}{4}$ in., of wing $3\frac{5}{8}$ in., tail $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{7}{8}$ in., and tarse rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Quite distinct from the bird to which the name of *M. olivaceus* has been given.

This may possibly be a state of plumage of the female of *M. melanoleucos*, Eyton.

Genus CRINIGER, *Temm.* (*p.* 252).

673. *CRINIGER CANTORI*, *Moore.*

Criniger Cantori, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.*

a. b. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

C. Cantori. Crown deep ash, the feathers brown at base, paler on the nape, and passing to yellowish olive-green on the back, rump, and shoulders; wings rufous brown, edged with olive-green; tail rufous brown, edged paler; lores, ear-coverts, and sides of neck pale ash; base of lower mandible and throat white; rest of the under parts bright yellow; bill horny above, pale below; feet yellowish. Length $7\frac{1}{4}$ in., of wing $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., tail $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{9}{10}$ in., and tarse $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The nuchal hair-like barbs are well developed in this species. Like *C. gularis*, Horsfield, it is not crested.

Genus PHYLLORNIS, *Boie* (*p.* 258).

674. *PHYLLORNIS CYANOPOGON*, *Temm.*

Phyllornis cyanopogon, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 512, *f.* 1. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 213. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 124. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 396. *Cabanis*, *Cat. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 114.

Phyllornis moluccensis, *J. E. Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1832), *p.* 33. *Strickl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 100; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIX. *p.* 130.

Phyllornis malabaricus, *apud Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 957.

Phyllornis cochinchinensis, *apud Raffles*, *Trans. Linn.*

Soc. XIII. *p.* 309; *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 565. *Moore, Cat. Birds Mus. E. I. Compy.* *p.* 260.

BURONG DAUN, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Sumatra. Presented by Sir T. S. Raffles.

c. ♂. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

675. *PHYLLORNIS MYSTICALIS, Swainson Sp.*

Chloropsis mysticalis, *Swains.*, 2½ *Cent. p.* 296 (1838) (*young*).

Phyllornis malabaricus, *Temm.* (*nec. Gmel.*), *Pl. Col.* 512, *f.* 2.

Phyllornis icterocephalus, (*Temm.*) *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 396 (1850). *Cabanis, Cat. Mus. Heine, p.* 114.

Phyllornis cyanopogon, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 564.

A. B. *c.* ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Genus IXULUS, *Hodgs.* (*p.* 262).

676. *IXULUS OCCIPITALIS, Blyth.*

Siva occipitalis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 937 (1844).

Ixulus occipitalis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 552; XVI. *p.* 448; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 100. *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

A. Nepal (No. 955, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

I. occipitalis. "Colour dull brownish olive-green above, the shafts of the dorsal and scapulary feathers pale; below much lighter, and rufescent; the throat whitish, the feathers of the fore neck having dark shafts; crown, nape, and lower tail-coverts ferruginous-brown, which also tinges the flanks; coronal feathers considerably elongated, and the occiput beneath the crest white; bill black; legs yellowish-brown. Length about 5 in., of wing 2½ in., tail 2 in., bill to gape $\frac{9}{16}$ in., and tarse $\frac{7}{8}$ in."—(Blyth.)

677. *IXULUS CASTANICEPS, Moore.*

Ixulus castaniceps, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* .

A. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

I. castaniceps. Colour above dull brownish olive, the shafts of the dorsal and scapular feathers pale; crown dark chestnut, and sub-crested, the frontal plumes short and scaly, and having pale margins; the occiput pale chestnut; behind the eye whitish; ear-coverts chestnut; wings blackish, the secondaries and tertiaries having pale shafts; axillaries white; tail black, the three outer feathers graduated, and tipped obliquely externally with white, the next white at the extreme tip only, and the rest entirely black; the whole under parts are of a dirty ruddy-white colour; bill reddish brown; legs yellowish. Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ in., of wing $2\frac{3}{10}$ in., tail $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., its outermost feather $\frac{5}{8}$ in. less, bill to front $\frac{3}{10}$ in., to gape $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Genus Erythrosterna, *Bonap.* (*p.* 287).

678. ***ERYTHROSTERNA ERYTHACA***, ***Blyth.***

Erythrosterna erythaca, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 126 (1847).

A. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

E. erythaca. "Closely allied in form and structure to *E. leucura*, Gmel., but the whole throat, breast, and fore part of the abdomen bright yellowish-ferruginous; two narrow whitish bands across the wings, formed by the tips of the coverts; and the white on the sides of the base of the tail much reduced (as compared with *E. leucura*), occupying only the extreme base of the outermost tail-feathers, and successively increasing in quantity upon the next four; belly and lower tail-coverts pure white; the flanks fulvous-brown; behind the eye, a whitish spot; a slight olivaceous tinge on the upper parts generally; and the tertiaries margined with whitish. Length nearly 5 in., of wing $2\frac{7}{8}$ in., tail $1\frac{7}{8}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{9}{16}$ in., and tarse the same."—(Blyth.)

Genus Abrornis, *Hodgs.* (*p.* 341).

679. ***ABRORNIS ? HODGSONI***, ***Moore.***

A. *b. c.* Nepal (No. 899, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

A. Hodgsoni. Colour above, olive-green, yellowish on the rump; forehead and crown deep ferruginous; infra-orbital plumes blackish, tipped with white; above and below the eyes, ear-coverts, and sides of the neck grey; throat and breast greyish-white; abdomen bright

yellow; wings dusky, margined with ferruginous olive-green; tail dusky, the two outer feathers on the whole of the inner web white, the rest margined with olive-green; bill horny, yellowish beneath; legs yellowish. Length 4 in., of wing 2 in., tail $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to frontal plumes $\frac{7}{16}$ in., to gape $\frac{7}{12}$ in., width at base $\frac{3}{12}$ in., tarse $\frac{11}{12}$ in., middle toe and claw $\frac{7}{12}$ in., hind ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

July 27th, 1854.

APPENDIX No. II.

Specimens added to the Museum during the printing of the Catalogue; also Corrections and Additions of Synonymes, Native Names, &c.

No.

7. Add specimen *c.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

10. KEESHEE, Kumaon, *Madden.*

12. Add specimens *c. d.* Nepal (No. 891, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

14. SEEAP BELANG, Pinang, *Cantor.* Add specimens *e.* Malacca, *f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

21. Add specimen *i.* Nepal (*F. thermophilus*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

24. Ditto *b. c.* Nepal (*F. rufipedoïdes*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

26. Ditto *c. d.* Nepal (No. 50, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

27. Ditto *f.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

35. This is *Elanus minor*, Bonap., C. G. Av. p. 22. *Elanus melanopterus*, of India and Malasia, Auctorum. It will stand as ELANUS MINOR, Bonap. Add specimen *f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

37. Add specimens *d. e.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

38. Ditto *d.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

39. Ditto *f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor. This is believed to be *Falco cirrhatus*, Gmelin.

46. Ditto *h.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

49. This is MELIERAX POLYZONUS, Rüpp., *Falco polyzonus*, Rüpp., *Melierax musicus*, apud Kaup. *M. musicus*, Daud, is a distinct species.

No.
52. *Astur barbatus*, Eyton, Ann. Nat. (1845), p. 327, is probably a state of plumage of this species.
57. DAPHENI, Nepal, *Hodgson*.
65. Add specimens *d.* adult, *e.* nestling. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.
66. This bird was from Malacca. Presented by W. Griffith, Esq. Add specimen *b.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.
67. Add specimen *e.* Nepal (*H. albipes*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
68. Ditto *d. e. f.?* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor. KOHASSA, Hind., *Blyth*.
69. Ditto *l.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.
72. KRISHNA CHURA ('Black-crested'), Hind., *Blyth*.
73. This is *Falco* (*Lophotes*) *Reinwardtii*, Schlegel et Müller, Verh., Naturl. Gesch. t. 5; *Falco Forstenii*, Temm., Mus. Lugd.; *Lophastur Jerdoni*, Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XI. p. 464; *Falco sumatrensis*, Lafr.; *Avicida Reinwardtii*, Bonap., C. G. Av. p. 20. It will stand as BAZA REINWARDTII, *Schl. et Müller Sp.*
74. Add specimens *c. d.* Nepal (No. 727, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
75. KHUKUSAT, Upper Provinces, *Blyth*.
77. Add specimens *b. c.* Nepal (No. 486, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, June, 1853.
79. Ditto *e.* Keddah (Malayan Peninsula). Presented by Dr. Cantor.
80. Ditto *e. f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor. This species should be separated from the genus *Athene*, and arranged as NINOX SCUTULATUS.
83. Ditto *i. j. k.* Malacca, Pinang, and Province Wellesley. Presented by Dr. Cantor.
86. Ditto *c.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.
90. Ditto *d. e.* (adult et jun.). Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor. In syn. *Strix ceylonensis*, Lath., insert *nec. Gmel.* in brackets.
92. Ditto *g.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
96. Ditto *d. e. f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor. BURONG ANTOO, Pinang, *Cantor*.
98. Add syn. *Strix flammea*, Blyth, Cat. Birds Mus. A. S. Beng. p. 41; LAKKI or IAKKI PENCHA, Beng., *Blyth;* KAREYA or KURAIL, Hind., vulgò BOOREE CHOOREE, *Jerdon;* JILEI, Bhagulpore, *Blyth*.

No.

99. This is correct, and will stand as *Strix capensis*, A. Smith, S. Afr. Quart. Journ. (1836), p. ; Ill. S. Afr. Zool. t. 45. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, I. p. 41; Cat. B. Brit. Mus. p. 110. Bonap., C. G. Av. p. 55.

102. Add specimen *b*. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

103. Ditto *c. d.* Nepal (No. 827, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

104. *h. i.* Specimens from Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853. Atedan, Sindh, *Blyth*.

105. *g. h.* Specimens from Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

106. Add syn. *Merops bicolor*, Bodd.; *? Merops Latreillei*, Vieill.; *? Merops cyanopygius*, Less., Tr. d'Orn. p. 238. Specimens *b. c.* from Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

108. Add as syn. *Merops Leschenaultii*, Vieill. Specimens *c. d. e.* from Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

110. This is not *M. variegatus*, Vieill., but *M. Lafresnayii*, Guerin. Rev. Zool. (1843), p. 322. G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, I. p. 86. Bonap., C. G. Av. p. 163.

111. Add syn. *Alcemerops paleazureus*, Less. Rev. Zool. (1840), p. 262. Add specimen *d*. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

112. Specimens *k. l. m. n.* from Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854. In syn. *H. javanica*, erase Latham and Shaw's reference, which applies to *H. domicola*, Jerdon.

122. Specimens *f. g.* from Nepal (No. 962, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

125. Specimen *c*. from Bengal. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

129. In syn. *Macropteryx longipennis*, alter t. 74 to 47.

131. Erase the syn. *Podargus stellatus*, Gould, which is a distinct species (vide App. p. 388). The name should be *javanensis*, not *javensis*.

132. Erase specimens *d. e.* from Assam, which prove to be *C. albonotatus*, Tickell. Add specimens *d. e. f.* from Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854; *g*. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

133. Add A. Nepal (*C. saturatior*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853; *b*. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854. Transfer specimens *a. b. c.* to *C. albonotatus* (vide App. p. 389), *d.* to *C. macrourus*.

136. Specimen C. Nepal (*C. gymnopus*, Hodgs.). Presented by B.

No.

H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853. *f.* Bengal. From Dr. Falconer's Collection.

137. Specimen *f.* from Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

140. Specimens *e. f.* from Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

141. Specimens *d. e. f.* from Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

142. *c. d. e.* Specimens from Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

143. *c. d.* Specimens from Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., June, 1853.

146. *f. g.* Specimens from Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor. Syn. *Erolla nasica*, Less.

147. *e. f.* Specimens from Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

148. Add specimen *d.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq. *e.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

149. *d. e.* Specimens from Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.
Genus *Halcyon* (p. 123), erase the syn. *Todiramphus*.

151. *h.* Malacca. Presented by J. Gould, Esq. (1853). *i.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

153. *d. e.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

155. This is the same as No. 154. It will stand as *H. smyrnensis*. Add specimen *e.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

158. Separate this from the genus *Halcyon*, and place it under the genus *Todiramphus*.

161. Erase the query to syn. *Alcedo nigricans*, which Mr. Blyth states is the young of *euryzona*, the adult of which is *A. grandis*, Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XIV. p. 190; XV. p. 11; XXII. p. 409.

162. Add specimens *e. f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

163. Ditto *d. e. f.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

164. This will bear the prior name of *A. beryllina*, Vieill., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. XIX. p. 414 (1818); Dict. des Sci. Nat. Ornith. t. 63, f. 2. Cassin, Cat. of Halcy. in Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. (1852). ALCEDO BERYLLINA, *Vieill. Sp.*

165. Specimen *h.* Keddah. Presented by Dr. Cantor. In the reference to Hamilton's MSS., correct vol. I. to II.

168. For KADDEHOORA read RADDEHOORA (i. e. 'Cotton thief'), Ceylon, *Layard.* GINIHOORA (i. e. 'Fire thief'), Ceylon, *Layard.*

169. Erase specimens *b. c.* which are *T. paradisi.* Add specimens *b. c. d. e.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor. In the reference to the J. A. S. Beng. it is vol. XVI. not XVII.

No.

Genus *Hemipus*, add as syn. MYIOLESTES, Cabanis, Cat. Birds Mus. Heine, p. 67 (1850).

174. Add syn. *Myiolestes obscurus*, Caban., Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 67.

177. Add specimen *c*. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

178. Add specimens *e*. *f*. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

182. Add as syn. *Pericrocotus sordidus*, Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc. (1844), p. 84. Erase the syn. and specimen *P. affinis*, ♀, (Horsf.) McClell., which is the ♀ of *P. solaris*, Blyth (vide App. p. 393). Add specimens *d*. *e*. ♀. Assam. From McClelland's Collection. *g*. ♂. Nepal (No. 947, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

183. Add specimen *g*. *h*. ♀. Assam (*P. affinis*, ♂, McClell.). From McClelland's Collection.

184. Erase the syn. *P. igneus*, Blyth, which is a much smaller bird than *P. xanthogaster*, the latter being 6½ in. long, wing 3⅝ in., and tail 3 in.

186. Add specimens *b*. *c*. ♀. Assam, *d*. ♂. Keddah. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

187. Ditto *c*. *d*. *e*. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

189. Ditto *c*. *d*. Nepal (No. 932, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

190. Type of the genus SAULOPROCTA, Cabanis, Cat. Birds Mus. Heine, p. 57 (1850).

192. Add specimen *i*. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

193. KUNICH and KAL KOLACHI, Sindh, *Blyth*.

195. Add specimen *b*. Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler. *c*. *d*. *e*. *f*. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

199. Add specimen *b*. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

201. This belongs to the genus *Lanius*, and will stand as *L. divaricatus*, Raffles.

203. Type of the genus DISSEMURUS, Gloger (1842). Caban., Cat. Birds Mus. Heine, p. 111. Add specimens *e*. *f*. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

204. Type of the genus TRICHOMETOPUS, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 112 (1851). In syn. *Edolius barbatus*, add p. 34.

208. *d*. young. From Griffith's Collection. *e*. Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

212. *e*. Specimen from China. Presented by John Reeves, Esq.

214. Transfer specimens A. B. to *L. tephronotus*. Add specimens *a*. *b*. *c*. From Griffith's Collection. Native name LATORA PILA MUTTRA, Blyth.

No.

217. B. C. Specimens from Madras and Assam. *e.* Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

218. *i.* Specimen from Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854. Erase the syn. *Lanius arenarius*, Blyth, which is separated as a species (vide App. p. 394).

219. *e. f. g. h.* Specimens from Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854. Add as syn. ? *Lanius ferox*, Drapiez, Dict. Class.

220. Transfer this genus to Subfam *Pariana* (vide p. 375).

221. This is not *Eur. anguitimens*, Smith, but *Eur. Rüppelli*, Bonap., Rev. Zool. (1853), p. 440; *Eur. anguitimens* apud Rüpp. Syst. Uebers, p. 23, t. 27, the true *anguitimens* being from S. Africa.

222. *h.* Specimen from Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

223. *b.* Ditto from Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, April, 1854.

225. Add as syn. *Thamnocataphus senilis*, Tickell, J. A. S. Beng. XVIII. p. 813. Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p. xxi. Add specimens *d. e. f.* ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 895, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

233. Add specimens *h. i.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor. Syn. *Pycnonotus humeraloïdes*, Lesson; *Saxicola orientalis*, Vieill.; *Sylvia leucophæa*, Vieill.

236. Syn. *Pycnonotus carbonarius*, Less., Rev. Zool. (1841), p. 226. N.B. It is doubtful whether this is *C. fimbriatus*, Temm.; if not, it will stand as *C. silens*, Tickell (1833). Erase the specimen from Tenasserim, which is *C. avensis*, Blyth (vide App. p. 394).

Genus *Tesia* (p. 179), add as syn. *Anura*, Hodgs. (1841).

240. Add syn. *Pnoëpyga* (*Tesia*) *concolor*, Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc. (1844), p. 82; also add specimen *e.* (*P. unicolor*, Hodgs.) from Nepal.

241. Add syn. *Pnoëpyga* (*Tesia*) *pusilla*, Hodgs. Gray's Zool. Misc. (1844) p. 82.

244. Add specimens *c. d. e.* ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

247. Erase the native name Sintab, and also Raffles's specimen, which is *P. Boschi*, Müll. et Schleg. (vide App. p. 398).

248. Add specimens B. C. D. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

250. Add specimens B. C. D. E. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

253. Erase specimen *e.* from Afghanistan, which is *P. longirostris*, Blyth (vide App. p. 400).

254. Add specimens C. D. ♂. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

No.

256. Add specimen D. (young). Kumaon. From Capt. R. Strachey's Collection. Krishen Pattii, Nepal, Hodgson.

258. Type of the genus Thamnolæa, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 8 (1850).

261. Specimens of this bird were sent home by Mr. Blyth, under the MSS. name of *T. hyperythrus*.

267. Add specimens E. *f.* (young.) Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

274. Ditto C. China. Presented by John Gould, Esq. Erase the specimen from Madras, which is *M. simillima*, Jerd.

275. Add specimens *f. g.* ♂ ♀. Kumaon. From Capt. R. Strachey's Collection.

285. Add specimen B. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

304. Ditto B. China.

307. Syn. *Actinodura rufifrons*, Hodgson, P. Z. S. (1845), p. 24.

309. Transfer this genus to subfam. *Paradoxornina* (vide App. p. 377).

Genus *Sibia*, add as syn. Malacias, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 113 (1851).

314. Add syn. *Malacias capistratus*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 113.

315. For *Malacocircus*, read Malacocercus. Add specimen B. Madras. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

316. Add specimen C. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

318. Ditto *e.* Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

324. Ditto *c. d.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

325. Ditto *c. d.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

326. Syn. ? *Napothera pileata*, Müller, Mus. Lugd. Bonap., C. G. Av. p. 359.

327. To syn. *Napothera coronata*, Müll., add Mus. Lugd. Bonap., C. G. Av. p. 358.

328. Syn. *Napothera rubicauda*, Müll., Mus. Lugd. Bonap., C. G. Av. p. 359.

329. This is a species of *Trichastoma*, and will stand as *Trichastoma sepiaria*, Horsf., Sp.

Genus *Timalia*, add as syn. Napodes, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 77 (1850).

332. Add syn. *Napodes pileata*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 77.

334. Add specimens *d. e.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

335. Ditto *d. e.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

336. Add specimen *d.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

No.

337. Add specimens *c. d. e f.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor. Add syn. *Formicivora gularis*, Menetries, Mem. de l' Acad. Imp. des Sci. de St. Petersb. I. p. 514; *Myiothera gularis*, Voigt. das Thierr. I. p. 494.

339. *Pyctorhis* was published in 1844, *Chrysomma* in 1845; therefore, this will stand as PYCTORHIS SINENSIS. Erase the syn. *Pyctorhis rufifrons*, which is a synonym of *Actinodura Egertoni* (vide App. p. 408).

354. Type of the genus OTOCOMPSA, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 109 (1851). Syn. *Ixos erythrotis*, Bonap. Consp., Gen. Av. p. 265 (1850). Add Malayan variety (with a much shorter subocular tuft of a deeper crimson colour). *a. b. c. d.* Pinang (*Ix. erythrotis*, Bonap.). Presented by Dr. Cantor.

355. Add specimen *g.* young. Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

356. Ditto *e.* young. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

359. Ditto *b. c.* Shikarpore. From Griffith's Collection.

360. Add syn. *Otocompsa leucogenys*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 109.

361. Type of the genus LOEDORUSA, Reichenb. (1850). Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 109. Add specimens *c. d. e.* Pinang. From Dr. Cantor's Collection.
d. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

362. Add syn. *Otocompsa flavirictus*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 109.

367. Type of the genus SPHAGIAS, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 110 (1851).

371. ZURD BULBUL, Beng. Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. II. p. 89. PAHARIGA KANGDHARA, Gorakpore. Ditto. Add specimen *d.* Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

372. In syn. *Malacopteron aureum*, correct vol. XIV. to XVI. Add specimens *c. d.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

373. Type of the genus PROSEOUSA, Reichenb. (1850). Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 110. Add specimens *d. e. f.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

374. Add specimens *d. e. f. g. h.* ♂ (adult et jun.). Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor. *i.* ♀ (?)

381. Syn. *Pycnonotus rufocaudatus*, Eyton, Ann. Nat. Hist. XVI. p. 228. Erase the syn. *Ixos phæocephalus*, Hartl., and *Trich. caniceps*, Lafr.

385. This is considered distinct from the genus *Criniger*, being the

No.

type of the genus TRACHYCOMUS, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 109 (1851). Add specimens *e. f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

391. Add specimens *c. d.* Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

395. Ditto *c.* ♂. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection. *d.* Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

397. This is not *P. cochinchinensis*, but *P. cyanopogon*, Temm. (vide App. p. 410).

398. Add specimens D. jun. Java. (*P. viridis*, Horsf.). From Dr. Horsfield's Collection. *e.* ♀. Sumatra. (*P. zosterops*, Vig.). From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection. *f. g.* ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor. MIRBA-DAUN, Malays, Eyton.

Genus *Yuhina*, add as syn. ODONTERUS, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 113 (1851).

399. Add syn. *Odonterus gularis*, Caban., Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 113.

400. Add syn. *Odonterus occipitalis*, Caban., Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 113.

407. Add specimens *d. e.* ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

408. Ditto *g. h.* ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

410. Ditto *e. f.* ♂ ♀. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

415. Ditto *e. f.* ♂. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

421. For *Malayensis* read *Malayana.*

423. Add specimens *d. e. f.* ♂ ♀. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

425. Ditto *e. f. g.* ♂ ♀. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

428. Ditto *c.* ♂. S. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

429. Ditto *c.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

430. This is *Sylvia pammelina*, Stanley, Trav. in Abyss., App. p. lix. (1811). Lath., Gen. Hist. VII. p. 95; *Saxicola melæna*, Rüpp., Faun. Abyss. t. 28, f. 2; *Thamnobia melæna*, G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, I. p. 185. Bonap., C. G. Av. p. 298. *Pentholœa melæna*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 40 (1850). It will stand as PENTHOLŒA PAMMELINA, Stanley Sp.

432. Add specimen *a.* ♀. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

449. Genus *Hypothymis*, Boie, is distinct. This species will come under the genus EUMYIAS, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 53 (1850). GLAUCOMYIAS, Cabanis, being co-equal. It will stand as *Eumyias indigo*, Horsf. Sp.

450. This will stand as *Eumyias albicaudata*, Jerd. Sp.

451. This will stand as *Eumyias melanops*, Vigors Sp. Add as syn. *Glaucomyias melanops*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 53.

No.
455. Specimen *c.* ♂. Nepal (No. 419, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
461. Ditto *b.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson.
465. In note at bottom, for 140 read 142.
470. No. 404 Hodgs. Catal.
471. Nos. 403, 405 Hodgs. Catal.
474. Add specimens *d. e.* Assam. From McClelland's Collection.
484. It is not certain whether this is *suecica*, Linn.; if not, it will bear Hodgson's name of *suecicoïdes*.
492. Add specimen *h.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.
Genus *Prinia*, add as syn. Daseocharis, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p, 45 (1850).
493. Add syn. *Daseocharis familiaris*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 45.
507. Specimen *b. c.* Shikarpore. From Griffith's Collection.
524. Ditto *c.* S. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
Genus *Reguloïdes*, add as syn. Pyllobasileus, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 33.
538. Add syn. *Phyllobasileus proregulus*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 33.
567. Add syn. *Anthus euonyx*, Cabanis, Cat. Birds Mus. Heine, p. 14 (1850).
577. In the description, for *atrogularis* read *Huttoni.*
597. Type of the genus Machlolophus, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 91 (1850).
598. Add syn. *Machlolophus spilinotus*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 91.
599. Add syn. *Machlolophus melanolophus*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 91.
600. Add syn. *Machlolophus rubidiventris*, Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 91.
606. This is separated from the genus *Orites*, and forms the type of the genus Ægithaliscus, Caban., Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p. 90 (1850). It will stand as *Ægith. erythrocephalus*, Vigors Sp.
607. This will stand as *Ægithaliscus leucogenys*, Moore Sp.
608. This will stand as *Ægithaliscus* (?) *jouschistos*, Hodgs. Sp.
673. This has been previously described as *Ixos phaiocephalus*, Hartl., Rev. Zool. (1844) p. 401, and as *Trichophorus caniceps*, Lafr., Rev. Zool. (1845), p. 367. It will stand as Criniger Phaiocephalus, Hartl. Sp.

August 19th, 1854.

INDEX

OF

NATIVE NAMES.

AAGAB, (Arabic) Babylon *p.* 45
ABABEEL, Hind. . . 94, 107
ABALI, Hind. 96
ABBEKA, Hind. 279
ABLAK PETAHA, Nepal . 26
ABU AGEB, (Arabic) Mesop. 28
ABU AGEB ABYETH, (Arab.) Babylon 25
ABU JERYAYDI, (Arabic) *Id.* 61
ADAGOOTA, (Arabic) Abyss. 35
ADAVEE SEEDA, Telinga . 219
AKTAP, Malay 134
ALLAP, Java 15
—— ALLAP, Java . . 15, 39
—— ALLAP GINJENG, Java 28
—— ALLAP SAPI, Java . . 13
AMDEYFIR AL QATEH, (Arabic) Babylon 27
AMRAI KA GHOOGHOO, Hind. 78
ANGKAL-ANGKAL, Java . . 29
ARRENG ARRENGAN, Java 198
AS KAPPRI GADOO, Telinga 113
ATMEJEH, (Arabic) Babylon 86
ATTAT, Java 268
AYAM AYAMAN, Java . . 192
BABEELA, Hind. 107
BACOA MEENA, Ceylon . . 115
BAGAHA TENTHA, Nepal . 167
BAJUNGA, Sylhet 158
BAKAYARI, Hind. . . . 45
BALA, Bengal 53, 55
BAN BUKRA, Masuri . 235, 254
BANG KAKO, Sumatra . *p.* 123
BANIA-BHOU, Bengal . . . 269
BANS-PUTTER, Bengal . 85, 87
BARAI BARAI, Sumatra . . 87
BAROU BAROU, Malay 171, 253
BASHA, Hind. 36
BASHEEN, Hind. 86
BASHIN, Hind. 86
BASI (Arabic) Abyssinia . 36
BASRA, Hind. 37
BATASSIA, Bengal 108
BAZ, Hind. 41
—— KHANI, Hind. . . . 41
BENTET, Java 164
BERIBBA BURONG LILIN, Sumatra 155
BERRAY BERRAY, Malay . 87
BESRA, Hind. 37
BESSIT, Java 351
BHADRAYA, Nepal. . . . 167
BHAUSE, Bengal 41
BHEEM, Hind. 156
BHRING RAJ, Hind. . . 156
BHUCHANGA, Bengal . . . 160
BHYREE, Hind. 17
—— BACHA, Hind. . . . 17
BIANG KAPOOR, Sumatra . 274
BIDO, Java 49
BINTI, Sumatra . . 129, 130
—— ABANG, Sumatra . . 133
BIRIBBA, Sumatra . 243, 244
BIBI BIBI, Sumatra . . . 87

Blo-ketupa, Java . . *p.* 67
—— watu, Java 76
Bochrit, Java 196
Boing-dan-they, Arracan 258
Bojunga, Hind. 150
Bokkreh, Java 233
Bok-wa, Arracan 248
Booree Chooree, Hind. . 415
Boro-putringa, Hind. . . 87
Bres, Java 252
Bressi, Java 274
Bukay-chera, Nepal . . 90
Bulal Chusm, Hind. . . 140
Bulbul, Hind. 240
Burong Antoo, Pinang . 415
—— Biru, Java 130
—— Capas, Malay . . . 266
—— Kaka, Sumatra. . . 123
—— Lilin, Sumatra. . . 248
—— Map, Malay . . . 225
—— Nipa, Malay . . . 406
—— Palano, Sumatra . . 120
—— Papa, Sumatra . . . 164
—— Pelow, Malay . . . 76
—— Puding, Sumatra . . 229
—— Saiang, Malay . . . 112
—— Saweh, Sumatra . . 157
—— Tampo Pinang, Sum. 121
—— Tanah, Malay . 171, 228
—— —— Rimba, Malay 395
—— Tanal-uban, Malay 225
—— Udang, Sumatra . . 125
—— Ujuu, Malay . . . 120
Burra Phenga, Hind. . . 223
Ca-Cooroolla, Ceylon . 267
Cajeer, Cabul 10
Caravy Cooroovi, Mal. . 275
Cary Cooroovi, Mal. . . 282
Cassraj, Sylhet 158
Chaba, Java 114
—— Wonno, Java . . . 112
Chahtuck, Bengal . . . 267
Changchooi, Sumatra . . 279
Changoun, Hind. . . . 5
Chanwa, Hind. 29
—— Musaher, Hind. . . 29
Chanwi, Malay 157
Chaptya, Nepal 160
Chatarrhea, Bengal . . 220
Cheea, Scinde . . . *p.* 345
Cheel, Hind. 31
Cheelcheel, Hind. . . . 223
Cheffie, (Arabic) Abyss. . 10
Chenta, Java 155
Chengingina, Java . . . 345
Chetoya, Hind. 24
Chetwa, Hind. 24
Chhotki Latora, Hind. . 165
Chichohan, Java . . . 226
Chiglet, Java 314
Chil, Hind. 31
Chinching Goleng, Java, 245, 291
Chinda, Telinga 221
Chipka, Hind. 39
Chippuck, Hind. . . . 39
Chito, Java 266
Chitta Gooba, Telinga . 70
Chiung, Java 198
Chok Doyal, Bengal . . 145
Chooa, Bengal 28
Chooghd, Hind. . . 65, 68
—— Besruh, Hind. . . 69
—— Cusial, Nepal . . . 70
Choohmar, Saharunp. . . 58
Chota Ghooghoo, Hind. . 79
—— Kal-pechak, Bengal 68
—— Kesraj, Gorakpore . 160
—— Kilkila, Hind. . . 129
—— Match-ranga, Muss. 129
—— Phenga, Bengal . . 228
Chret, Java 332
Chtap, Malay 256
Chuchack, Java 243
—— Gunung, Java . . . 245
—— iju, Java 261
—— Rawa, Java . . . 253
—— urang, Java . . . 132
Chudukka, Bengal . . . 170
Chuha-mar, Hind. . . . 61
Chukdeel, Saharunp. 145, 146
Churiali, Nepal 42
Chutki, Beng. . . 290, 298
Cohy, Parbutties . . . 63
Curcutea, Bengal . . . 168
Custoora, Hills 199
Dama, Bengal 190
Dapheni, Nepal 415

Daris, Java . . . . p. 81
Dasharee Pitta, Telugu 146
Dast-mal, Hind. 26
Daun, Malay 261
Dawit, Java 227
Dawoun, Malay 261
Dayal, Bengal 275
Dayyur, Hind. 275
Dechu, Java 285
Deris, Java 81
Desi Pawai, Hind. . . . 191
Deyr, Hind. 275
Dhapri, Hind. 154
Dharti, Hind. 37
Dhherjeh, (Arabic) Babyl. 24
Dhobia Chil, Hind. . . 58
Dhotee, Hind. 37
Dhough, Bengal 153
Dhoulee, Bengal 154
Dhutee, Nepal 23
Doung-oo-nkouk, Arracan 15
Doungtswon, Arracan . . 51
Dudhiya Latora, Hind. 163
Dumbuk, Cabul 312
Dumchitri, Bengal . . . 146
Dumri, Hind. 223
D'zee-Gwet, Arracan . . 66
Fatikja Toufik, Bengal . 267
Feetchkuna, Sylhet . . 158
Finga, Bengal 150
Foomaee, Cabul 10
Foorjbaj, Saharunpore . . 51
Fruz, Bengal 48
Ganghai, Muttra . . . 220
Gangular, Nepal . . . 313
Gar Bazra, Hind. . . . 42
Gauza, Nepal 207
Gedakede, (Arabic) Abyssinia 60
Geedh, Hind. 4
Ghaska Phutki, Hind. . 324
—— Pitpittee, Hind. . 324
Ghoghoye, Hind. . . . 218
Ghooghoo, Hind. . . . 74
Gidh, Hind. 4
Gini-hoora, Ceylon . . . 134
Gir Chaondeea, Hind. . 309
Glate-wingko, Java . . 370
Gogo-stite, Java . . . 227
Gomarita, Ceylon . . p. 353
Goobur, Mahr. 74
Goodie Goodie, (Arabic) Abyssinia 60
Goomcan Mooryala, Mahr. 50
Gotah, Hind. 231
Gougya, Canarese . . . 218
Gowa Seeda, Telugu . . 218
Gulchasm, Hind. . . . 231
Gunpigera, Hind. . . . 312
Gurial, Bengal 123
Gurpedrah, Hind. . . . 312
Guti-mar, Hind. . . . 34
Gyo-thin, Arracan . . . 13
Haameh, (Arabic) Babylon 72
Hamba Puya, Sumatra . 357
Hanta, Malay 76
Hasaini Bulbul, Hind. . 133
Hedo, Scinde 223
Hoamy, China 211
Hokra Chil, Doon . . . 74
Houa-ma, China 211
Huhu, Nepal 73
Huhu Chil, Nepal . . . 73
Huni, Tamul 223
Hurrial, Hind. 85
Husaini Pidha, Hind. . 312
Huwa Bulbul Kunchya, Saharunpore 107
Huzar Dustan, S. India . 156
Jakki Pencha, Bengal . . 415
Jamal Katha, Nepal . . 42
Jard-piluck, Bhagulpore . 269
Jawolum, Telugu . . . 18
Jeniku, Japan 100
Jens, Japan 100
Jenwa, Japan 100
Jhaggar, Hind. 21
Jhamp, Saharunpore . . 150
Jilei, Bhagulpore . . . 415
Jiyadha, Hind. . . . 34, 45
Ijoan, Java 261
Jokowuru, Java 53
Joombiz, Hind. 48
Joomiz, Hind. 48
Juggur, Hind. 21
Junglee Ghooghd, Hind. 68
Junglee Kur, Hind. 217, 219
Jurye, Nepal 42

Kabasi, Bengal . p. 174, 177
Kachangan, Java . . . 87
Kacher, Java 279
Kachichi, Sumatra . . . 314
Kachkacha Latora, Hind. 163
Kaha Korulla, Ceylon . 243
Kaing Kaing Kimba, Malay 122
Kajala Latora, Hind. . 164
Kala Bulbul, Bengal . . 240
—— Mata Kutkutia, Bengal 138
—— Pidha, Hind. . . . 285
Kaleb Pholia, Hind. . . 309
Kalgia, Nepal. 156
Kaljanga, Hind. 45
Kal Kolachi, Scinde . . 418
Kaloe Koeroelgrya, Cey. 26
Kalong Wiwi, Java. . . 80
Kal Pechak, Bengal . . 69
Kanda Bulbul, Sylhet. . 239
Kandera Bulbul, Hind. . 239
Kangdhara, Bengal . . . 242
Kapasi, Hind. 29
Kara Bulbul, Bengal . . 239
Kareya, Hind. 415
Karikuta, Bengal . . . 131
Karjanna, Nepal. . . . 23
Kate-ongal, Mahr. . . . 156
Kathia, Nepal. 39
Katkati, Bengal 168
Katoria Pechak, Bengal . 65
Kay Chua, Malay . . . 383
Kayr, Hind. 219
Keeshee, Kumaon . 10, 414
Kepodang, Java 271
—— Sungu, Java . . . 174
Keroula, Hind. 170
Kesh Raj, Bengal . . . 158
Kesya, Nepal 158
Ketek, Java 178
Ketilan, Java 241
KetomboRatanapyr,Malay 76
Keyr, Hind. 221
Khatya, Nepal 227
Khemankari, Sansc. . . 58
Kheng-boop, Arracan . . 69
Kher Ghusa, Bhagulpore 324
Kher Khetta, Tickell . 168
Khukusat, Hind. . . p. 65
Khunjun, Bengal. . 347, 349
Khurmutia, Hind. . . . 13
Khukusat, Upp. Prov. . 415
Khuthreek, (Arab.) Mesop. 89
Khutya, Nepal 227
Kilkila, Hind. 126
Kingking, Java 345
Kirikahaye, Ceylon . . 267
Kishen Raj, Bengal . . 158
Koela, Hind. 18
Kohassa, Hind. 56
Kohee, Hind. 18
Kokna, Hind. 55
Koko Blo, Java 72
Kolsa, Hind. 150
Konda Korulla, Ceylon . 240
—— Poda Pigli, Telugu . 246
—— Vanga Pandu, Telugu 269
Kootur, Hind. 28
Koreyala Kilkila, Hind. 131
Korontea, Hind. . . . 13
Koteswor, Hind. . . . 42
Kotwal, Hind. 150
Kras, Malay 175
Krishen Pattil, Nepal . 420
Krishna Raj, Bengal . . 158
—— Chura, Hind. . . . 415
Krouing, Malay 274
Kulchsir, Hind. . . . 28
Kulchuri, Hind. . . . 282
Kuljet, Doon 199
Kulia Kooravi, Tamul . 221
Kuliyan, Malayalum . . 221
Kul-moorgh, Hind. . . 7
Kung-quait, Malay . . 117
Kunich, Scinde 418
Kupassee, Hind. . . . 29
Kurail, Hind. 415
Kurrowtia, Hind. . . . 13
Kushandra, Punjab . . . 242
Kushantra, Punjab . . . 242
Kwaran, Malay 401
Labam, Malay 249
Læmmergeyer, Swiss . . 10
Lagger, Hind. 21
Laila, Scinde 223
Laki Anjin, Passumahs . 17
Lakki, Bengal 415

Lal-gardi, Bengal . . p. 302
Lal-mata Shukuni, Beng. 2
Lancha Lancha, Sumatra 357
Lang Bondol, Sumatra . 58
—— Laut, Sumatra . . . 56
—— Tambikar, Sumatra . 33
Larri-angon, Java . . . 330
Larwa, Java 279
Latora, Hind. 165
Lattya Cudyal, Nepal . . 71
Lay Khya, Arracan . . . 285
Layong Layong, Sumatra . 100
Lawet, Java 100
Leishra, Hind. 94
Lempiji, Java 71
Lengta, Arracan 5
Lenjettan, Java 175
Letti Letti, Sumatra . . 350
Linchi, Java 101
Luggadoo, Telugu . . . 21
Luggur, Hind. 21
Maal, Mahratta 186
Machreyicha, Hind. . . 196
Madhava, Nepal 64
Madhuya, Hind. 53
Mahah Dhoh, Mahratta . 4
Malah Poymah, Malay . 123
Mal Pilli Hudua, Ceylon 129
Mam-palla-cooroovi, Mal. . 267
Manatee, Malayalum . . 146
Manik Bazra, Hind. . . 42
Matcharang, Nepal . . 53, 55
Mat-Chil, Bengal 28
Match Korol, Bengal . . 55
—— manga, Hind. . . 53, 55
—— morol, Bengal . . . 53
—— ranga, Bengal . . . 129
Menintino, Java 130
—— Watu, Java . . . 130
Mhamoola, Hind. . . . 348
Mhorungah, Hind. . . . 46
Mhorungee, Hind. . . . 46
Minla, Nepal 366
Mira Jabone, Malay . . 134
Mirba Daun, Malay . . 422
Mirba Tando, Malay . . 249
Mo-na-gyee, Arracan . . 85
Moorai, Sumatra 278
Moorai Kandang, Sum. p. 144
—— Kichow, Sumatra . . 278
Mortua Plando, Malay . 185
Mucharera, Hind. . . . 53
Muchasah, Bengal . . . 191
Muchee Bagh, Doon . . 132
Muchurharea, Hind. . . 146
Mulla Gidh, Hind. . . . 2
Mulpatur, Canarese . . . 51
Murabuta, Malay . . . 279
Murasing, Mussulmen . . 161
Musaricher, Hind. . . . 354
Mutchassee, Bengal . . . 354
Myai-ngon, Arracan . . . 183
—— loo-nghet, Arracan . 401
Nac-tha-chop-fou, Siam . 127
Nakuti, Bengal 96
N'ance Chura, Doon . . 364
Nardunah, Scinde . . . 13
Nazari-Nazaranah, Hind. 13
Neel Kunthee, Hind. . . 312
Newar, Nepal 83
Nget Dan, Arracan . 156, 159
—— Rahat, Arracan . . 353
—— meng-tha, Arracan . 143
—— meng-tha-me, Arracan 141
—— pya-zak, Arracan . . 273
—— tsin, Arracan . . . 258
—— wa, Arracan 269
Nil-Katkatea, Bengal . . 293
—— Nilan, Java 291
—— Phinga, Bengal . . 153
Niltau, Nepal 285
Nok-hoak, Siam 76
Nou-rung, Hind. 184
Oogoos, Hind. 55
Ooloo, Hind. 65, 78
Ooman, Malabar 73
Oor Chitlee, Canarese . . 37
Opior Opior, Java . . . 263
Pahariga Kangdhara, Gorakpore 421
Pahariyamasaicha, Bengal 197
Pahatai, Hind. 26
Pampang, Malay 228
Pandoo, Mahratta. . . . 186
Pandouvi, Hind. 26
Pariah Chil, Hind. . . . 31

Pareyo, Bengal . . . p. 90
Patia, Nepal 318
Pawseh, Mahratta . . . 272
Pechanuk, Hind. 165
Pedda, Telinga 219
Perbeck, Hind. 272
Peenglah, Mahr. 65
Pengya Maina, Hind. . . 220
Phari Bulal Chusm, Hind. 142
—— Bulbul, Hind. . . . 239
—— Bajunga, Hind. . . 154
Phatka Matchranga, Beng. 131
Phirira, Bengal 302
Phutki, Hind. . . 317, 321
Pidha, Hind. 285
Pilkya, Hind. . . . 351, 352
Piluq, Mussulmen . . . 351
—— Zurduk, Plains . . 269
Pirik, Java 88
Pirola, Gorakpore . . . 269
Pobduya, Bengal 206
Poda Pigli, Hind. . . . 243
Podena, Hind. 333
Polichia, Ceylon 275
Prinya, Java 320
Pundi Jitta, Telugu . . 403
Punglor, Java 183
Punting Alou, Sumatra . 270
Puthir Chitta, Bengal . . 293
Putringa, Hind. 85
Putta Deuli, Hind. . . . 108
Pya-too-nghet, Arracan . 90
Quayang, Malay 274
Qwyai-myee-tshwai, Arrac. 150
Rachamah, (Arabic) Abyss. 7
Raddehoora, Ceylon . . 133
Rai, Nepal. 118
—— Suga, Nepal. . . . 119
Rajalee, Tamul 46
Raja-wali, Malay . . . 69
—— Whodan, Malay . . 129
Raj Gidh, Bhagulpore . . 2
—— Sogon, Bhagulpore. . 2
Ramgaungra, Bengal . . 370
Rawil Kuhy, Hind. . . 201
Rochæme, (Arabic) . . . 7
Rode Rode, Malay . . . 353
Rugail, Hind. 357
Ru-mabarik, Hind. . . p. 58
Sabchur, Bengal 51
Sada Buk Matchranga, Bengal 126
Sadal, Hind. 34
Sahklee, Himalaya . 140, 143
Saka, Siam 275
Salwa, Telugu 46
Samber Galeng, Java . . 110
Samp-mar, Hind. . . . 51, 56
Sang-sagang, Sumatra . . 114
Sanka Chil, Hind. . . . 58
Sap-marilo, Bengal . . . 51
Sarong Burong 100
Sar-smeh, (Arabic) Mesop. 271
Sat Bhai, Hind. 220
Schach, China 163
Seeap Belang, Pinang 15, 414
Seeda, Telugu 221
Selo-puto, Java 84
Semuttan, Java 142
Sepong Rayate, Malay . 268
Serara, Malay 168
Seray Seray, Malay . . 369
Serrak, Malay 81
Shah-baz, Hind. . . . 34, 41
—— Bulbul, Hind. . . . 133
—— Dumri, Hind. . . . 403
Shaheen, Hind. 18
Shahin, (Arabic) Babylon . 18
—— Soki Kapir . . 140, 143
Shahutela, Hind. . . . 64
Shama, Bengal 279
Shamah, Hind. 186
Shanhu, China 202
Shikra, Hind. 39
Show Bheegee, Hind. . . 267
—— Bhugah, Hind. . . 267
Shukar Dumri, Hind. . . 231
Shum Shah, Bengal . . . 184
Sibya, Nepal 216
Sida, Telugu 221
Siebo, Malay 121
Sikap Lang, Sumatra . . 17
Sikattan, Java 144
Simpelong Rait, Malay . 268
Sintar, Sumatra 398
Sipahi Bulbul, Bengal . . 239

Siphya, Nepal . . . . p. 293
Sokuni, Mongopore . . . 2
Soonda, Scinde 7
Soongra, Scinde 7
Sri-gunting, Java . . . 152
Striee, Java 401
Sufid Sira, Hind. . . . 28
Sultana Bulbul, Hind. . 133
Sulz Hariwa, Nepal . . . 258
Sunya Cusyal, Nepal . . 70
Surkhpustah, Cabul . . 23
Suthora, Nepal 378
Suya, Nepal 325
Syama, Nepal 63
Syimya, Nepal 182
Ta Amora Alaka, (Arabic) Abyssinia 22
Tadak Whogan, Malay . 120
Taffika, Bengal 267
Takko, Hind. 330
Tal Chatak, Bengal . . . 161
—— Chutta, Bengal . . 108
Tampalano, Sumatra . . . 120
Tamplana Lilin, Sumatra . 116
—— Qilin 117
Tana, Malay 225
Tarmati, Hind. 24
Teea, Scinde 26
Teedook, Arracan . . . 78
Teesa, Hind. 40
Tee-see, Nepal 179
Tengke, Java 127
—— buto, Java 123
—— cheger, Java 127
—— sumbo, Java 126
—— urang, Java 127
—— watu, Java 122
Tentha, Nepal 170
Tenthaca, Nepal 170
Thabeitgyee, Arracan . . 275
Tharcapni, Nepal . . . 303
Tharkavi Ghooghd, Nepal 71
Thin-kya, Arracan . . . 26
Thinkyet-ma, Arracan . . 39
Thirt-hira, Hind. . . . 302
Thirthir Kump, Plains . p. 302
Ticktickee, Mussulmen . . 333
Tickra, Bengal 333
Tika Bauri, Hind. . . . 28
Tilai Baj, Bengal . . . 50
Tiong-Alou, Sumatra . . 270
—— Batu, Sumatra . . . 121
—— Lampang, Malay . . 121
Tisa, Hind. 40
Tiup Api, Sumatra . . . 164
TonkaPeegeelee Pitta, Tel. 134
Toomtra, Hind. 24
Touki Bulbul, Bengal . . 240
Tunna, Nepal 39
Tuntuni, Bengal 317
Turoomtee, Hind. . . . 24
Turra, Hind. 298
Tsam-reng-kya, Arracan . 346
Tshelvet, (Arabic) Abyss. . 30
Tswon-bop, Arracan . . . 31
—— goungphyoo, Arracan 58
Vaishtapa Dyaga, Telugu . 37
Verree Cheenda, Telugu . 218
Ujuu, Malay 120
Ulung, Java 58
Urgool, Masuri 10
Utum, Bengal 78
Uwis, Java 142
Wahalœna, Ceylon . . . 100
Walkondalatee, Tamul . 134
Wokhab, Hind. 44
Wonlet, Arracan 53
Wonlo, Arracan 48
Wowo Wiwi, Java . . . 80
Wulloor, Tamul 18
Wuru-rawa, Java . . . 33
Yellos, (Arabic) Abyssinia 10
Ypepellagha, (Arabic) Babylon 79
Yuhin, Nepal 261
Zerd Futki, Bengal . . . 148
Zibitaki, Japan 283
Zukkee, Hind. 138
Zurcha, Cabul 352
Zurd Bulbul, Bengal . . 421

INDEX

OF

GENERIC NAMES.

Abrornis, *Hodgson* p. 338, 412
Acanthylis, *Boie* . . 111, 387
Accentor, *Bechstein* . . 358
Accipiter, *Brisson* . . 35
Acis, *Lesson* 139
Acredula, *Koch* . . . 373
Acrocephalus, *Naumann* . 331
Actinodura, *Gould* . . 212
Ægithaliscus, *Cabanis* . 423
Ægypius, *Savigny* . . 1
Ægypius, *Kaup* . . . 12
Æsalon, *Kaup* . . . 22
Aëtos, *Nitz* 43
Agrodroma, *Swainson* . 353
Ajax, *Lesson* 395
Alcedo, *Linné* . . . 128
Alcemerops, *I. Geoffroy* . 89
Alcippe, *Blyth* . . 226, 406
Alcopus, *Hodgson* . . 216
Alcurus, *Hodgson* . . 238
Allotrius, *Temminck* . . 172
Aluco, *Fleming* . . . 81
Ampelis, *Linn.* . . . 389
Anorthura, *Rennie* . . 181
Anthus, *Bechst.* . . . 353
Anura, *Hodgson* . . . 180
Apiaster, *Briss.* . . . 84
Apus, *Scopoli* 106
Aquila, *Mœhring* . . . 43
Archibuteo, *Brehm.* . . 383
Arrenga, *Lesson* . . . 198
Artamus, *Vieillot* . . . 160
Arundina, *Blyth* . . . 331
Asio, *Briss.* . . . . p. 72
Astur, *Lacepede* . . . 41
Athene, *Boie* 64
Aviceda, *Swains.* . . . 62
Bahila, *Hodgson* . . . 363
Bainopus, *Hodgson* . . 287
Batis, *Boie* 135
Batrachostomus, *Gould,* 111, 387
Bathyrhynchus, *McClelland* 376
Baza, *Hodgson* . . . 62
Bessonornis, *Smith* . . 189
Bhringa, *Hodgson* . 149, 159
Bhuchanga, *Hodgson* . . 149
Biblis, *Lesson* . . . 94
Blagrus, *Blyth* . . . 55
Bombycilla, *Briss.* . . 389
Bombyciphora, *Meyer* . 389
Bombycistomus, *Hay* . . 111
Bombycivora, *Temm.* . . 389
Brachyotus, *Gould* . . 79
Brachypodius, *Blyth* . . 248
Brachypus, *Swains.* . . 238
Brachypteryx, *Horsf.* 178, 397
Brachyurus, *Thunberg* . . 181
Bradybates, *G. R. Gray* . 395
Bradypterus, *Hodgson* . 395
Bubo, *Sibbald* . . . 72
Bucia, *Hodgson* . . . 89
Bulaca, *Hodgson* . . . 82
Busarellus, *Lafresnaye* . 25
Butaquilla, *Hodgson* . . 43
Butastur, *Hodgson* . . 40
Buteo, *Cuvier* . . . 60

Buteogallus, *Lesson* . p. 60
Calamodyta, *Meyer* . . 331
Calamoherpe, *Boie* . . 334
Callene, *Blyth* . . . 396
Calliope, *Gould* . . . 313
Calobates, *Kaup* . . . 349
Calyptomena, *Raffles* . . 120
Campephaga, *Vieill.* . 176, 394
Caprimulgus, *Linn.* . 112, 388
Carine, *Kaup* . . . 64
Ceblepyris, *Cuvier* . . 176
Cecropis, *Boie* . . . 91
Cerchneis, *Boie* . . . 12
Cercotrichas, *Boie* . . 275
Ceryle, *Boie* 131
Ceyx, *Lacep.* . . . 132, 391
Chæmarrhornis, *Hodgson* . 300
Chætoblemma, *Swains.* . 169
Chaëtornis, *G. R. Gray* . 330
Chætura, *Stephens* . . 111
Chaitaris, *Hodgson* . . 287
Chaptia, *Hodgson*, 149, 159, 393
Chelidon, *Boie* . . . 384
Chelidorynx, *Hodgson* . 147
Chibia, *Hodgson* . . 149, 157
Chleuasicus, *Blyth* . . 378
Chloropsis, *Jard. et Selby* . 257
Chrysomma, *Hodgson* . 230, 408
Cichlops, *Hodgson* . . 353
Cilathora, *Hodgson* . . 231
Cinclidia, *Gould* . . . 224
Cinclidium, *Blyth* . . . 396
Cinclosoma, *Vigors* . . 214
Cinclus, *Bechst.* . . . 185
Circaëtus, *Vieill.* . . . 51
Circus, *Lacep.* . . . 25
Cisticola, *Lesson* . . . 324
Cochoa, *Hodgson* . . . 389
Colaris, *Cuvier* . . . 121
Collocalia, *G. R. Gray* . 98
Collurio, *Vigors* . . . 162
Cometes, *Hodgson* . . 149
Conostoma, *Hodgson* . . 377
Copsychus, *Wagler* . . 275
Corydalla, *Vigors* . . 353
Corydon, *Lesson* . . . 116
Corythornis, *Kaup* . . 128
Cossypha, *Vigors* . . . 189
Cotyle, *Boie* . . . 94
Crataionyx, *Eyton* . p. 369
Crateropus, *Swains.* . . 214
Creurgus, *Hodgson* . . 169
Criniger, *Temm.* . . 251, 410
Crossodera, *Gould* . . 116
Cryptolopha, *Swains.* . . 147
Culicipeta, *Blyth* . . . 341
Cultrunguis, *Hodgson* . . 76
Cuncuma, *Hodgson* . . 55
Curruca, *Briss.* . . . 344
Cutia, *Hodgson* . . . 227
Cyanecula, *Brehm.* . . 311
Cyanistes, *Kaup* . . . 368
Cyanoptila, *Blyth* . . . 291
Cimbirhynchus, *Vigors* . 119
Cyornis, *Blyth* . . . 289
Cypselus, *Illiger* . . 106, 385
Dacelo, *Leach* . . . 122
Dædalion, *Sav.* . . . 41
Dahila, *Hodgson* . . . 275
Dandalus, *Boie* . . . 298
Daseocharis, *Cabanis* . . 423
Decurus, *Hodgson* . . 325
Delichon, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore* . 384
Dendrochelidon, *Boie* . . 110
Dendrofalco, *G. R. Gray* . 22
Dendronanthus, *Blyth* . 353
Dentiger, *Hodgson* . . 57
Dicrurus, *Vieill.* . . . 149
Digenea, *Hodgson* . . 293
Dimorpha, *Hodgson* . . 293
Dissemurus, *Gloger* . . 418
Drymocataphus, *Blyth* . 396
Drymoica, *Swains.* . . 327
Dryoscopus, *Boie* . . . 173
Dumetia, *Blyth* . . . 403
Dumeticola, *Blyth* . . 334
Edela, *Lesson* . . . 314
Edolius, *Cuvier* . . 149, 155
Elanus, *Sav.* 28
Enicurus, *Temm.* . . . 345
Enneoctonus, *Boie* . 167, 394
Entomophila, *Leach* . . 123
Entomothera, *Horsfield* . 123
Ephialtes, *Keys. et Blasius*. 69
Erolla, *Lesson* . . . 119
Erpornis, *Hodgson* . . 232
Erucivora, *Swains.* . . 175
Erythaca, *Swains.* . . 298

Erythacus, *Linn.* . . . *p.* 298
Erythropus, *Brehm.* . . 14
Erythrosterna, *Bonap.* 297, 412
Etoglaux, *Hodgson* . . 72
Eumyias, *Cabanis*. . . 422
Eupetes, *Temm.* . . . 395
Eurocephalus, *Smith* . . 169
Eurylaimus, *Horsf.* . . 116
Eurystomus, *Vieill.* . . 121
Falco, *Linn.* 16
Falcula, *Hodgson* . . . 12
Falcunculus, *Vieill.* . . 375
Ficedula, *Briss.* . . . 298
Ficedula, *Boie* . . . 300
Fruticicola, *McGillivray* . 284
Furcaria, *Lesson* . . . 363
Gampsorhynchus, *Blyth* . 171
Garrulax, *Lesson* . . . 200
Garrulaxis, *Lafr.* . . . 200
Geocichla, *Kuhl.* . . 189, 400
Glaucomyias, *Cabanis* . 422
Glaucopteryx, *Kaup* . . 25
Glaux, *Blyth* 81
Goldana, *G. R. Gray* . . 178
Grandala, *Hodgson* . . 281
Graucalus, *Cuv.* . . . 173
Gryllivora, *Swains.* . . 275
Gypaëtos, *Storr.* . . . 9
Gyps, *Sav.* 3
Hæmatornis, *Vigors* . . 49
Hæmatornis, *Swains.* . . 238
Halcyon, *Swains.* . . . 123
Haliaëtus, *Sav.* . . . 55
Haliastur, *Selby* . . . 57
Hapolophus, *G. R. Gray* . 173
Harpygia, *Spix.* . . . 32
Heleornis, *Hodgson* . . 181
Heliapteyx, *Swains.* . . 72
Hemiaëtus, *Hodgson* . . 48
Hemiprocne, *Nitz.* . . 111
Hemichelidon, *Hodgson* . 137
Hemigyps, *Hodgson* . . 2
Hemipteron, *Hodgson* . 224
Hemipus, *Hodgson* . . 136
Hemirhynchus, *Hodgson* . 378
Hemixos, *Hodgson* . . 250
Heteropus, *Hodgson* . . 381
Herse, *Lesson* . . . 91
Heterophasia, *Blyth* . . 216
Heteromorpha, *Hodgson* *p.* 376
Heterornis, *Hodgson* . . 227
Hieraspiza, *Kaup* . . 35
Hierax, *Vigors* . . . 15
Hieraëtus, *Kaup* . . . 43
Hirundapus, *Hodgson* . . 111
Hirundo, *Linn.* . . 91, 384
Hodgsonius, *Bonap.* . . 395
Horeites, *Hodgson* . . 322
Horornis, *Hodgson* . . 335
Huhu, *Hodgson* . . . 72
Hybris, *Nitz.* . . . 81
Hydrobata, *Vieill.* . . 185
Hydroictinia, *Kaup* . . 30
Hypothymis, *Boie* . . 291
Hypotriorchis, *Boie* . . 22
Hypsipetes, *Vigors* . . 254
Hyptiopus, *Hodgson* . . 62
Iantha, *Blyth* . . . 299
Ianthocincla, *Gould* . . 200
Ichthyaëtus, *Lafr.* . . 52
Ictinaëtus, *Kaup* . . 57
Ictinaëtus, *Jerdon* . . 381
Ierax, *Leach* 35
Iole, *Blyth* 254
Iora, *Horsfield* . . . 265
Irena, *Horsfield* . . . 273
Ispida, *Swains.* . . . 131
Ispidina, *Kaup* . . . 128
Ixidia, *Blyth* 247
Ixocincla, *Blyth* . . . 254
Ixocossyphus, *Kaup.* . . 194
Ixodia, *Blyth* 247
Ixops, *Hodgson* . . . 212
Ixos, *Temm.* 238
Ixulus, *Hodgson* . . 262, 411
Keropia, *G. R. Gray* . . 209
Keroula, *J. E. Gray* . . 169
Ketupa, *Lesson* . . . 76
Kittacincla, *Gould* . . 279
Lalage, *Boie* . . . 175, 395
Lanius, *Linn.* . . . 162
Larvivora, *Hodgson* . . 310
Leimoniptera, *Kaup* . . 353
Leiocincla, *Blyth* . . . 212
Leiothrix, *Swains.* . . 363
Lepidogenys, *J. E. Gray* . 62
Leptopteryx, *Horsfield* . 160
Leucocerca, *Swains.* . . 144

Leucospiza, *Kaup* . . p. 41
Limnaëtus, *Vigors* . . 32
Loedorusa, *Reichenbach* . 421
Lophastur, *Blyth* . . 62
Lophophanes, *Kaup* . . 368
Lophospiza, *Kaup* . . 41
Lophotes, *Lesson* . . . 62
Lyncornis, *Gould* . . . 388
Machlolophus, *Cabanis* . 423
Macronus, *Jard. et Selby* . 225
Macronyx, *Swains.* . . 358
Macropterus, *Swains.* . . 110
Macropteryx, *Swains.* . 110
Malacias, *Cabanis* . . 420
Malacocercus, *Swains.* . 217
Malacocincla, *Blyth* . . 226
Malacopteron, *Eyton* . . 225
Mecistura, *Leach* . . . 373
Megalurus, *Horsfield* . . 330
Melanochlora, *Less.* . . 369
Melisseus, *Hodgson* . . 149
Melierax, *G. R. Gray* . . 40
Melittophagus, *Boie* . . 89
Melodes, *Keys. et Blas.* . 313
Merula, *Leach* . . 196, 401
Merops, *Linn.* . . . 84
Mesia, *Hodgson* . . . 363
Meseidus, *Hodgson* . . 82
Mesomorpha, *Hodgson* . 72
Micronisus, *G. R. Gray* . 38
Micropus, *Meyer et Wolf.* . 106
Micropus, *Swains.* . . 249
Microscelis, *G. R. Gray* . 249
Microtarsus, *Eyton* . 248, 409
Microura, *Gould* . . . 180
Milvus, *Cuv.* 30
Minla, *Hodgson* . . . 363
Mixornis, *Hodgson* . . 229
Monticola, *Boie* . . . 185
Motacilla, *Linn.* . . . 347
Muscicapa, *Linn.* . . . 133
Muscicapula, *Blyth* . . 295
Muscipeta, *Cuv.* . . . 133
Muscisylvia, *Hodgson* . . 280
Muscylva, *Lesson* . . 144
Mycophaga, *Lesson* . . 192
Myiagra, *Vigors et Horsfield* 138
Myioletes, *Cabanis* . . 418
Myiomela, *Hodgson* . . 280
Myiophaga, *Less.* . . p. 198
Myiophonus, *Temm.* . . 198
Myzornis, *Hodgson* . . 263
Napodes, *Cabanis* . . 420
Napophila, *Hodgson* . . 89
Nemura, *Hodgson* . . 299
Neophron, *Sav.* . . . 6
Neopus, *Hodgson* . . . 381
Neornis, *Hodgson* . . 324
Niltava, *Hodgson* . . 287
Ninox, *Hodgson* . . . 64
Nisaëtus, *Hodgson* . . 32
Nisastur, *Blyth* . . . 38
Nisus, *Cuv.* 35
Nivicola, *Hodgson* . . 322
Nyctalops, *Wagler* . . 79
Nyctichelidon, *Rennie* . . 112
Nyctiornis, *Swains.* . 89, 383
Nyctipetes, *Swains.* . . 64
Noctua, *Sav.* 64
Ochromela, *Blyth* . . . 289
Ocypterus, *Cuv.* . . . 160
Odonterus, *Cabanis* . . 422
Œnanthe, *Vieill.* . . . 287
Oligura, *Hodgson* . . . 179
Onychaëtus, *Kaup* . . 43
Oreas, *Temm.* . . . 389
Oreocincla, *Gould* . . 192, 400
Oriolus, *Linn.* . . . 268
Orites, *Mœhring* . . . 373
Orocetes, *G. R. Gray* . . 188
Orthorhinus, *Blyth* . . 233
Orthotomus, *Horsfield* . 314
Otocompsa, *Cabanis* . . 421
Otogyps, *G. R. Gray* . . 2
Otus, *Cuv.* 79
Pachycephala, *Swains.* . 362
Pæciloptornis, *Kaup* . . 60
Pallene, *Lesson* . . . 111
Pallenura, *Bonap.* . . 349
Pallestre, *Lesson* . . . 110
Paludicola, *Hodgson* . . 181
Pandicilla, *Blyth* . . . 311
Pandion, *Sav.* . . . 52
Panychistes, *Kaup* . . 14
Paradoxornis, *Gould* . . 376
Parisoma, *Swains.* . . 363
Parus, *Linn.* . . . 368
Pellorneum, *Swains.* . . 224

Pentholœa, *Cabanis* . *p.* 422
Percnopterus, *Cuv.* . . 6
Pericrocotus, *Boie* . 139, 393
Pernis, *Cuv.* 63
Petrocincla, *Vigors* . 185, 400
Petrocossyphus, *Boie* . . 185
Petrophila, *Swains.* . . 188
Phene, *Sav.* 9
Philentoma, *Eyton* . . 392
Phœnicornis, *Boie* . . 139
Phœnicura, *Swains.* . . 300
Pholidus, *Geoffr.* . . . 80
Phoneus, *Kaup* . . . 167
Phragmaticola, *Blyth* . . 331
Phyllobasileus, *Cabanis* . 423
Phyllopneuste, *Mey. et Wolf.* 335
Phyllornis, *Boie* . . 257, 410
Phylloscopus, *Boie* . . 336
Pipastes, *Kaup* . . . 353
Pitta, *Vieill.* . . . 181, 398
Platyrhynchus, *Vieill.* . 116
Platysteira, *Jard. et Selby* . 135
Plumipeda, *Flem.* . . 32
Pnoëpyga, *Hodgson* . 180, 398
Pœcile, *Kaup* 368
Pœcilornis, *Kaup* . . . 12
Polihierax, *Kaup* . . 16
Polioaëtus, *Kaup* . . 52
Poliornis, *Kaup* . . . 40
Polyodon, *Hodgson* . . 261
Polypeira, *Hodgson* . . 275
Polypteryx, *Hodgson* . . 1
Pomatorhinus, *Horsfield* . 233
Pomatorhynchus, *Boie* . 233
Pontoaëtus, *Kaup.* . . 55
Pratincola, *Koch.* . . . 284
Prepopterus, *Hodgson* . 149
Prinia, *Horsfield* . . . 320
Prosecusa, *Reichenb.* . . 421
Prosorinia, *Hodgson* . . 389
Prunella, *Vieill.* . . . 358
Psarisomus, *Swains.* . . 116
Psaropholus, *Jard. et Selby* 268
Pteroaëtus, *Kaup* . . 43
Pterocyclus, *G. R. Gray* . 206
Pterura, *Kaup* . . . 32
Pteruthius, *Swains.* . . 172
Ptynx, *Blyth* . . . 82
Pycnonotus, *Kuhl.* . 238, 409
Pyctorhis, *Hodgson* *p.* 230, 408
Pygargus, *Koch.* . . . 25
Raya, *Hodgson* . . . 116
Reguloïdes, *Blyth* . . . 342
Rhipidura, *Vig. et Horsf.* . 144
Rubecula, *Briss.* . . . 298
Rubetra, *G. R. Gray* . . 284
Rubigula, *Blyth* . . . 238
Ruticilla, *Brehm.* . . . 300
Sauloprocta, *Cabanis* . . 418
Saxicola, *Bechst.* . . . 287
Saxicoloïdes, *Lesson* . . 281
Scelospiza, *Kaup* . . . 38
Scops, *Sav.* 69
Scotiaptex, *Swains.* . . 82
Serilophus, *Swains.* . . 116
Setaria, *Blyth* . . . 226
Sibia, *Hodgson* . . . 216
Simornis, *Hodgson* . . 116
Simus, *Hodgson* . . . 116
Siphia, *Hodgson* . . . 293
Siva, *Hodgson* . . . 363
Spermolegus, *Kaup* . . 358
Sphagias, *Cabanis* . . 422
Spilocircus, *Kaup* . . 25
Spilornis, *G. R. Gray* . . 49
Spipola, *Leach* . . . 353
Spizacircus, *Kaup* . . . 25
Spizaëtus, *Vieill.* . . 32, 381
Spizastur, *Lesson* . . . 32
Spizixos, *Blyth* . . . 251
Stachyris, *Hodgson* . 231, 409
Stoparola, *Blyth* . . . 291
Stridula, *Selys* . . . 81
Strigiceps, *Bonap.* . . 25
Strix, *Linn.* 81
Suthora, *Hodgson* . . 378
Sutoria, *Nicholson* . . 314
Suya, *Hodgson* . . . 325
Sylvania, *Blyth* . . . 395
Sylvia, *Latham* . . . 344
Sylviparus, *Burton* . . 373
Syma, *Lesson* 123
Synornis, *Hodgson* . . 297
Syrnium, *Sav.* . . . 82
Tachornis, *Gosse* . . . 106
Tachyspiza, *Kaup* . . 38
Tanysiptera, *Vigors* . . 122
Tarsiger, *Hodgson* . . 210

Tchitrea, *Less.* . p. 133, 391
Temnoris, *Hodgson* . . 378
Tenthaca, *Hodgson* . . 169
Tephrodornis, *Swains.* . 169
Tesia, *Hodgson* . . . 179
Thamnobia, *Swains.* . . 281
Thamnolæa, *Cabanis* . . 420
Tharrhaleus, *Kaup* . . 358
Tichornis, *Kaup* . . . 12
Timalia, *Horsfield* . . 227
Timixos, *Blyth* . . . 363
Tinnunculus, *Vieill.* . . 12
Todiramphus, *Less.* . . 390
Tolmaëtus, *Blyth* . . . 43
Trachycomus, *Cabanis* . 422
Tribura, *Hodgson* . . 235
Trichas, *Gloger* . . . 252
Trichastoma, *Blyth* . 226, 405
Trichometopus, *Cabanis* . 418
Trichophorus, *Temm.* . . 251
Trichixos, *Lesson* . . 404
Trochalopteron, *Hodgs.* p. 210, 403
Troglodytes, *Vieill.* . . 181
Turdinus, *Blyth* . . . 225
Turdirostris, *Hay* . . 404
Turdoïdes, *Temm.* . . 238
Turdus, *Linn.* . . 194, 401
Turnagra, *Lesson* . . 209
Vitiflora, *Leach* . . . 287
Volvocivora, *Hodgson.* . 176
Vultur, *Mœhr.* 1
Ulula, *Cuv.* 82
Uroaëtus, *Kaup* . . . 43
Urospiza, *Kaup* . . . 35
Urrua, *Hodgson* . . . 72
Xiphirhynchus, *Blyth* . . 238
Xiphorhamphus, *Blyth* . 238
Yuhina, *Hodgson* . . 261
Zanthopygia, *Blyth* . . 283
Zoothera, *Vigors* . . . 192
Zosterops, *Vig. et Horsf.* . 263

INDEX

OF

SPECIFIC NAMES.

Abbotti, *Blyth*, Malacocincla . *p*. 405
Abdominalis, *Wagl*., Pitta . . 184
Abellei, *Less*., Garrulax . . . 207
Abornis, *Hodgs*., Malacocercus . 332
Abyssinica, *Guer*., Hirundo . . 94
Acrorhynchus, *Vigors*, Oriolus . 270
Acutirostris, *Eyton*, Brachypteryx 229
Adansonii, *Levaill*., Merops . . 89
Ægyptius, *Temm*., Vultur . . 3
—— *Forsk*, Merops . . . 89
Æmodium, *Hodgs*., Conostoma . 377
Æneus, *Vieill*., Dicrurus . . 159
Ænobarbus, *Temm*., Allotrius . 172
Æratus, *Steph*., Dicrurus . . 160
Æruginosus, *Linn*., Falco . . 27
Æsalon, *Gmel*., Falco . . . 24
Æstigma, *Hodgs*., Muscicapa . 297
Æthiopicus, *Vieill*., Telephorus . 173
Afer, *Lichst*., Corvus . . . 152
Affinis, *Hodgs*., Accipiter . . 37
—— *J. E. Gray*, Cypselus . . 106
—— *Horsf*., Caprimulgus . . 114
—— *Hay*, Tchitrea . . . 134
—— *McClell*., Phœnicornis . 141, 393
—— *Blyth*, Dicrurus . . . 152
—— *Horsf*., Myiothera . . . 183
—— *Blyth*, Petrocincla . . . 187
—— *Hodgs*., Garrulax . . . 207
—— *Hodgs*., Salicaria . . . 334
—— *Blyth*, Phyllopneuste . . 338
—— (*Hodgs*.) *Moore*, Abrornis . 341
—— *Blyth*, Alcippe . . . 406
Africana, *Temm*., Strix . . . 80
Agilis, *Nicholson*, Sutoria . . 317
—— *Sykes*, Anthus . . . 354
Agricola, *Jerd*., Sylvia . . . 334
Alaudarius, *Briss*., Accipiter . 13
Alba, *Linn*., Motacilla . . . 348
Albescens, *Less*., Circus . . 25
Albicans, *Rüpp*., Falco . . . 44
Albicaudata, *Jerd*., Muscicapa *p*. 292
Albicollis, *Royle*, Turdus . . 197
—— *Horsf*., Pomatorhinus . . 236
Albidus, *Gmel*., Falco . . . 25
—— *Cuv*., Falco 50
Albifrons, *J. E. Gray*, Garrulax . 218
—— *Brandt*, Phœnicura . . 301
Albigula, *Hodgs*., Rhipidura . . 145
—— *Hodgs*., Cinclosoma . . 203
Albipes, *Hodgs*., Cuncuma . . 55
Albirictus, *Hodgs*., Bhuchanga . 150
Albiventer, *Hodgs*., Tesia . . 180
Albocinctus, *Royle*, Turdus . . 197
Albogularis, *Tickell*, Spizaëtus . 35
—— *Less*., Muscylva . . . 145
—— *Gould*, Ianthocincla . . 202
—— *Blyth*, Dimorpha . . . 297
—— (*Hodgs*.) *Moore*, Abrornis . 340
—— *Blyth*, Geocichla . . . 400
—— *Blyth*, Malacocercus . . 403
Albofrontata, *Frankl*., Rhipidura 145
Alboïdes, *Hodgs*., Motacilla . . 349
Alboniger, *Blyth*, Nisaëtus . . 33
Albonotatus, *Tickell*, Caprimulgus 388
Albus, *Daud*., Bubo . . . 72
Aldrovandii, *Reinw*., Falco . . 23
—— *Flem*., Scops 70
Alpestris, *Pallas*, Hirundo . . 93
Alpina, *Gmel*. . . 358
Amœnus, *Horsf*., Turdus . . 279
Amaurotis, *Temm*., Turdus . . 249
Americanus, *Gmel*., Falco . . 47
Amherstiana, *Royle*, Nyctiornis . 90
Amictus, *Temm*., Merops . . 383
Amouropterus, *Pears*., Halcyon . 124
Analis, *Horsf*., Turdus . . . 243
Annectans, *Hodgs*., Bhuchanga . 153
Anthoïdes, *Hodgs*., Budytes . 351
Antiguanus, *Gmel*., Lanius . . 166
Aplonotus, *Blyth*, Parus . . 371

Apus, *Linn.*, Hirundo . . *p.* 109
Aquaticus, *Bechst.*, Anthus . . 358
Arboreus, *Bechst.*, Anthus . . 354
Arenarius, *Blyth*, Lanius . . 394
Argentauris, *Hodgs.*, Mesia . . 365
Arrogans, *Sundev.*, Acanthyza . 342
Arsinoe, *Lichst.*, Ixos . . . 241
Asiatica, *Swains.*, Alcedo . . 130
—— *Swains.*, Cinclus . . . 185
Asiaticus, *Lath.*, Caprimulgus . 115
Assimilis, *Bechst.*, Corvus . . 152
Ater, *Gmel.*, Falco 30
—— *Eyton*, Crataionyx . . . 369
—— *Linn.*, Parus 373
Atheniensis, *Daud.*, Bubo . . 72
Athertonii, *Jard. et Selby*, Merops 89
Atrata, *Gmel.*, Motacilla . . 302
—— *Lath.*, Sylvia 302
Atricapilla, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . 344
—— *Cuv.*, Pitta 393
—— *Müller*, Motacilla . . . 344
Atricapillus, *Gmel.*, Alcedo . . 124
Atriceps, *Temm.*, Ixos . . . 248
—— *Horsf.*, Parus . . . 370
Atrifrons, *Hodgs.*, Suthora . . 378
Atripennis, *Jerd.*, Caprimulgus . 114
Atrogularis, *Temm.*, Turdus . . 195
—— *Blyth*, Saxicola . . . 287
—— *Moore*, Suya 326
—— *Hutton*, Accentor . . . 360
Avensis, *Blyth*, Campephaga . 394
—— *J. E. Gray*, Turdus . . 398
Augur, *Rüpp.*, Falco . . . 60
Aurantiventer, *Less.*, Petrocossyphus 188
Aureum, *Eyton*, Malacopteron . 247
Auribarbis, *Hodgs.*, Noctua . . 66
Auriceps, *Hodgs.*, Tesia . . . 179
Auricapilla, *Swains.*, Cryptolopha 342
Auricularis, *Hodgs.*, Dimorpha . 289
—— *Daud.*, Vultur . . . 3
Aurifrons, *Temm.*, Phyllornis . 258
Auritus, *Daud.*, Corvus . . . 202
—— *Vigors*, Podargus . . . 387
Aurorea, *Pallas*, Motacilla . . 305
Axillaris, *Gould*, Anthus . . 358
Azurea, *Bodd.*, Muscicapa . . 138
Bacha, *Daud.*, Falco . . . 49
Badia, *Hodgs.*, Athene . . . 67
—— *Horsf.*, Strix 80
Badius, *Gmel.*, Falco . . . 39
—— *Gmel.*, Merops . . . 87
Balicassius, *Linn.*, Corvus . . 152
Banyumas, *Horsf.*, Muscicapa . 290
Barbatus, *Linn.*, Vultur . . 1
—— *J. E. Gray*, Edolius . . 158
—— *Eyton*, Astur 415
Barletta, *Daud.*, Falco . . . 23
Batassia, *Hamilt.*, Hirundo . . 108
Batassiensis, *J. E. Gray*, Cypselus 108
Bechsteini, *Naum*, Turdus . *p.* 196
Beema, *Sykes*, Budytes . . . 351
Belangeri, *Less.*, Garrulax . . 201
Bella, *Hay*, Muscicapa . . . 291
Bengalensis, *Gmel.*, Vultur . . 4
—— *Blyth*, Hierax 15
—— *Frankl.*, Otus 73
—— *Gmel.*, Icedo . . . 129
—— *Gmel.*, Corvus . . . 184
—— *Briss.*, Merula . . . 220
—— *Blyth*, Pycnonotus . . 240
—— *Briss.*, Ficedula . . . 266
Bennettii, *Sykes*, Orthotomus . 317
Bentet, *Horsf.*, Lanius . . . 163
Beryllina, *Vieill.*, Alcedo . . 417
Besra, *Jerd.*, Accipiter . . . 37
Bharatensis, *Hodgs.*, Pernis . . 63
Biarmicus, *Temm.*, Falco . . 22
Bifasciata, *Hornsch.*, Aquila . 45
—— *J. E. Gray*, Aquila . . 48
Bicincta, *Swains*,, Ispida . . 131
Bicolor, *G. R. Gray*, Ichthyaëtus 53
—— *Swains.*, Muscipeta . . 135
—— *Less.*, Trichastoma . . 226
—— *Lafr.*, Timalia . . . 230
—— *Sykes*, Saxicola . . . 284
Bido, *Horsf.*, Falco . . . 49
Biloba, *Lichst.*, Muscicapa . . 149
Biru, *Horsf.*, Alcedo . . . 130
Bitorquata, *Swains.*, Ispida . . 131
Bilineata, *Less.*, Muscicapa . . 342
Bimaculatus, *Horsf.*, Turdus . 244
Bistrigata, *Raffles*, Motacilla . 350
Blagrus, *Daud.*, Falco . . . 56
Blythi, *Bonap.*, Suya . . . 328
Boarula, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . 349
Bohemica, *Briss.*, Bombycilla . 389
Bombycilla, *Pallas*, Parus . . 389
Bonelli, *Temm.*, Falco . . . 46
Boschii, *Müller*, Pitta . . . 398
Boulboul, *Lath.*, Lanius . . 196
Brachydactyla, *Meyer*, Aquila . 51
Brachyotus, *Gmel.*, Strix . . 79
Brama, *Temm.*, Strix . . . 65
Brevicaudata, *McClell.*, Hirundo . 96
—— *Blyth*, Drymoica . . . 324
—— *Bodd.*, Pitta 399
Brevipes, *Hodgs.*, Niltava . . 290
Brevirostra, *Swains.*, Gryllivora . 279
Brevirostris, *McClell.*, Hirundo . 100
—— *Vigors*, Muscipeta . . . 141
—— *Hodgs.*, Anthus . . . 354
—— *McClell.*, Bathyrhynchus . 376
Brodiei, *Burton*, Noctua . . 66
Brownii, *Shaw*, Falco . . . 39
Brunnea, *Hodgs.*, Larvivora . . 310
Brunnescens, *Jerd.*, Agrobates . 331
Brunneus, *Blyth*, Phylloscopus . 338
Brunniceps, *Jerd.*, Halcyon . . 123
Brunnifrons, *Hodgs.*, Horeites . 323

Bubo, *Linn.*, Strix . . . . *p.* 72
Buccoïdes, *Temm.*, Dacelo . . 122
Burkii, *Burton*, Sylvia . . . 341
Burra, *J. E. Gray*, Lanius . . 163
Cacharensis, *Hodgs.*, Neornis . 324
—— *Hodgs.*, Accentor . . . 359
Cachinnans, *Jerd.*, Crateropus . 208
Cælicolor, *Hodgs.*, Grandala . 281
Cærulatum, *Hodgs.*, Cinclosoma 205
Cærulea, *Gmel.*, Muscicapa . . 138
—— *Raffles*, Myiothera . . . 181
—— *Scop.*, Gracula . . . 199
Cæruleocephala, *Sykes*, Muscicapa 138
—— *Vigors*, Phœnicura . . 807
Cæruleocephalus, *Lath.*, Merops . 88
Cærulescens, *Linn.*, Falco . . 15
—— *Linn.*, Lanius 154
Cæruleus, *Swains.*, Nyctiornis . 90
—— *Linn.*, Parus 372
Cæsia, *Less.*, Monacha . . . 392
Cæsius, *Sav.*, Falco . . . 29
Calcaratus, *Hodgs.*, Budytes . 352
Caligatus, *Raffles*, Falco . . 33
Calipyga, *Hodgs.*, Bahila . . 354
Calliope, *Pallas*, Motacilla . . 313
Calornyx, *Hodgs.*, Eurystomus . 121
Calvus, *Scop.*, Vultur . . . 2
Cambaiensis, *Lath.*, Sylvia . . 283
Camtschatkensis, *Gmel.*, Turdus . 313
Canescens, *Hodgs.*, Buteo . . 61
Caniceps, *Blyth*, Lanius . . 164
—— *Blyth*, Paradoxornis . . 377
—— *Lafr.*, Trichophorus . . 423
Canifrons, *Blyth*, Spizixos . . 251
Canorus, *Linn.*, Turdus . . . 220
Cantator, *Tickell*, Motacilla . . 338
Cantatrix, *Temm.*, Muscicapa . 291
Cantori, *Moore*, Alcippe . . 406
—— *Moore*, Microtarsus . . 409
—— *Moore*, Criniger . . . 410
Capensis, *Smith*, Strix . . . 82
—— *Linn.*, Alauda 358
Capitalis, *McClell.*, Muscicapa . 136
Capistratum, *Vigors*, Cinclosoma 216
Caprata, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . 284
Carbonarius, *Less.*, Pycnonotus . 419
Carunculatus, *Smith*, Neophron . 8
Casia, *Hodgs.*, Chibia . . . 158
Castanea, *Temm.*, Muscicapa . 133
—— *Gould*, Merula . . . 197
Castaneoceps, *Hodgs.*, Abrornis . 344
Castaneo-coronata, *Burt.*, Sylvia . 179
Castaneus, *Lath.*, Merops . . 87
Castaniceps, *Hodgs.*, Minla . . 367
—— *Moore*, Ixulus 411
Castanoptera, *Horsf.*, Strix . . 67
Castanopterus, *Blyth*, Oriolus . 268
Cavearius, *Hodgs.*, Bubo . . 74
Caudacuta, *Swains.*, Calyptomena 121
Caudata, *Blyth*, Tesia . . . 181
Caudata, *Hodgs.*, Suya . . *p.* 325
Caudatus, *Dumeril*, Cossyphus . 223
—— *Linn.*, Parus 373
Cenchris, *Naum.*, Falco . . . 14
Ceraunia, *Pallas*, Motacilla . . 304
Cervicalis, *Lichst.*, Falco . . 22
Ceylonensis, *Gmel.*, Strix . . 77
—— *Swains.*, Platyrhynchus . 147
—— *Steph.*, Dicrurus . . . 155
Changoun, *Daud.*, Vultur . . 4
Chatarrhea, *Frankl.*, Timalia . 223
Cheela, *Hodgs.*, Milvus . . . 30
—— *Daud.*, Falco 50
Cheele, *Jerd.*, Milvus . . . 30
Chelicuti, *Stanley*, Alcedo . . 128
Cherrug, *J. E. Gray*, Falco . . 22
Chicquera, *Daud.*, Falco . . 23
Chicqueroïdes, *Smith*, Falco . . 22
Chinensis, *Scop.*, Lanius . . 202
—— *Linn.*, Oriolus . . . 270
Chloris, *Hodgs.*, Mixornis . . 229
Chlorocephala, *Gmel.*, Alcedo . 127
Chloronotus, *Hodgs.*, Abrornis . 343
Choka, *Smith*, Aquila . . . 44
Chrysæa, *Hodgs.*, Stachyris . . 232
Chrysæus, *Hodgs.*, Tarsiger . . 310
—— *Hodgs.*, Proparus . . . 367
Chrysaëtos, *Linn.*, Falco . . 47
Chrysocephala, *Jameson*, Leiothrix 366
Chrysochistos, *Hodgs.*, Chelidorynx 147
Chrysogaster, *McClell.*, Chloropsis 258
Chrysophrys, *Blyth*, Zanthopygia 283
Chrysoptera, *Gould*, Ianthocincla 206
Chrysorrhœus, *Bonap.*, Ixos . . 241
Chrysorrhoïdes, *Lafr.*, Hæmatornis 240
Chrysotis, *Hodgs.*, Proparus . 367
Ciliaris, *Hodgs.*, Muscicapa . . 297
Cinclorhyncha, *Vigors*, Petrocincla 188
Cincta, *Bodd*, Hirundo . . . 97
Cineraceus, *Horsf.*, Edolius . . 155
—— *Temm.*, Orthotomus . . 315
Cinerascens, *Montagu*, Falco . . 27
—— *Vieill.*, Caprimulgus . . 113
Cinerea, *Blyth*, Minla . . . 367
Cinereum, *Eyton*, Malacopteron . 406
Cinereus, *Gmel.*, Vultur . . . 1
—— *Vieill.*, Parus . . . 370
Cinereocapilla, *Vieill.*, Muscicapa 147
—— (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Prinia . 322
Cingalensis, *Gmel.*, Motacilla . 267
Cinnamomea, *Linn.*, Motacilla . 140
—— *Rüpp.*, Salicaria . . . 334
Cirrhatus, *Gmel.*, Falco . . . 414
Ci-ticola, *G. R. Gray*, Drymoica . 324
Citreola, *Pallas*, Motacilla . . 352
Citreoloïdes, *Hodgs.*, Budytes . 352
Citrinus, *Lath.*, Turdus . . . 189
Clamosus, *Shaw*, Falco . . . 29
Clanga, *Pallas*, Aquila . . . 45

3 *l*

Coccinea, *Eyton*, Pitta . . *p*. 185
Coccineus, *Lath*., Parus . . 140
Cochinchinensis, *Briss*., Oriolus . 270
Collaris, *Scop*., Alcedo . . . 127
—— *Lath*., Muscicapa . . . 135
—— *Temm*., Turdus . . . 196
—— *Soret*, Turdus 197
—— *Scop*., Sturnus . . . 359
Colluriceps, *Blyth*, Dasyornis . 331
Comatus, *Temm*., Cypselus . . 110
Communis, *Briss*., Falco . . 17
Concolor, *Temm*., Falco . . 23
—— *Sykes*, Hirundo . . . 97
—— *Blyth*, Cypselus . . . 100
—— *Hodgs*., Tesia 419
Coromanda, *Lath*., Strix . . 75
Coromandeliana, *Scop*., Alcedo . 126
Coromandus, *Lath*., Merops . . 85
Coronatum, *Müller*, Napothera . 226
Coronatus, *Swains*., Oriolus . . 271
—— *Temm*., Enicurus . . . 345
Cornutus, *Temm*., Podargus . . 112
Corydon, *Temm*., Eurylaimus . 117
Crinifrons, *Temm*., Podargus . 388
Criniger, *Hodgs*., Suya . . . 325
Crispiceps, *Blyth*, Trichophorus . 253
Cristata, *Cuv*., Pernis . . . 63
Cristatellatus, *Temm*., Falco . . 33
—— *Hamilton*, Falco . . . 63
Cristatus, *G. R. Gray*, Astur . 42
—— *Vieill*., Buteo 62
—— *Linn*., Lanius 167
—— *Burm*., Hæmatornis . . 242
Crocorrhous, *Strickl*., Pycnonotus 241
Cruralis, *Blyth*, Calliope . . 397
Cryptogenys, *Hodgs*., Archibuteo 383
Cryzona, *Temm*., Alcedo . . 128
Cubla, *Shaw*, Lanius . . . 173
Cucullata, *Hartl*., Pitta . . . 399
Cucullatus, *Temm*., Eurylaimus . 117
—— *Temm*., Orthotomus . . 315
Cuculoïdes, *Vigors*, Noctua . . 66
Cuculopsis, *Blyth*. Heterophasia . 216
Culminatus, *Hay*, Ceblepyris . 395
Cultrunguis, *Blyth*, Ichthyaëtus . 56
Cupido, *Hodgs*., Polypteryx . . 1
Curcutea, *Hamilt*., Lanius . . 168
Curruca, *Linn*., Motacilla . . 344
Cursitans, *Frankl*., Prinia . . 324
Curvirostris, *Swains*., Chloropsis 258
Cyana, *Hodgs*., Larvivora . . 310
Cyanea, *Blyth*, Pitta . . . 182
Cyanellus, *Hamilt*., Falco . . 14
Cyaneus, *Linn*., Falco . . . 25
—— *Horsf*., Turdus . . . 198
Cyanicollis, *Vieill*., Eurystomus . 121
Cyaniventer, *Hodgs*., Tesia . . 179
Cyaniventris, *Blyth*, Pycnonotus . 247
Cyanocephala, *Swains*., Petrophila 188
Cyanogularis, *Jerd*., Merops . 90
Cyanomelana, *Temm*., Muscicapa, *p*. 291
Cyanopogon, *Temm*., Phyllornis . 410
Cyanoptera, *Temm*., Pitta . . 183
Cyanopterus, *Hodgs*., Chloropsis . 258
Cyanota, *Jard. et Selby*, Turdus . 191
Cyanouroptera, *Hodgs*., Siva. . 366
Cyanura, *Hodgs*., Nemura . . 299
Cyanurus, *Gmel*., Turdus . . 183
Dalhousiæ, *Jameson*, Eurylaimus 117
Dalmaticus, *Rüpp*., Circus . . 25
Daphænia, *Hodgs*., Aquila . . 47
Dasypus, *Temm*., Hirundo . . 384
Daudinii, *Cuv*., Merops . . . 86
Dauma, *Lath*., Turdus . . . 193
Daurica, *Linn*., Hirundo . . 92
Delessertii, *Lafr*., Crateropus . 208
Dea, *Linn*., Alcedo 122
Dichrous, *Hodgs*., Parus . . 372
Dimidiatus, *Raffles*, Falco . . 56
Dissimilis, *Blyth*, Turdus . . 191
Divaricatus, *Raffles*, Lànius . . 155
Dispar, *Horsf*., Turdus . . 245
Docilis, *Hodgs*., Dahila . . . 275
Domicola, *Jerd*., Hirundo . . 384
Dubius, *Hodgs*., Budytes . . 351
Dukhunensis, *Sykes*, Accipiter . 39
—— *Sykes*, Motacilla . . . 349
Dumeticola, *Tickell*, Strix . . 78
—— *Tickell*, Motacilla . . . 224
Dumetorum, *Blyth*, Acrocephalus 332
Dussumierii, *Temm*., Falco . . 39
Earlei, *Blyth*, Malacocercus . . 222
Edela, *Temm*., Orthotomus . . 314
Egertoni, *Gould*, Actinodura . 212
Elegans, *McClell*., Phœnicornis . 142
—— *Less*., Pitta 398
Elliottii, *Jameson*, Pernis . . 63
Ephialtes, *Sav*., Scops . . . 70
Epilepidota, *Temm*., Myiothera . 407
Erochroa, *Hodgs*., Abrornis . . 340
Erythaca, *Blyth*, Erythrosterna . 412
Erythrocephalum, *Vigors*, Cinclosoma 206
Erythrocephalus, *Lath*., Merops . 88
—— *Vigors*, Parus 374
Erythrogaster, *Temm*., Alcedo . 128
—— *Vigors*, Turdus . . . 185
Erythrogastra, *Güldst*., Motacilla 304
Erythrogenys, *Vig*., Pomatorhinus 235
Erythronota, *Blyth*, Timalia . . 228
Erythronotus, *Vigors*, Collurio . 164
Erythroptera, *Gould*, Strix . . 67
—— *Blyth*, Timalia . . . 229
Erythropterus, *Vigors*, Lanius . 172
—— *Hodgs*., Crateropus . . 207
Erythropygia, *Sykes*, Hirundo . 93
—— *Sykes*, Saxicola . . . 284
Erythrorhynchus, *Gould*, Halcyon 128
Erythrurus, *Hodgs*., Turdus . . 195
—— *Less*., Saxicoloïdes . . 283

Erythrotis, *Bonap.*, Ixos . p. 421
Esculenta, *Linn.*, Hirundo . . 99
Excubitor, *Linn.*, Lanius . . 162
Exilis, *Temm.*, Falco . . . 36
Euryzona, *Temm.*, Alcedo . . 128
Eutolmus, *Hodgs.*, Hierax . . 15
Familiaris, *Horsf.*, Prinia . . 320
Fasciatus, *Hamilton*, Falco . . 24
Fastuosus, *Less.*, Cyanecula . . 288
Feliciæ, *Less.*, Garrulax . . . 365
Fenestrarum, *Brehm.*, Chelidon . 384
Ferrea, *Hodgs.*, Rubecula . . 286
Ferrugiceps, *Hodgs.*, Merops . 85
—— *Hodgs.*, Lanius . . . 167
Ferrugilatus, *Hodgs.*, Pomatorhinus 235
Ferruginea, *Hodgs.*, Hemichelidon 137
Ferruginosum. *Blyth*, Trichastoma 226
Ferruginosus, *Blyth*, Pomatorhinus 236
Filicaudata, *Frankl.*, Hirundo . 94
Filifera, *Steph.*, Hirundo . . 93
Fimbriatus, *Temm.*, Ceblepyris . 176
Fingah, *Shaw*, Lanius . . . 154
Finlaysoni, *Strickl.*, Pycnonotus . 244
Flammea, *Linn.*, Strix . . . 81
—— *Forster*, Muscicapa . . 142
Flava, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . . 352
—— *Eyton*, Crataionyx . . . 369
Flaveolus, *Gould*, Trichophorus . 252
—— *G. R. Gray*, Phyllopneuste . 337
Flavescens, *Blyth*, Pycnonotus . 244
Flavicollis, *Hodgs.*, Ixulus . . 262
—— *Rüpp.*, Macronyx . . . 358
Flavipes, *Hodgs.*, Cultrunguis . 76
Flavirictus, *Strickl.*, Pycnonotus . 243
Flavirostris, *Horsf.*, Turdus . . 198
—— *Gould*, Paradoxornis . . 376
Flaviventer, *Hodgs.*, Budytes . 351
Flaviventris, *Tickell*, Vanga . . 247
—— *Deless.*, Orthotomus . . 321
Flavocristatus, *Lafr.*, Parus . . 369
Flavolivacea, *Hodgs.*, Neornis . 324
Flavoviridis, *Moore*, Orthotomus 314
Flavula, *Hodgs.*, Hemixos . . 250
Flavum, *Horsf.*, Dicœum . . 263
Fluvialis, *Sav.*, Pandion . . . 52
Forstenii, *Temm.*, Falco . . . 415
Fortipes, *Hodgs.*, Cichlops . . 356
Fringillarius, *Drap.*, Falco . . 15
—— *Ray*, Accipiter . . . 35
—— *Jerd.*, Accipiter . . . 37
Fringillaroïdes, *Hodgs.*, Accipiter 39
Frontale, *Rüpp.*, Parisoma . . 363
—— *Blyth*, Calleoe . . . 396
Frontalis, *Vigors*, Phœnicura . 308
—— *Blyth*, Enicurus . . . 346
Galbula, *Linn.*, Oriolus . . . 271
Galbuloïdes, *Gould* 271
Gallicus, *Gmel.*, Falco . . . 51
Gallinarius, *Gmel.*, Falco . . 41
Gallinieri, *Guer.*, Parisoma . . 363
Gampsorhynchus, *Jard. et Selby*, Chloropsis . . . . p. 261
Ganeesa, *Sykes*, Hypsipetes . . 255
Gangeticus, *Blyth*, Caprimulgus . 388
Garrula, *Briss.*, Curruca . . 344
Garrulus, *Linn.*, Ampelis . . 389
Geochrous, *Hodgs.*, Malacocercus 223
Giganteus, *Temm.*, Cypselus . . 387
Ginginianus, *Daud.*, Vultur . . 7
Glaucina, *Temm.*, Pitta . . . 198
Glaucura, *Gould*, Pachycephala . 362
Goiavier, *Scop.*, Muscicapa . . 242
Govinda, *Sykes*, Milvus . . . 30
Gracilis, *Less.*, Falco . . . 14
—— *McClell.*, Hypsipetes . . 216
Granatina, *Temm.*, Pitta . . 184
Grandis, *Storr.*, Gypaëtus . . 9
—— *Hodgs.*, Nisaëtus . . . 46
—— *Blyth*, Chaitaris . . . 288
—— *Gould*, Ruticilla . . . 304
—— *Blyth*, Alcedo 417
Grisaure, *Hodgs.*, Cinclosoma . 204
Griseus, *Jerd.*, Scops . . . 71
—— *Tickell*, Lanius . . . 170
—— *Gmel.*, Turdus . . . 220
Gularis, *Kuhl*, Halcyon . . . 127
—— *Raffles*, Lanius . . . 171
—— *McClell.*, Ianthocincla . . 203
—— *Raffles*, Timalia . . . 229
—— *Jerd.*, Brachypus . . . 245
—— *Horsf.*, Turdus . . . 252
—— *Hodgs.*, Yuhina . . . 261
—— *Horsf.*, Paradoxornis . . 377
Gurial, *Pearson*, Halcyon . . 123
Guttata, *Brehm.*, Strix . . . 81
—— *Vigors*, Halcyon . . . 132
Guttatus, *J. E. Gray*, Falco . . 23
Gutturalis, *Scop.*, Hirundo . . 91
—— *Lath.*, Turdus 362
Hæmorrhousa, *Gmel.*, Muscicapa 240
Haliaëtus, *Linn.*, Falco . . . 52
Hardwickii, *J. E. Gray*, Strix . 78
—— *Vigors*, Collurio . . . 165
—— *Jard. et Selby*, Chloropsis . 258
Heliaca, *Sav.*, Aquila . . . 48
Hemachalanus, *Hutton*, Gypaëtus 10
Hemileucura, *Hodgs.*, Muscicapa. 296
Hemiptilopus, *Blyth*, Archibuteo. 383
Heterurus, *Hodgs.*, Enicurus . 347
Himalayanus, *Blyth*, Accentor . 359
Hippocrepis, *Wagl.*, Oriolus . . 271
Hirundinacea, *Reinw.*, Muscicapa 137
Hirsuta, *Temm.*, Strix . . . 68
Hodgsonii, *Homeyer*, Turdus . 193
—— *Swains.*, Oriolus . . . 269
—— *Moore*, Nemura . . . 300
—— *Moore*, Ruticilla . . . 303
—— *Blyth*, Prinia 322
—— *Blyth*, Motacilla . . . 349
—— *Moore*, Abrornis . . . 412

Homochroa, *Hodgs.*, Larvivora p. 397
Horsfieldii, *Vigors*, Limnaëtus . 33
—— *Hodgs.*, Ichthyaëtus . . 53
—— *Temm.*, Eurylaimus . . 116
—— *Vigors*, Myiophonus . . 200
—— *Jard. et Selby*, Timalia . . 230
—— *Sykes*, Pomatorhinus . . 234
—— *Bonap.*, Oriolus . . . 271
Hottentotus, *Linn.*, Corvus . . 157
Hucarius, *Hodgs.*, Ichthyaëtus . 53
Humeralis, *Stanley*, Lanius . . 173
—— *Gould*, Lalage 176
Humeraloïdes, *Less.*, Pycnonotus 419
Humilis, *Temm.*, Pandion . . 54
Huttoni, *Moore*, Accentor . . 360
Hutum, *Hamilton*, Strix . . 78
Hyder, *Sykes*, Astur . . . 40
Hydrophilus, *Rüpp.*, Falco . . 60
Hyperythra, *Blyth*, Muscicapa . 294
—— *Blyth*, Timalia 299
Hyperythrus, *Blyth*, Turdus . . 420
Hypoleuca, *Frankl.*, Timalia . . 230
Hypoleucos, *Blyth*, Pomatorhinus 236
Hypoxantha, *Blyth*, Rhipidura . 147
Ichthyaëtus, *Horsf.*, Falco . . 53
Ictericus, *Strickl.*, Criniger . . 250
Icterocephalus, *Bonap.*, Phyllornis 411
Ignitincta, *Hodgs.*, Minla . . 366
Imberbis, *Temm.*, Caprimulgus . 388
Imbricatus, *Blyth*, Garrulax . . 208
Immaculatus, *Hodgs.*, Enicurus . 346
—— *Hodgs.*, Accentor . . . 361
Imperialis, *Temm.*, Vultur . . 1
—— *Bechst.*, Falco 48
Incei, *Gould*, Muscipeta . . . 391
Indica, *Frankl.*, Noctua . . . 65
—— *Steph.*, Muscipeta . . . 133
—— *J. E. Gray*, Keroula . . 169
—— *Hay*, Irena 273
—— *Blyth*, Pratincola . . . 285
—— *Blyth*, Ruticilla . . . 302
—— *Gmel.*, Motacilla . . . 353
Indicus, *Scop.*, Vultur . . . 4
—— *Hodgs.*, Milvus . . . 30
—— *Hodgs.*, Astur . . . 42
—— *Hodgs.*, Pandion . . . 52
—— *Less.*, Lophotes . . . 62
—— *Jerd.*, Merops 85
—— *Lath.*, Caprimulgus . . 113
—— *Sparm.*, Parus . . . 140
—— *Steph.*, Dicrurus . . . 150
—— *Briss.*, Oriolus . . . 270
—— *Blyth*, Phyllopneuste . . 337
Indigo, *Horsf.*, Muscicapa . . 291
Indranee, *Sykes*, Strix . . . 83
Indus, *Bodd.*, Falco . . . 57
Infausta, *Hamilton*, Strix . . 69
Infaustus, *Gmel.*, Turdus . . 189
Innotata, *Blyth*, Geocichla . . 400
Innotatus, *Hodgs.*, Caprimulgus . 113
Inornata, *Jerd.*, Hirundo . . p. 95
—— *Sykes*, Prinia 328
Inornatus, *Blyth*, Regulus . . 342
Intermedia, *Bonelli*, Aquilla . 46
—— *Swains.*, Gryllivora . . 275
Irenoïdes, *Hodgs.*, Bainopus . 288
Interstinctus, *McClell.*, Falco . 13
Isabellina, *Rüpp.*, Saxicola . . 287
Ispidioïdes, *Less.*, Alcedo . . 129
Javana, *Bodd*, Halcyon . . . 123
Javanensis, *Less.*, Ketupa . . 76
—— *Horsf.*, Podargus . . . 112
Javanica, *De Wurmb.*, Strix . 81
—— *Sparm.*, Hirundo . . . 91
—— *Shaw*, Alcedo 123
—— *Sparm.*, Muscicapa . . 144
—— *Horsf.*, Sylvia . . . 263
Javanicus, *Horsf.*, Merops . . 86
—— *Less.*, Scops 71
—— *Horsf.*, Eurylaimus . . 116
—— *Horsf.*, Turdus . . . 196
Javensis, *Horsf.*, Ceblepyris . . 174
—— *Horsf.*, Melliphaga . . 260
—— *Bonap.*, Pallenura . . . 350
Jerdoni, *Blyth*, Lophastur . 63, 415
—— *Blyth*, Phyllornis . . . 259
—— *Blyth*, Drymoica . . . 329
Jeridius, *Hodgs.*, Ninox . . 68
Jewan, *Sykes*, Hirundo . . . 91
Jocosus, *Linn.*, Lanius . . . 238
Joulaimus, *Hodgs.*, Synornis . 297
Jounotus, *Hodgs.*, Collurio . . 164
Jouschistos, *Hodgs.*, Parus . . 375
Jugger, *J. E. Gray*, Falco . . 20
Kabasi, *Hamilton*, Corvus . . 174
Kabasioïdes, *Hamilton*, Corvus . 177
Ketupa, *Horsf.*, Strix . . . 76
Kienerii, *De Sparre*, Astur . . 34
Klecho, *Horsf.*, Hirundo . . 110
Kolbii, *Daud.*, Vultur . . . 3
Krishna, *Gould*, Edolius . . 158
Kundoo, *Sykes*, Oriolus . . . 271
Lacteus, *Temm.*, Strix . . . 73
Lagopoda, *Pallas*, Hirundo . . 384
Lamarckii, *Cuv.*, Merops . . 85
Lanarius, *Linn.*, Falco . . . 22
Lanceolatus, *Temm.*, Falco . . 381
—— *Hodgs.*, Haliaëtus . . . 35
Lathami, *Tickell*, Falco . . . 34
—— *J. E. Gray*, Falco . . . 62
—— *Gould*, Calliope . . . 313
Lafresnayii, *Delees.*, Crateropus . 208
Lahtora, *Sykes*, Collurio . . 163
Lapis, *Less.*, Muscicapa . . . 292
Laticauda, *Hamilton*, Muscicapa . 145
Latirostris, *Raffles*, Muscicapa . 137
—— *Gould*, Myiagra . . . 139
Lemniscatus, *Raffles*, Eurylaimus . 120
Lempiji, *Horsf.*, Strix . . . 71
Lepida, *Blyth*, Drymoica . . 327

Lepida, *McClell.*, Leiothrix . p. 366
Leschenaultii, *Temm.*, Strix . . 77
—— *Vieill.*, Turdus . . . 345
Lettia, *Hodgs.*, Scops . . . 71
Lettoides, *Jerd.*, Scops . . . 71
Leucocephala, *Vigors*, Phœnicura 309
Leucocephalus, *Gmel.*, Alcedo . 123
Leucocyanea, *Hodgs.*, Dimorpha 294
Leucogaster, *Gmel.*, Falco . . 56
—— *Valenc.*, Lanius . . . 161
—— *Gould*, Pomatorhinus . . 234
—— *Reinw.*, Oriolus . . . 268
—— *Gould*, Falcunculus . . 375
Leucogastra, *Blyth*, Muscicapa . 139
Leucogenys, *Blyth*, Crateropus . 202
—— *J. E. Gray*, Brachypus . 242
—— *Moore*, Orites 374
Leucolophus, *Hardw.*, Corvus . 201
Leucomela, *Pallas*, Motacilla . 287
Leucomelanura, *Hodgs.*, Digenea 294
Leuconotus, *J. E. Gray*, Vultur . 4
—— *Deless.*, Cypselus . . . 111
Leuconyx, *Blyth*, Cypselus . . 109
Leucophœa, *Vieill.*, Sylvia . . 419
Leucophœus, *Vieill.*, Dicrurus . 155
Leucophrys, *Blyth*, Zanthopygia . 284
Leucopsis, *Gould*, Motacilla . . 349
Leucoptera, *Swains.*, Thamnobia 282
—— *Blyth*, Phœnicura . . . 305
Leucoschista, *Hodgs.*, Muscicapa 296
Leucotis, *Hodgs.*, Malacocercus . 222
—— *Gould*, Ixos 242
Leucura, *Hodgs.*, Muscisylvia . 280
—— *Gmel.*, Muscicapa . . . 297
Leucurus, *Hodgs.*, Tenthaca . 170
Limbatus, *Rüpp.*, Crateropus . 214
Limnaëtus, *Horsf.*, Falco . . 32
Linchi, *Horsf.*, Collocalia . . 100
Lineatum, *Vigors*, Cinclosoma . 209
Lineatus, *J. E. Gray*, Haliaëtus . 30
Lineoventris, *Hodgs.*, Phœnicura 309
Lingoo, *Sykes*, Orthotomus . . 317
Lividus, *Tickell*, Turdus . . 190
Lobata, *Swains.*, Platysteira . . 135
Locustelloïdes, *Blyth*, Dasyornis 331
Longicauda, *Swains.*, Gryllivora . 279
—— *Gmel.*, Motacilla . . . 317
Longicaudata, *Tickell*, Sylvia . 329
—— *Moore*, Pnoëpyga . . . 398
Longipennis, *Temm.*, Cypselus . 110
Longipes, *Jerd.*, Buteo . . . 61
Longirostris, *Swains.*, Orthotomus 315
—— *Blyth*, Petrocincla . . . 400
—— (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Pyctorhis . 408
Longus, *Temm.*, Edolius . . 152
Lophotes, *Cuv.*, Falco . . . 62
Lucionensis, *Linn.*, Lanius . . 167
Luggur, *Jerd.*, Falco . . . 21
Lugubris, *Tickell*, Strix . . . 68
—— *Temm.*, Alcedo . . . 132
Lugubris, *Ehrenb.*, Edolius . p. 155
—— *Sundev.*, Ceblepyris . . 177
—— *Blyth*, Phylloscopus . . 337
Lunaris, *McClell.*, Ianthocincla . 206
Lunatus, *Gould*, Eurylaimus . 118
Lunulatus, *Lath.*, Turdus . . 400
—— *Swains.*, Serilophus . . 118
Lutea, *Scop.*, Sylvia . . . 364
Luteolus, *Less.*, Hæmatornis . 243
Luteoventris, *Hodgs.*, Tribura . 335
Luzoniensis, *Steph.*, Ceyx . . 391
—— *Scop.*, Motacilla . . . 348
Maal, *Sykes*, Petrocincla . . 186
MacClellandii, *Blyth*, Garrulax . 204
—— *Horsf.*, Hypsipetes . . 256
MacCoshii, *Tickell*, Oriolus . . 269
Macgrigoriæ, *Burt.*, Phœnicura . 288
Macei, *Temm.*, Falco . . . 55
—— *Less.*, Graucalus . . . 173
—— *Vieill.*, Turdus . . . 190
Macrocercus, *Vieill.*, Dicrurus . 149
—— *Temm.*, Eupetes . . . 395
Macrodactylum, *Strickl.*, Malacop. 225
Macrodactylus, *Swains.*, Falco . 24
Macrorhyncha, *J. E. Gray*, Pitta 399
Macrorhynchus, *Gmel.*, Todus . 119
Maculata, *Tickell*, Muscicapa . 296
—— *Temm.*, Timalia . . . 228
Maculatior, *Hodgs.*, Circaëtus . 50
Maculatus, *Hodgs.*, Cinclus . . 185
—— *Vigors*, Enicurus . . . 346
—— *Hodgs.*, Anthus . . . 354
Maculosa, *Less.*, Pernis . . . 63
—— *Vieill.*, Strix 80
Maculosus, *McClell.*, Graucalus . 177
Macroura, *Frankl.*, Prinia . . 329
Macrourus, *Horsf.*, Caprimulgus . 112
—— *Blyth*, Oriolus 270
—— *Gmel.*, Turdus . . . 279
Madagascariensis, *Lath.*, Alcedo . 132
Maderaspatana, *Briss.*, Motacilla 347
Maderaspatanus, *Frankl.*, Oriolus 269
Magnirostra, *Swains.*, Gryllivora 278
Magnirostris, *Less.*, Lanius . . 168
—— *Blyth*, Phylloscopus . . 336
—— *Moore*, Alcippe . . . 407
Magnum, *Eyton*, Malacopteron . 225
Mahrattensis, *Sykes*, Caprimulgus 114
Major, (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Horeites 323
Majus, *Blyth*, Malacopteron . . 225
Malabarica, *Gmel.*, Muscicapa . 140
Malabaricus, *Scop.*, Lanius . . 157
—— *Jerd.*, Malacocercus . . 219
Malabaroides, *Hodgs.*, Chibia . 156
Malaccensis, *Blyth*, Hypsipetes . 256
Malayana, *Moore*, Irena . . 274
Malayanus, *Hay*, Scops . . . 70
Malayensis, *Eyton*, Athene . . 68
—— *Strickl.*, Hierax . . . 15
—— *Hay*, Chaptia 393

Malayensis, *Eyton*, Anthus . p. 357
—— *Reinw.*, Falco 381
Malcolmi, *Sykes*, Timalia . . 218
Mandarinus, *Bonap.*, Turdus . 196
Mantis, *Müll. et Schlegel*, Otus . 71
Marginalis, *Reinw.*, Malurus . 330
Marginata, *Blyth*, Zoothera . . 192
Maritima, *Camel*, Hirundo . . 100
Maritimus, *Gmel.*, Falco . . 56
Maximus, *Sibb.*, Bubo . . . 72
Melaleuca, *Hodgs.*, Saxicola . . 285
Melanaëtus, *Sav.*, Aquila . . 45
Melanictera, *Gmel.*, Motacilla . 267
Melanocephala, *Wagl.*, Pitta . 399
Melanocephalus, *J. E. Gray*, Brachypus 247
—— *Gmel.*, Lanius 248
—— *Linn.*, Oriolus 269
—— *Sykes*, Budytes . . . 351
Melanogaster, *Swains.*, Muscipeta 135
Melanolophus, *Vigors*, Parus . 372
Melanoleuca, *Less.*, Kittacincla . 275
—— *Schleg.*, Muscicapa . . 291
—— *Hodgs.*, Muscicapula . . 296
Melanoleucos, *Blyth*, Hierax . 16
—— *Gmel.*, Falco 26
—— *Eyton*, Microtarsus . . 248
—— *J. E. Gray*, Turdus . . 249
—— *Hartl.*, Turdus . . . 402
Melanopis, *Gmel.*, Turdus . . 202
Melanops, *Vigors*, Muscicapa . 292
Melanoptera, *Horsf.*, Alcedo . 127
—— *Gmel.*, Muscicapa . . . 135
—— *Blyth*, Campephaga . . 394
Melanopterus, *Daud.*, Falco . . 28
Melanotis, *Temm. et Schl.*, Milvus 30
—— *Jerd.*, Buteo 50
—— *Valenc.*, Lanius . . . 167
—— *Hodgs.*, Pteruthius . . 172
—— *Blyth*, Garrulax . . . 204
Melanotus, *Lath.*, Falco . . 47
—— *Dubuss.*, Turdus . . . 188
Melanura, *Hodgs.*, Cinclosoma . 211
—— *Less.*, Ruticilla . . . 308
Melaschistos, *Hodgs.*, Volvocivora 177
Melasoma, *Less.*, Cinnyricincta . 283
Meliceps, *Swains.*, Iora . . . 267
Meninting, *Horsf.*, Alcedo . . 130
Meridionalis, *Brehm.*, Gypaëtus . 10
Meropina, *Hodgs.*, Napophila . 90
Merulinus, *Blyth*, Garrulax . . 403
Meruloides, *Blyth*, Timixos . . 363
Metallicus, *Temm.*, Myiophonus . 198
—— *Eyton*, Ixos 248
Micropus, *Hodgs.*, Turdulus . 402
Microrhynchus, *Brehm.*, Cotyle . 95
Microsoma, *Burton*, Ceyx . . 391
Milvipes, *Hodgs.*, Falco . . . 22
Milvoïdes, *Jerd.*, Spizaëtus . . 43
—— *Hodgs.*, Aquila . . . 43
Mindanensis, *Gmel.*, Turdus . p. 278
Minuta, *Brehm.*, Aquila . . . 43
—— *Hodgs.*, Hirundo . . . 96
Mithilensis, *Hodgs.*, Circaëtus . 50
Modestus, *Gould*, Regulus . . 342
—— *Burton*, Parus . . . 373
—— *Eyton*, Turdus . . . 401
Modularis, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . 360
Mogilnik, *Gmel.*, Falco . . . 48
Molissimus, *Blyth*, Turdus . . 193
Mollis, *Blyth*, Accentor . . . 361
Moloxita, *Rüpp.*, Oriolus . . 270
Moluccensis, *J. E. Gray*, Chloropsis 410
Monachus, *Linn.*, Vultur . . 1
—— *Temm.*, Cathartes . . . 8
—— *Gmel.*, Oriolus . . . 269
Moniliger, *Hodgs.*, Cinclosoma . 204
Montagui, *Vieill.*, Circus . . 27
Montana, *Horsf.*, Brachypteryx . 178
—— *Horsf.*, Sylvia 332
Montanus, *Jerd.*, Cypselus . . 107
—— *Horsf.*, Pomatorhinus . . 233
Monticola, *Jerd.*, Bulaca . . 83
—— *Vigors*, Zoothera . . . 192
—— *Hodgs.*, Cichlops . . . 355
Monticolus, *Frankl.*, Caprimulgus 114
—— *McClell.*, Ixos 239
—— *Vigors*, Parus 369
Moritanus, *Gmel.*, Sturnus . . 359
Motacilloïdes, *Vig. et Horsf.*, Rhip. 146
Mülleri, *Temm.*, Phyllornis . . 261
Multicolor, *Gmel.*, Fringilla . . 267
Muraria, *Swains.*, Phœnicura . 301
Murasinia, *Hamilton*, Ampelis . 161
Muscicapoïdes, *Frankl.*, Lanius . 169
Muscipetoïdes, *Hodgs.*, Chaptia . 160
Musicus, *Raffles*, Lanius . . 278
Mutata, *Linn.*, Muscicapa . . 135
Mysticalis, *Swains.*, Chloropsis . 411
Nævia, *Gmel.*, Falco . . . 45
Nævioïdes, *Cuv.*, Falco . . . 44
Nanus, *Blyth*, Ichthyaëtus . . 54
Narcissina, *Temm.*, Muscicapa . 283
Nasica, *Less.*, Erolla . . . 417
Nasutus, *Lath.*, Todus . . . 120
—— *Scop.*, Lanius 166
Naumanni, *Fleischer*, Falco . . 14
Neglecta, *Jerd.*, Prinia . . . 328
—— *Jerd.*, Budytes 351
—— *Gould*, Motacilla . . . 352
Newarensis, *Hodgs.*, Bulaca . . 83
Nicobaricus, *Blyth*, Zosterops . 264
Nicobariensis, *Moore*, Hypsipetes 257
Nidifica, *G. R. Gray*, Collocalia . 99
Niger, *Less.*, Percnopterus . . 8
—— *Briss.*, Milvus 30
—— *Gmel.*, Falco 47
—— *Less.*, Drymonax . . . 394
Nigricans, *Blyth*, Alcedo . . 129

Nigricapilla, *Guer.*, Cossypha . p. 189
Nigriceps, *Frankl.*, Collurio . . 166
—— *Hodgs.*, Sibia 217
—— *Hodgs.*, Stachyris . . . 231
Nigricollis, *Temm.*, Timalia . . 228
—— *Blyth*, Pitta 399
Nigrimentum, *Hodgs.*, Yuhina . 262
Nigripes, *Hodgs.*, Cultrunguis . 78
Nigrocapitata, *Eyton*, Brachypteryx 396
Nigrogularis, *Eyton*, Brachypteryx 228
—— (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Ruticilla . 307
Nigropileus, *Lafr.*, Turdus . . 401
—— *Blyth*, Pycnonotus . . . 409
Nigrorufa, *Jerd.*, Saxicola . . 289
Nisoïdes, *Blyth*, Accipiter . . 37
Nisosimilis, *Tickell*, Accipiter . 35
Nisus, *Linn.*, Falco 35
Niveus, *Temm.*, Falco . . . 33
—— *Jerd.*, Nisaëtus. . . . 33
Nivicollis, *Hodgs.*, Merula . . 197
Nivicolum, *Hodgs.*, Syrnium . . 84
Nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, Circus . . 27
—— *Hodgs.*, Aquila . . . 48
—— *Hodgs.*, Circaëtus . . . 50
—— *Hodgs.*, Ninox . . . 68
—— *Hodgs.*, Huhua . . . 73
—— *Hodgs.*, Bucia . . . 90
—— *Hodgs.*, Hirundo . . . 93
—— *Hodgs.*, Cypselus . . . 107
—— *Hodgs.*, Raya 118
—— *Hodgs.*, Lanius . . . 166
—— *Hodgs.*, Graucalus . . . 174
—— *Hodgs.*, Troglodytes . . 181
—— *Hodgs.*, Paludicola . . . 182
—— *Hodgs.*, Cinclosoma . . 212
—— *Hodgs.*, Malacocercus . . 222
—— *Hodgs.*, Hemipteron . . 224
—— *Hodgs.*, Siva 226
—— *Hodgs.*, Cutia 227
—— *Hodgs.*, Alcurus . . . 253
—— *Hodgs.*, Phœnicura. . . 302
—— (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Drymoica . 329
—— *Hodgs.*, Accentor . . . 359
—— *Hodgs.*, Parus 370
—— *Hodgs.*, Suthora . . . 378
—— *Hodgs.*, Spizaëtus . . . 381
—— (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Delichon . 384
—— *Hodgs.*, Caprimulgus . . 388
—— (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Brachypteryx 397
Noctula, *Reinw.*, Strix . . . 71
Nubicus, *Smith*, Vultur . . . 3
—— *Gmel.*, Merops . . . 88
Nuchalis, *Blyth*, Pitta . . . 182
Nudipes, *Brehm.*, Gypaëtus . . 10
—— *Hodgs.*, Chœtura . . . 111
Obscura, *Horsf.*, Muscicapa . . 136
Obscurior, *Hodgs.*, Collurio . . 166
Occipitalis, *Daud.*, Falco . . 35
—— *Blyth*, Todiramphus . . 127
—— *Vigors*, Muscicapa . . . 138
Occipitalis, *Temm.*, Turdus . p. 246
—— *Hodgs.*, Yuhina . . . 261
—— *Blyth*, Siva 411
Ocellatum, *Vigors*, Cinclosoma . 205
Ochraceus, *Moore*, Criniger . . 252
Ochrocephalus, *Gmel.*, Turdus . 253
Ochromalus, *Raffles*, Eurylaimus . 116
Olivacea, *Blyth*, Iole . . . 254
—— *Raffles*, Motacilla . . . 320
—— *Blyth*, Phragmaticola . . 331
—— *Vig. et Horsf.*, Pachycephala 363
Olivaceum, *Jerd.*, Pellorneum . 224
Olivaceus, *Linn.*, Turdus . . 197
—— *Blyth*, Pomatorhinus . . 234
—— *Moore*, Microtarsus . . 249
Olivea, *McClell.*, Saxicola . . 179
Omnicolor, *Reinw.*, Alcedo . . 127
Oreocincloïdes, *Hodgs.*, Turdus . 193
Orientalis, *Horsf.*, Strix . . . 72
—— *Shaw*, Strix 83
—— *Lath.*, Merops 85
—— *Linn.*, Coracias . . . 121
—— *Gmel.*, Turdus 175
—— *Jerd.*, Malacocercus . . 219
—— *Temm. et Schlegel*, Falco . 381
—— *Vieill.*, Saxicola . . . 419
Oriolus, *Scop.*, Coracias . . . 271
Ornata, *McClell.*, Leiothrix . . 366
Ossifraga, *Sav.*, Phene . . . 10
Otus, *Linn.*, Strix 79
Ovivorus, *Jerd.*, Nisaëtus . . 382
Pæcilopterus, *Vigors*, Turdus . 196
Pagodarum, *Temm.*, Strix . . 84
Pallidus, *Sykes*, Circus . . . 25
—— *Hodgs.*, Nisaëtus . . . 33
Palmarum, *J. E. Gray*, Cypselus. 108
Palpebrosa, *Temm.*, Sylvia . . 263
Paludibula, *Rüpp.*, Cotyle . . 96
Palumbarius, *Linn*, Falco . . 41
Palustris, *Gould*, Brachyotus . . 79
—— *Horsf.*, Megalurus . . . 330
Pammelina, *Stanley*, Sylvia . . 422
Panayana, *Gmel.*, Hirundo . . 91
Pandoo, *Sykes*, Petrocincla . . 186
Paradiseus, *Gmel.*, Cuculus . . 155
—— *Linn.*, Muscicapa . . . 133
Parvirostris, *Gould*, Oreocincla . 193
Pastor, *Strickl.*, Pratincola . . 286
Patia, *Hodgs.*, Orthotomus . . 317
Pectoralis, *Jerd.*, Huhua . . 73
—— *Gould*, Ianthocincla . . 204
—— *Blyth*, Timalia 228
—— *Gould*, Calliope . . . 313
—— *Blyth*, Muscicapa . . . 362
—— *Hay*, Muscicapa . . . 392
Pellotis, *Hodgs.*, Malacocercus . 222
Pelvica, *Hodgs.*, Tenthaca . . 171
Pennata, *Gmel.*, Falco . . . 43
—— *Hodgs.*, Scops 70
Percnopterus, *Linn.*, Vultur . . 6

Peregrinator, *Sundev.*, Falco . . *p.* 18
Peregrinus, *Gmel.*, Falco . . 16
—— *Linn.*, Parus 140
Perlineata, *Hodgs.*, Noctua . . 67
Pernigra, *Hodgs.*, Aquila . . 382
Persicus, *Pallas*, Merops . . 89
Perspicillaris, *Rüpp.*, Falco . . 36
Perspicillatus, *Gmel.*, Turdus . 194
Phæocephalus, *Hartl.*, Ixos . . 421
Phœnicea, *Gould*, Ianthocincla . 210
Phœnicuroïdes, *Moore*, Ruticilla . 301
—— *Hodgs.*, Bradypterus . . 395
Phœnicurus, *Pallas*, Lanius . . 163
—— *Linn.*, Motacilla . . . 301
Philippensis, *Gmel.*, Corvus . . 399
Philippinus, *Linn.*, Merops . . 86
Picæcolor, *Hodgs.*, Hemipus. . 136
Picaoïdes, *Hodgs.*, Sibia . . . 216
—— *Hodgs.*, Turdus . . . 402
Picata, *Sykes*, Muscicapa . . 136
—— *Blyth*, Saxicola . . . 287
—— *Frankl.*, Motacilla . . . 384
Pilaris, *Linn.*, Turdus . . . 194
Pileata, *Bodd*, Alcedo . . . 125
—— *Horsf.*, Timalia . . . 227
—— *Blyth*, Mixornis . . . 229
—— *Müller*, Napothera . . . 420
Pileatus, *Burchell*, Vultur . . 8
Plumbea, *Vigors*, Myiagra . . 139
—— *Gould*, Phœnicura . . . 308
Plumbeus, *Hodgs.*, Haliaëtus . 53
Plumifera, *Gould*, Brachypus. . 247
Plumigerus, *Lafr.*, Ixos . . . 242
Plumosa, *Blyth*, Leiocincla . . 212
—— *Blyth*, Pycnonotus . . . 244
Pobduya, *Hamilt.*, Corvus . . 206
Pœcilorhyncha, *Lafr.*, Timalia . 217
Poiocephala, *Swains.*, Cryptolopha 148
Poliocœlia, *Meyer*, Ampelis . . 389
Poliogenys, *Blyth*, Culicepeta . 340
Poliotis, *Blyth*, Suthora . . . 379
Pollicaris, *Hodgs.*, Horeites . . 322
Polychrous, *Temm.*, Malurus. . 328
Polyzonus, *Temm.*, Falco . . 36
—— *Rüpp.*, Falco . . . 40, 414
Pondicerianus, *Daud.*, Vultur . 2
—— *Gmel.*, Muscicapa . . . 169
Ponticerianus, *Gmel.*, Falco . . 57
Poonensis, *Sykes*, Muscicapa. . 138
Princeps, *Vigors*, Muscipeta . . 143
Proregulus, *Pallas*, Motacilla . 342
Psaroïdes, *Vigors*, Hypsipetes . 254
Pseudocafer, *Blyth*, Hæmatornis . 240
Psidii, *Gmel.*, Muscicapa . . 243
Psittacinus, *Temm.*, Eurylaimus . 118
Ptigmatura, *Vieill.*, Œnanthe . 282
Ptilorhynchus, *Temm.*, Falco . 63
Ptilosus, *Jard. et Selby*, Macronus 225
Puella, *Lath.*, Corocias . . . 273
Pulchella, *Horsf.*, Dacelo . . 122
Pulcher, *Hay*, Caprimulgus . *p.* 388
Pulchra, *Hodgs.*, Abrornis . . 340
Pulchrior, *Hodgs.*, Nisaëtus . . 381
Puniceus, *Hodgs.*, Crateropus . 210
Punctata, *J. E. Gray*, Aquila . 44
—— *Gould*, Cinclidia . . . 224
Punctatus, *Jerd.*, Spizaëtus . . 34
—— *Lath.*, Turdus 214
Purpurea, *Hodgs.*, Cochoa . . 390
—— *Gmel.*, Alcedo 391
Pusilla, *Hodgs.*, Tesia . . 180, 419
Pusillus, *Blyth*, Hæmatornis . 240
Pygæus, *Hodgs.*, Ixos . . . 239
Pygargus, *Linn.*, Falco . . . 25
—— *Briss.*, Aquila 51
Pygmæa, *Cretsch.*, Dacelo . . 128
Pyrrhomelanura, *Müll.*, Napothera 404
Pyrrhonotus, *Vieill.*, Lanius . 163
Pyrrhophæa, *Hartl.*, Timalia . 229
Pyrrhops, *Hodgs.*, Stachyris . . 232
Pyrrhoptera, *Boie*, Timalia . . 229
Pyrrhotis, *Hodgs.*, Ixos . . . 239
Pyrrhoura, *Hodgs.*, Myzornis . 263
Pyrrhopyga, *Less.*, Trichixos . 404
Quinticolor, *Vieill.*, Merops . . 88
Radiata, *Tickell*, Strix . . . 67
Rafflesii, *Less.*, Eurylaimus . . 117
—— *Swains.*, Calyptomena . . 121
Rama, *Sykes*, Sylvia . . . 335
Rangoonensis, *Gould*, Edolius . 159
Rapax, *Temm.*, Falco . . . 44
Reevesii, *J. E. Gray*, Phœnicura 305
Reguloïdes, *Blyth*, Phyllopneuste 343
Reinwardtii, *Sch. et Müll.*, Loph. 415
Remifer, *Temm.*, Edolius . . 159
Retifer, *Temm.*, Edolius . . 157
Rhodogaster, *Hodgs.*, Pitta . . 399
Richardii, *Vieill.*, Anthus . . 355
Riparia, *Linn.*, Hirundo . . 95
Robusta, *Blyth*, Drymoica . . 328
Rosea, *Vieill.*, Muscicapa . . 141
—— *Swains.*, Gryllivora . . 278
Roseaceus, *Hodgs.*, Anthus . . 357
Rostratum, *Blyth*, Trichastoma . 405
Rostratus, *Hodgs.*, Turdus . 192, 193
Rotundicaudus, *Hodgs.*, Milvus . 58
Rubecula, *Blyth*, Muscicapa . 139
—— *Swains.*, Muscicapa . . 290
—— *Blyth*, Muscicapula . . 294
—— *Linn.*, Motacilla . . . 298
Rubeculoïdes, *Vigors*, Myiagra . 139
—— *Vigors*, Phœnicura . . 289
—— *Sykes*, Saxicola . . . 297
—— (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Accentor . 361
Rubetra, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . 286
Rubicapilla, *Tickell*, Motacilla . 229
Rubidiventris, *Blyth*, Parus . . 372
Rubineus, *Jerd.*, Brachypus . . 245
Rubra, *Bodd*, Alcedo . . . 391
Rubricauda, *Hodgs.*, Phœnicura . 309

Rubrocanus, *Hodgs.*, Turdus . p. 197
Rubrocyanea, *Hodgs.*, Dimorpha . 294
Rubropygius, *Hodgs.*, Raya . . 119
Rudis, *Linn.*, Alcedo . . . 131
Rufescens, *Horsf.*, Strix . . 71
Ruficapillus, *Hutton*, Orthotomus 317
Ruficeps, *Licht.*, Hirundo . . 94
—— *Swains.*, Pellorneum . . 224
—— *Sykes*, Megalurus . . . 224
—— *Hodgs.*, Mixornis . . . 230
—— *Less.*, Edela . . . 314, 316
—— *Blyth*, Paradoxornis . . 377
—— *Blyth*, Cleuasicus . . . 380
—— *Blyth*, Stachyris . . . 409
Ruficollis, *Swains.*, Falco . . 24
—— *Pallas*, Turdus . . . 194
—— *Jard. et Selby*, Ianthocincla 205
—— *Hodgs.*, Pomatorhinus . . 235
Rufidorsa, *Strickl.*, Ceyx . . 132
Rufifrons, *Hodgs.*, Ixops . . 212
—— *Hodgs.*, Actinodura . . 420
Rufilatus, *Hodgs.*, Nemura . . 299
Rufimentum, *Hodgs.*, Cinclosoma 211
Rufinus, *Rüpp.*, Falco . . . 61
Rufipedoïdes, *McClell.*, Falco . 23
Rufipes, *Beseke*, Falco . . . 15
Rufitinctus, *McClell.*, Spizaëtus . 42
Rufiventer, *Valenc.*, Ocypterus . 161
—— *Blyth*, Pteruthius . . . 173
—— *Hodgs.*, Tesia 180
Rufiventris, *Smith*, Accipiter . 36
—— *Lath.*, Sylvia . . : . 363
Rufocaudatus, *Eyton*, Pycnonotus 421
Rufogularis, *Gould*, Ianthocincla 210
—— *Moore*, Ruticilla . . . 206
—— *Hodgs.*, Anthus . . . 357
Rufula, *Lafr.*, Muscicapa . . 289
Rufulus, *Blyth*, Gampsorhynchus 171
—— *Vieill.*, Anthus . . . 356
—— *Drap.*, Turdus . . . 401
Rufus, *Gmel.*, Falco . . . 27
—— *Jerd.*, Circus 28
Rupestris, *Brehm.*, Chelidon . 384
—— *Scop.*, Hirundo . . . 95
Rupicola, *Hodgs.*, Hirundo . . 95
Rüppellii, *Natterer*, Vultur . . 4
—— *Bonap.*, Eurocephalus . . 419
Rusticola, *Meyer*, Hirundo . . 91
Ruticilla, *Swains.*, Phœnicura . 301
Sacer, *Sch.*, Falco 22
Sannio, *Sundev.*, Muscicapa . . 145
Sapphira, *Tickell*, Muscicapa . 295
Saturatior, *Hodgs.*, Caprimulgus 113
—— *Hodgs.*, Saxicola . . . 285
Saularis, *Linn.*, Gracula . . 275
Savignyi, *Temm.*, Merops . . 86
Saxatilis, *Linn.*, Turdus . . . 189
Scapularis, *Horsf.*, Iora . . . 265
—— *Hodgs.*, Thamnobia . . 283
Schach, *Gmel.*, Lanius . . . 163
Schistacea, *Hodgs.*, Grandala p. 281
Schistaceus, *Hodgs.*, Enicurus . 346
Schisticeps, *Hodgs.*, Pomatorhinus 234
—— *Hodgs.*, Phœnicura . . 307
—— *Hodgs.*, Abrornis . . . 339
—— *Hodgs.*, Budytes . . . 351
Schistilata, *Hodgs.*, Nivicola . 323
Schistinotus, *Hodgs.*, Parus . . 370
Schlegelii, *Bonap.*, Halcyon . . 126
—— *Bonap.*, Pitta 399
Scops, *Linn.*, Strix 69
Scouleri, *Vigors*, Enicurus . . 347
Scutarius, *Hodgs.*, Accipiter . 39
Scutulata, *Raffles*, Strix . . 68, 415
Seloputo, *Horsf.*, Strix . . . 84
Semicærulea, *Forsk.*, Alcedo . 128
Semirufa, *Rüpp.*, Bessonornis . 189
Semitorquatus, *Smith*, Falco . 16
Senilis, *Tickell*, Thamnocataphus 419
Sepiaria, *Horsf.*, Brachypteryx . 226
Sepium, *Horsf.*, Orthotomus . 314
Sericeogula, *Hodgs.*, Raya . . 118
Sericeus, *Temm.*, Orthotomus . 316
Sericophrys, *Hodgs.*, Parus . . 373
Setafer, *Hodgs.*, Cinclosoma . 209
Severus, *Horsf.*, Falco . . . 22
Shaheen, *Jerd.*, Falco . . . 18
Shanhu, *Gmel.*, Turdus . . . 202
Sheltobriuskha, *Lepech.*, Motacilla 352
Signata, *McClell.*, Leiothrix . . 289
Silens, *Tickell*, Lanius . . . 177
Simensis, *Rüpp.*, Merula . . 194
Similis, *Jerd.*, Anthus . . . 356
Simillimus, *Jerd.*, Turdus . . 401
Simplex, *Less.*, Pycnonotus . . 244
—— *Less.*, Ruticilla . . . 309
Sinensis, *Lath.*, Strix . . . 82
—— *J. E. Gray*, Hirundo . . 96
—— *Linn.*, Turdus 211
—— *Gmel.*, Parus 230
—— *Gmel.*, Muscicapa . . . 246
—— *Gmel.*, Turnagra . . . 364
Smyrnensis, *Linn.*, Alcedo . . 125
Socialis, *Sykes*, Prinia . . . 321
Solaris, *Blyth*, Pericrocotus . . 393
Soloënsis, *Horsf.*, Falco . . 38
Somervillei, *Sykes*, Timalia . . 219
Sonneratii, *Jard. et Selby*, Chloropsis 260
Sonninensis, *Lath.*, Falco . . 29
Sordidus, *Less.*, Lanius . . . 170
—— *Hodgs.*, Chaitaris . . . 288
—— *Hodgs.*, Pericrocotus . . 418
Spadicea, *Reinw.*, Strix . . . 67
Speciosa, *Horsf.*, Motacilla . . 345
Speciosus, *Lath.*, Turdus . . 143
Sphenurus, *Gould*, Haliaëtus . 56
Spilinotus, *Blyth*, Parus . . . 371
—— *Swains.*, Orthotomus . . 317
Spilocephalus, *Blyth*, Ephialtes . 70

Splendens, *Tickell*, Criniger . p. 157
Squamata, *Gould*, Microura . . 180
—— *Hodgs.*, Pnoëpyga . . . 180
—— *Gould*, Ianthocincla . . 211
Squamatum, *Eyton*, Malacopteron 228
Stellatus, *Gould*, Podargus . . 387
Strepitans, *Temm.*, Strix . . 73
—— *Smith*, Turdus . . . 194
Striata, *Blyth*, Timalia . . . 407
—— *Vig. et Horsf.*, Pachyceph. 363
Striatus, *Vigors*, Garrulax . . 209
—— *Blyth*, Trichophorus . . 253
—— *Jerd.*, Megalurus . . . 330
Striga, *Horsf.*, Ceblepyris . . 175
Strigatus, *Eyton*, Lanius . . 168
Strigiceps, *Hodgs.*, Neornis . . 342
Strigula, *Hodgs.*, Siva . . . 365
Striolata, *Temm.*, Hirundo . . 94
Striolatus, *Blyth*, Anthus . . 356
Strophiata, *Hodgs.*, Butaquila . 43
—— *Hodgs.*, Siphia 293
Strophiatus, *Hodgs.*, Accentor . 360
Subbuteo, *Linn.*, Falco . . . 23
Subfurcatus, *Blyth*, Cypselus . 386
Subhemalayana, *Hodgs.*, Cisticola 324
Subhemalayanus, *Hodgs.*, Troglodytes 181
Subrufa, *Jerd.*, Timalia . . . 217
Subsoccata, *Hodgs.*, Hirundo . 96
Subtypicus, *Hodgs.*, Accipiter . 35
Subunicolor, *Hodgs.*, Trochalopteron 211
Subviridis, *Tickell*, Motacilla . 266
Suecica, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . 311
Suecicoïdes, *Hodgs.*, Calliope . 312
Sulphurea, *Bechst.*, Motacilla . 349
Sultaneus, *Hodgs.*, Falco . . 18
—— *Hodgs.*, Parus 369
Sumatrana, *Raffles*, Strix . . 72
—— *Bonap.*, Mixornis . . . 229
—— *Less.*, Melanochlora . . 369
Sumatranus, *Raffles*, Merops . . 88
—— *Raffles*, Coracias . . . 117
Sumatrensis, *Lafr.*, Falco . . 415
Sundara, *Hodgs.*, Niltava . . 288
Sunia, *Hodgs.*, Scops . . . 70
Superbus, *Pennant*, Merops . . 88
Superciliaris, *Blyth*, Dimorpha . 293
—— *Jerd.*, Muscicapa . . . 296
—— *Jerd.*, Phœnicura . . . 310
—— (*Hodgs.*) *Moore*, Tarsiger . 311
—— *Hay*, Turdirostris . . . 404
—— *Blyth*, Xiphirhynchus . . 238
Superciliosus, *Vig. et Horsf.*, Pom. 235
—— *Gould*, Artamus . . . 162
—— *Swains.*, Tephrodornis . . 170
—— *Lath.*, Lanius 394
Sutoria, *Gmel.*, Motacilla . . 317
Swainsonii, *Smith*, Circus . . 25
—— *Smith*, Halcyon . . . 128
Syama, *Hodgs.*, Baza . . p. 62
Sybilla, *Gmel.*, Motacilla . .
Sykesii, *Less.*, Circus . . . 28
—— *Strickl.*, Lalage . . . 175
Sylvatica, *Tickell*, Motacilla . . 285
—— *Jerd.*, Prinia 327
Sylviella, *Lath.*, Sylvia . . . 344
Tachiro, *Daud.*, Falco . . . 36
Takko, *Hamilton*, Turdus . . 330
Tarayensis, *Hodgs.*, Circaëtus . 50
—— *Hodgs.*, Noctua . . . 65
Tectirostris, *Hodgs.*, Bhringa . 159
Teesa, *Frankl.*, Circus . . . 40
Temminckii, *Less.*, Corydon . . 117
—— *Vigors*, Myiophonus . . 199
—— *Gould*, Lyncornis . . . 388
Tenuiceps, *Hodgs.*, Abrornis . . 338
Tenuirostris, *Gould*, Cinclus . . 185
Tephronotus, *Vigors*, Collurio . 166
Ternatana, *Briss.*, Ispida . . 122
Terricolor, *Hodgs.*, Pastor . . 220
Tickelli, *Blyth*, Cringer . . . 243
Tigrinus, *Drapiez*, Lanius . . 168
Tinnunculoïdes, *Schinz.*, Falco . 14
Tinnunculus, *Linn.*, Falco . . 13
Tithys, *Scop.*, Sylvia . . . 301
Thalassina, *Swains.*, Muscicapa . 293
Thermophilus, *Hodgs.*, Falco . 21
—— *Hodgs.*, Anthus . . . 356
Thoracica, *Temm.*, Timalia . . 228
—— *Blyth*, Dumeticola . . . 334
Torquata, *Gmel.*, Hirundo . . 97
Torquatus, *Lath.*, Merops . . 85
—— *Hodgs.*, Merops . . . 85
Traillii, *Vigors*, Pastor . . . 272
Tricolor, *Hodgs.*, Lanius . . 166
—— *Less.*, Turdus 279
—— *Hartl.*, Muscicapa . . . 284
—— *Hodgs.*, Digenea . . . 294
—— *Hodgs.*, Phœnicura . . 308
Trichorros, *Temm.*, Timalia . . 225
Tridactyla, *Linn.*, Alcedo . . 391
Triostegus, *Sparm.*, Turdus . . 184
Tristis, *Blyth*, Brachypodius . . 248
—— *Blyth*, Phylloscopus . . 336
Trivialis, *Linn.*, Alauda . . . 354
Trivirgatus, *Temm.*, Falco . . 42
Trochiloïdes, *Sundev.*, Acanthiza . 343
Tubiger, *Hodgs.*, Noctua . . 67
Typhia, *Linn.*, Motacilla . . 266
Typicus, *Hodgs.*, Merops . . 86
Tyrannides, *Tickell*, Muscicapa . 136
Tytleri, *Jameson*, Erythaca . . 299
Ubiquitarius, *Hodgs.*, Cichlops . 356
Umbrata, *Blyth*, Uraru . . . 75
Undulata, *Blyth*, Athene . . 68
Undulatus, *Vigors*, Hæmatornis . 50
Unduliventer, *Rüpp.*, Falco . . 36
Unicolor, *Temm.*, Astur . . . 33
—— *J. E. Gray*, Haliaëtus . . 55

Unicolor, *Jerd.*, Hirundo . *p.* 100
—— *Hodgs.*, Pnoëpyga . . . 180
—— *Hodgs.*, Heteromorpha . . 376
Urbica, *Linn.*, Hirundo . . . 384
Urica, *Horsf.*, Merops . . . 88
Vagans, *Leach*, Mecistura . . 374
Valida, *Blyth*, Drymoica . . . 328
Varia, *Strickl.*, Ceryle . . . 131
—— *Eyton*, Halcyon . . . 390
Variegata, *Vieill.*, Alcedo . . 128
—— *Steph.*, Motacilla . . . 348
—— *Vieill.*, Motacilla . . . 353
—— *Deless.*, Muscicapa . . . 365
Variegatum, *Vigors*, Cinclosoma . 207
Variegatus, *Sykes*, Circus . . 28
—— *Blyth*, Accentor . . . 359
Varius, *Horsf.*, Turdus . . . 192
Velata, *Temm.*, Drymophila . . 392
Velatus, *Temm.*, Enicurus . . 347
Vespertinus, *Linn.*, Falco . . 14
Vidua, *Temm.*, Ixos 249
Vigorsi, *Moore*, Ruticilla . . 304
Vindhiana, *Frankl.*, Aquila . . 44
Vinipectus, *Hodgs.*, Siva . . . 368
Virescens, *Blyth*, Iole . . . 254
—— *Temm.*, Ixos 256
—— *Blyth*, Ixocincla . . . 257
Virgatus, *Reinw.*, Falco . . . 37
—— *Temm.*, Lanius . . . 171
Viridanus, *Blyth*, Phylloscopus . 338
Viridis, *Linn.*, Merops . . . 84
Viridis, *Raffles*, Calyptomena *p.* 120
—— *Hodgs.*, Hysipetes . . . 256
—— *Horsf.*, Turdus . . . 261
—— *Gmel.*, Motacilla . . . 350
Viridissima, *Temm.*, Iora . . 266
Viscivorus, *Linn.*, Turdus . . 194
Vittata, *Hodgs.*, Aquila . . . 45
Vittatus, *Jard. et Selby*, Cypselus 385
Vociferus, *Lath.*, Falco . . . 29
Vulgaris, *Sav.*, Gyps . . . 4
—— *Flem.*, Otus 79
Wardii, *Jerdon*, Turdus . . . 402
Webbiana, *G. R. Gray*, Suthora . 380
Whitei, *Eyton*, Turdus . . . 193
Xanthochlora, *Hodgs.*, Erpornis . 232
Xanthochloris, *Hodgs.*, Pteruthius 172
Xanthogaster, *Hodgs.*, Trichopho. 252
—— *Hodgs.*, Abrornis . . . 337
—— *Raffles*, Lanius . . . 142
Xanthogenys, *Vigors*, Parus . . 371
Xantholæmus, *Jerd.*, Pycnotus . 246
Xantholeuca, *Hodgs.*, Erpornis . 232
Xanthonotus, *Horsf.*, Oriolus . 268
Xanthonyx, *Natterer*, Falco . . 14
Xanthoschistos, *Hodgs.*, Phyllopneuste 339
—— *Hodgs.*, Motacilla . . . 350
Zanthopygia, *Hay*, Muscicapa . 284
Zeylonica, *Gmel.*, Motacilla . . 267
Zorca, *Cetti*, Strix 70
Zosterops, *Vigors*, Chloropsis . 261

END OF VOL. I.

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A CATALOGUE

OF

THE BIRDS

IN

The Museum

OF

THE HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

BY

THOMAS HORSFIELD, M. & Ph. D., F.R.S.,

Keeper of the Company's Museum,

AND

FREDERIC MOORE,

Assistant.

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CATALOGUE OF THE BIRDS

IN THE

MUSEUM OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Tribe III. CONIROSTRES, *Dumeril.*

Fam. I. FRINGILLIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Subfam. I. LOXIANA.

Genus Loxia, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 299 (1748).
Curvirostra, *Scopoli* (1777).
Crucirostra, *Cuv., Anat. Comp.* (1799).

680. *LOXIA HIMALAYANA*, *Hodgson.*
Loxia himalayana, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 952; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 35; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 206; *Cat. B. of Nepal*, *p.* 111. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 123; *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *p.* 213. *Bonap. et Schleg., Monog. Lox.* *p.* 6, *t.* 7. *Bonap., C. G. Av.* *p.* 527.
The Himalayan Crossbill, *Hodgson.*

A. B. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Inhabits the Cachar only, near the snows, and there rare."—(Hodgson.)

Genus Hæmatospiza, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 950 (1844).
Propyrrhula, *part. Hodgson.*

681. *HÆMATOSPIZA SIPAHI*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Corythus Sipahi, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 151 (1836).
Hæmatospiza Sipahi, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 342; *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *p.* 213. *Bonap. et Schleg., Monog. Lox. p.* 33, *t.* 39, 40. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 526. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*
Propyrrhula Sipahi, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.
Strobilophaga Sipahi, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 387. *Hodgson's Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 110.
Hæmatospiza boëtonensis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 951; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 122.
? Coccothraustes fulgens, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 447 (1831).
? Loxia indica, *Gmelin* (*nec. Lath.*).
? Pitylus coccinneus, *Cuv.*
The Sepoy Bullfinch, *Hodgs.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Propyrrhula, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 952 (1844).
Spermopipes, *Cabanis* (1849).

682. *PROPYRRHULA SUBHIMACHALANA*, *Hodgs.*

Corythus subhimachalus, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 152 (1836). *Bonap. et Schleg., Monog. Lox. p.* 11, *t.* 13. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 528.
Propyrrhula subhimachalana, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 952. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 123.
Strobilophaga subhimachala, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 387; *Hodgson's Cat. B. of Nepal,* p. 110.
Spermopipes subhimachalus, *Cabanis.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.
c. d. . Nepal (type). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Pyrrhula, *Mœhring, Gen. Av. p.* 40 (1752).

683. *PYRRHULA ERYTHROCEPHALA*, *Vigors.*

Pyrrhula erythrocephala, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 174. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 32. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 951; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 123.

Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc. (1844), *p.* 85; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 111. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 387. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 525. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

The Red-headed Bullfinch.

A. *b. c. d.* ♂ ♀ (adult and young). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

684. ***PYRRHULA NIPALENSIS**, Hodgson.*

Pyrrhula nipalensis, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 155 (1836); *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 111. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 951; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 122. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 387. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 525. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

The Nepalese Bullfinch.

A. *b. c.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

Genus PYRRHOPLECTES, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc. p.* 85 (*June,* 1844).

PYRRHULOIDES, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 951 (*Dec.* 1844).

685. ***PYRRHOPLECTES EPAULETTA**, Hodgson.*

Pyrrhula epauletta, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 156 (1836); *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 110. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 387.

Pyrrhoplectes epauletta, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 36; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 207. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 524.

Pyrrhuloides epauletta, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 951; XXIV. *p.* 257.

The Epauletted Bullfinch, *Hodgson.*

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

" Inhabits the northern and central regions of Nepal. Shy; adhering to the forests."—(Hodgson.)

Genus CARPODACUS, *Kaup, Nat. Syst. p.* 161 (1829).

ERYTHRINA, *Brehm., Deutsch. Vœg.* (1828).

ERYTHROSPIZA, *Bonap.* (1830).

ERYTHROTHORAX, *Brehm., Deutsch. Vœg.* (1831).

HÆMORRHOUS, *Swainson, Classif. of Birds, p.* 295 (1837).

PYRRHULINOTA, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc. p.* 84 (1844); *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 36.

PROPASSER, *part. Hodgs.*

686. *CARPODACUS ERYTHRINUS*, *Pallas Sp.*

Pyrrhula erythrina, *Pallas, Nov. Com. Petrop.* IV. *p.* 587, *t.* 21, *f.* 1; *Zoogr. Ross. As.* II. *t.* 36.

Carpodacus erythrinus, *Kaup, Nat. Syst. p.* 161. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 384. *Hodgson's Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 110. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 122; *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *p.* 213. *Bonap. et Schleg., Monog. Lox. t.* 14. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 534. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 165.

Fringilla erythrina, *Meyer, Vœg. Liflland und Esthland, p.* 77.

Erythrospiza erythrina, *Bonap.* (1830) *et List of Birds* (1838), *p.* 35. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 206. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 952. *Strickl., Ann. N. H.* XIII. *p.* 38.

Coccothraustes roseus, *Vieill., Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.* XIII. *p.* 559.

Loxia rosea, *Vieill., Ois. Chant. t.* 65. *F. (Buch.) Hamilton MSS.* I. *p.* 80.

Hæmorrhous roseus, *Jerd., Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 36.

Erythrospiza rosea, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 461; XII. *p.* 177.

Erythrothorax rubrifrons, *Brehm., Deutsch. Vœg. p.*

Pyrrhulinota roseecolor, v, rosea, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Pyrrhulinota roseata, *Hodgs., P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 36.

Propasser sordida, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85 (*female*).

Tooty Finch, *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 70.

TUTI or SURKHAR TUTI, Hind., *Blyth., Jerdon.*

AMONGA TUTI, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

CHOTA TUTI, Sylhet, *F.* (*Buch.*) *Hamilton.*

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. (*Pyrrh. roseacolor*, Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. f. ♀. (*Propasser sordida*, Hodgs.) Nepal. Ditto.

f. ♂. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

G. *h.* (in summer plumage). Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

i. Drawing of ♂ ♀. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"The Tuti has a feeble twittering song, but soft and pleasing, being intermediate to that of the European Goldfinch and that of the small Redpole Linnet; the call-note much resembling that of a canary-bird. It is commonly sold alive by the dealers in Calcutta."—(Blyth.)

"The Tuti arrives in the Peninsula from the north about November, and remains till March. I observed it in thick jungle at the bottom of the Coonoor pass, busily engaged in eating the seeds of the lofty bamboos. I have also observed it several times in large groves of trees in the northern part of the table-land. It associates in flocks of various numbers, and devours various grains, especially Jowaree (*Andropogon Sorghum*, Linn.), and also rice; and in default of these, various other grains, seeds, and even flower-buds, and young leaves of trees. It is occasionally caught and domesticated on account of its song."—(Jerdon.)

Genus PROPASSER, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc. p.* 84 (1844); *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 36.

PHŒNICOSPIZA, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *p.* 218 (1854).

687. *PROPASSER RUBICILLUS*, *Güldenstædt Sp.*

Loxia rubicilla, *Güldenst., Nov. Comm. Petrop.* XIX. *p.* 464, *t.* 12. *Lath., Hist. of Birds*, V. *p.* 219.

Carpodacus rubicillus, *Bonap. et Schleg., Monog. Lox. p.* 25, *t.* 26. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 532. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

Coccothraustes caucasicus, *Pallas, Zoogr.* II. *p.* 18.

Pyrrhula (Corythus) caucasica, *Keys. et Blas., Wirbelth, Eur. pp.* 56, 158.

Strobilophaga caucasica, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 387.

Carpodacus, Sp. 659, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXII. *p.* 583.
Caucasian Grosbeak, *Latham.*

A. *b.* ♂. Ladakh. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.
C. ♀. Tibet. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

Latham, in his "History of Birds," states, "that in the colder parts of the Caucasian mountains this bird frequents the stony hollows, and lives on the berries of the sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*, Linn.), which, by swallowing whole, they often propagate. Frequently observed in vast flocks; the note not unlike that of a bullfinch."

688. *PROPASSER RHODOCHLAMYS*, *Brandt Sp.*

Pyrrhula (Corythus) rhodochlamys, *Brandt, Bull. de l'Acad. de St. Petersb.* (1843), *p.* 27.

Carpodacus rhodochlamys, *Bonap. et Schleg., Monog. des Lox. p.* 22, *t.* 25, ♀. *Gould, Birds of Asia, t. Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 166. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *p.* 213.

Strobilophaga rhodochlamys, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 18.

Carpodacus Sophia, *Bonap. et Schleg., Monog. des Lox. p.* 22, *t.* 24, ♂. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 532.

Carpodacus grandis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 810 (1849); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 342 (*female*).

The Red-mantled Grosbeak, *Gould.*

A. ♂. Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.

Length 7 in., of wing 3⅝ in., of tail 3 inches.

689. *PROPASSER RHODOPEPLUS*, *Vigors Sp.*

Fringilla rhodopepla, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 23. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 31, *f.* 1.

Propasser rhodopeplus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 36. *Icones ined. Pass. t.* 299.

Carpodacus rhodopeplus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 384. *Hodgson's Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 109. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 121. *Bonap. et Schleg., Monog. Lox. t.* 22. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 531.

Erythrospiza rhodopepla, *Bonap.*, *List of Birds* (1838), *p.* 35. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 952.

Phœnicospiza rhodopepla, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *p.* 218 (1854).

Gulabi Tuti, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 340, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

690. *PROPASSER THURA*, *Bonaparte Sp.*

Carpodacus Thura, *Bonap. et Schleg.*, *Monog. des Lox.* *t.* 23. *Bonap.*, *Consp. Gen. Av. p.* 531 (*male*).

Propasser rhodopeplus, *part. Hodgson.*

A. B. *c.* ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 340*, Hodgs. Catal.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., 1853.

d. ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

This species may be distinguished from *P. rhodopeplus* by its rather smaller and a trifle more Pyrrhuline bill; the colour of the male above being hair-brown, centred with blackish, and the lesser range of wing-coverts *only* are crimson-tipped; whereas, in *P. rhodopeplus*, the male above is dark crimson-brown, and has *both* ranges of wing-coverts *and the tertiaries* crimson-tipped.

The female of *P. Thura* (which has not hitherto been noticed) may be distinguished from the same sex of *rhodopeplus* by being paler above, and having paler centres to the feathers; the colour of the underparts being considerably more uniform, and having also but faint centres to the feathers. *P. rhodopeplus* is a trifle larger than *P. Thura.*

These birds have been compared by the Prince C. L. Bonaparte, and his Highness also verifies their distinctness.

691. *PROPASSER RHODOCHROUS*, *Vigors Sp.*

Fringilla rhodochroa, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 23. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 31, *f.* 2.

Propasser rhodochrous, *Hodgs.*, *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 36; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 207.

Carpodacus rhodochrous, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 384. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 109. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 122. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 531.

Erythrospiza rhodochroa, *Bonap.*, *List of Birds, p.* 35. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 953.

Propasser pulcherrimus (part), *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Phœnicospiza rhodochroa, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *p.* 213 (1854).

Goolabi Tuti, Nepal, *Hodgs.*

Cheerya, Plains, *Royle.*

A. ♂. (*P. rodochrous*, Vigors). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. ♂. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

C. ♂. Himalaya. From Bax's Collection.

692. *PROPASSER PULCHERRIMUS*, *Hodgson.*

Propasser pulcherrimus, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

A. B. ♂ ♀. (*P. pulcherrimus*, H.). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

C. ♂. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

Differs from *P. rhodochrous* in having the forehead, superciliary streak, cheeks, throat, and under-parts, with the rump, silvery crimson, being almost silvery white about the head; the upper parts, with the crown, are dark brown, with pale crimson edges to each feather. The female differs from the same sex of *P. rhodochrous* in having the under-parts dusky-white, instead of rufescent; and above, the colours are also less rufescent.

The size is the same as *P. rhodochrous*, excepting that the wing in this bird is longer in both sexes.

Both sexes of this species and *P. rhodochrous* were sent from Nepal to the British Museum by Mr. Hodgson, under the name of *pulcherrimus*, and which name, upon examining his original drawings, we find refers to the true *rhodochrous*, and not to the present species; but as that indefatigable naturalist applied the name to both birds, we deem it but correct to retain the same for the above.

Genus Rhodopechys, *Cabanis* (1851).

Erythrospiza, *Bonap.*, *Geogr. et Comp. List of Birds*, *p.* 34 (1838), (*non Bonap.* 1830).

693. *RHODOPECHYS SANGUINEA*, *Gould Sp.*

Fringilla sanguinea, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 127. *Dickson et Ross*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 121.

Rhodopechys sanguinea, *Cabanis.*

Erythrospiza phœnicoptera, *Bonap. List*, *p.* 34 (1838); *Bonap. et Schleg.*, *Monog. Lox. t.* 30, 31. *Bonap.*, *Consp. Gen. Av. p.* 535.

Fringilla rhodoptera, *Lichtenstein*, *Mus. Lugd.*

a. ♂. Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.

"Observed in small flocks. Granivorous. Tongue divided into four or five setæ at its apex."—(Griffith's MS. Notes.)

"Tolerably common at Erzeroum. First appears on the neighbouring hills, and afterwards in the plains, at no great distance from them. Food, the unripe seeds of the *Cichoraceæ*. Arrives in the middle of May, and departs in the middle of September."—(Messrs. Dickson and Ross.)

Genus Pyrrhospiza, *Hodgson*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 953 (1844).

Propyrrhula, *part. Hodgs.*

694. *PYRRHOSPIZA PUNICEA*, *Hodgson.*

Pyrrhospiza punicea, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 953 (1844). *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *p.* 213; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 121.

Carpodacus puniceus, *Bonap. et Schleg.*, *Monog. Lox. p.* 25, *t.* 27, 28. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 530.

Propyrrhula rubeculoides, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 36; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 110, *et App. p.* 155.

Strobilophaga rubeculoides, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, III. *App. p.* 18.

Strobilophaga caucasica, *apud Hodgson*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 110.

a. ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Mycerobas, *Cabanis* (1847).

695. *MYCEROBAS MELANOXANTHUS*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Coccothraustes melanoxanthus, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 150 (1836). *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 105. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 950; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 125. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 358, *t.* 88.

Mycerobas melanoxanthus, *Cabanis*. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 305. *Gould*, *Birds of Asia*, *t.*

Coccothraustes fortirostris, *Lafr.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 228 (*jun.* ♂).

The Black and Yellow Grosbeak, *Hodgson*.

A. *b. c.* ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

" The young of this species, till after the second moult, resemble the female; taking the full adult plumage gradually. These birds inhabit the northern region of Nepal, from whence, however, they wander into the central, even in summer, in search of ripe stony fruits."—(Hodgson.)

696. *MYCEROBAS CARNIPES*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Coccothraustes carnipes, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.*.151 (1836). *Gray's Zool. Misc. p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 105. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 950; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 125. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 358.

Mycerobas carnipes, *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.*

Coccothraustes speculigerus, *Brandt, Bull. de l'Acad. Imp. des Pétersb.* IX. *p.* 11.

Hesperiphona speculigera, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 506.

Coccothraustes albispecularis, *Mercatorum* (*fide Bonap.*).

The Flesh-footed Grosbeak, *Hodgson*.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Hesperiphona, *Bonaparte* (1849).

697. *HESPERIPHONA ICTERIOIDES*, *Vigors Sp.*

Coccothraustes icterioides, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 8. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 45. *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 105. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 950; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 125. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 358.

Hesperiphona icterioides, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 505.

The Icterine Grosbeak, *Gray*.

A. B. ♂. Bengal. From Bax's Collection.

Genus Eophona, *Gould, B. of Asia, pt.* 3 (1851).

698. *EOPHONA MELANURA*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Loxia melanura, *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 853. *Shaw's Zool.* IX. *p.* 312. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 250.

Eophona melanura, *Gould, Birds of Asia, t.* (1851).
Coccothraustes melanura, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn.* II. *t.* 63. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 358.
Hesperiphona melanura, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 506.
The Black-tailed Grosbeak, *Latham.*

A. ♀. Shanghai. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

Genus Coccothraustes, *Briss., Orn.* III. *pt.* 1, *p.* 218 (1760).

699. *COCCOTHRAUSTES VULGARIS, Brisson.*

Loxia coccothraustes, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 299.
Coccothraustes vulgaris, *Briss., Orn.* III. *pt.* 1, *p.* 218. *Shaw's Zool.* XIV. *p.* 86. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 358; *Cat. Brit. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 99. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 125. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 506. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 158.
The Common Grosbeak, *Bewick.*

a. England. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

700. *COCCOTHRAUSTES JAPONICUS, Schlegel.*

Coccothraustes japonicus, *Schleg., Faun. Jap. t.* 51. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 506.

a. ♀. Japan. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

Subfam. II. TANAGRINA, *Vigors.*

Genus Tanagra, *Linn. S. N.* (1766).

701. *TANAGRA EPISCOPUS, Linn.*

Tanagra episcopus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 316 (*Brisson, Orn.* III. *t.* 1, *f.* 2). *Strickl., Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1847), *p.* 332. *Sclater, P. Z. S.* (1855), *p.* 157.
Gracula glauca, *Sparrm., Mus. Carls. t.* 54.
Tanagra cœlestis, *Spix, Av. Bras. t.* 55, *f.* 1.
Tanagra serioptera, *Swainson.*
The Bishop Tanager, *Latham.*

a. Cayenne. From Mr. G. Fradgley.

"The Tanagers live in troops, and are generally seen in orchards and gardens, where they are very destructive to the buds and fruits, which form their food. The nest is carelessly constructed outwardly of sticks, but interiorly of hairs finely twisted together, wherein the parent deposits two or three eggs."

Subfam. III. ALAUDINA, *Vigors.*

Genus CERTHILAUDA, *Swains., Zool. Journ.* (1827), *p.* 344.
CORYDALIS, *Temm.* (182–).
ALAEMON, *Keys. et Blas., Wirbelth. Eur.* (1840).
THINOTRETIS, *Gloger.* (1842).
CHERSOMANES, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 126 (1851).

702. *CERTHILAUDA DESERTORUM*, *Stanley Sp.*

Alauda desertorum, *Stanley, Salt's Trav. Abyss. App. p.* 60 (1811). *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* VI. *p.* 301.
Certhilauda desertorum, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 383. *Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 78. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 133. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 246.
Alaemon desertorum, *Keys. et Blas., Wirbelth. Eur. p.* . *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 126.
Alauda bifasciata, *Licht., Doubl. p.* 27. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 393. *Rüpp., Atlas, t.* 5.
Saxicola pallida, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 130 (1847).
The Desert Lark, *Stanley.*

a. . Kurrachee. Presented by Dr. H. Gould, March, 1855.

b. ♀. Desert near Meerpore. From Griffith's Collection.

Colour of the male, light isabella-grey above, more fulvescent on the scapulars, tertiaries, and the two middle tail-feathers, which are shaded with pale dusky along the middle; lores, superciliary stripe, base of upper and lower mandible, throat and belly, white; the breast-feathers dusky, with broad whitish margins concealing the dark colour within; central ear-coverts pale, the rest blackish; wings, beneath, white on the anterior half, the rest dusky; above, deep dusky-black; the primaries and secondaries are pure white at base, and the shorter primaries are also white-tipped, the white increasing in quantity to the secondaries, which are broadly white-tipped; greater wing-coverts also white-tipped, and the small wing-coverts margined with pale fulvescent; tail, except its two middle feathers, deep dusky-black, the outermost feather having its narrow outer web

almost wholly white, and the penultimate a narrow white edge on its outer web. The colours in the female are considerably duller.

Length 9 in., of wing 5¼ in., tail 4⅛ in., bill to gape 1⅝ in., and tarse the same.

"Runs very fast. Food, seeds. Eyes dark."—(Griffith's MS. Notes.)

Dr. H. Gould writes, that "it is stated to be a fine songster."

Genus GALERIDA, *Boie, Isis, p.* 321 (1828).

HETEROPS, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc. p.* 84 (1844).
LULLULA, *p. Kaup, Nat. Syst. p.* 92 (1829).

703. *GALERIDA CRISTATA, Linn. Sp.*

Alauda cristata, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 288. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 271. (*Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 165.) *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 380. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 108.

Galerida cristata, *Boie, Isis, p.* 321. *Bonap., Consp. G. Av. p.* 245. *Theobald, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *p.* 599.

Lullula cristata, *Kaup, Nat. Syst. p.* 92.

Heterops cristatus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Alauda galerita, *Pallas, Zoogr.* I. *p.* 524.

Alauda undata, *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 797.

Alauda matutina, *Boddaërt.*

Alauda Chendoola, *Franklin, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 119.

Certhilauda Chendoola, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 962; XV. *p.* 41. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 780.

Galerida Chendoola, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 133. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 245.

Certhilauda Boysi, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 41 (*caged specimen*).

Alauda gulgula, *apud Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 93. (*female*).

Alauda Deva, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 31.

Crested Calandre Lark, *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 304.

CHENDUL, *Hind. Franklin. Jerdon. Blyth.*

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

E. ♂. Kurrachee. Presented by Dr. H. Gould, March, 1855.

F. ♂. Bengal. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

G. ♀. (*A. gulgula*, Sykes.) Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"Very common in winter in Afghanistan and Scinde; it is likewise abundant in all the north-western provinces of India."—(Hutton.)

"The *Chendul* is found throughout the Peninsula, but is more common in the table-land than below the Ghauts. It is very frequently caged in all parts of the country, and the bird is kept in darkness by several layers of cloth being wrapped round the cage, the custom being, to wrap an additional covering round the cage every year. In this state, it sings very sweetly, and learns to imitate most exactly the notes of various other birds, and animals; even such as the yelping of a dog, the mewing of a cat, &c. It feeds on various insects, chiefly grasshoppers, and in default of this food, on grains and seeds. Irides brown."—(Jerdon.)

"Nest, a little grass in a hole in the ground; eggs four, ovato-pyriform, $\frac{0·88}{0·66} \times \frac{0·82}{0·64}$ in., yellowish white, uniformly freckled with greyish yellow and neutral."—(Theobald.)

Genus Alauda, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 287 (1735).

Lullula, *Kaup.*, *Nat. Syst.* (1829), *p.* 92.

Corys, *Reichenbach* (1850).

704. *ALAUDA ARVENSIS*, *Linn.*

Alauda arvensis, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 287. *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, VI. *p.* 265. *Gould*, *B. Eur. t.* 166. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 380. *Cat. Brit. B. in Brit. Mus. p.* 114. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 961; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1847), *p.* 321; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 131. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 245. *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 125.

Alauda cœlipeta, *Pallas*, *Zoogr.* I. *p.* 524.

Alauda moreatica, *Von der Muhle.*

Alauda dulcivox, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 109.

The Sky-lark, *Latham.*

The Harmonious Lark, *Hodgson.*

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.

These specimens agree with examples of the Sky-lark that have been examined in the collection of Mr. Gould, from Europe and Erzeroum.

They have also been compared with specimens of *A. moreatica* from Constantinople; the latter differs from *A. arvensis only* in being greyer.

705. *ALAUDA TRIBORHYNCHA*, *Hodgson.*

Alauda triborhyncha, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc. p.* 84 (1844); *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 109.

A. *b.* (*A. triborhyncha*, Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. d. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

Differs from *A. gulgula* (Frankl.) in being larger, and in having the beak somewhat smaller; the ferruginous colours being brighter, especially on the wings.

Length $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{10}$ in., tail $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., tarsus $\frac{7}{8}$ in., hind toe $\frac{4}{8}$ in., ditto claw $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

706. *ALAUDA MALABARICA*, *Scopoli.*

Alauda malabarica, *Scopoli, Sonn. Voy. Ind.* II. *p.* 203, *t.* 113, *f.* 1. *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 795. *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* VI. *p.* 299. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 380. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 962; XV. *pp.* 42, 286.

Alauda gulgula, *Franklin, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 119. *Jerd., Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 30. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 201; XIII. *p.* 961. *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 132. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 245. *Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *2nd ser. p.* 259.

Alauda gracilis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 201; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 166.

Alauda gangetica, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 181; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 165.

Alauda leiopus *v.* orientalis, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 108. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *p.* 215.

Alauda arvensis, *apud Sundevall, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVIII. *p.* 259.

The Common Indian Lark.
Poolloo, Ceylon, *Layard*.

A. (*A. gulgula*, Frankl.) Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

B. (*A. leiopus*, Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

C. *d*. (*A. gracilis*, Blyth.) S. India. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This species is common in Bengal, and during February more especially, is brought very numerously to the bazaar, and sold as *Ortolans*. It very closely resembles the British Sky-lark in its song and habits."—(Blyth.)

Mr. Jerdon states that "it is very abundant on the Neilgherries."

"In Ceylon, this is the 'Sky-lark' of Europeans, and is very abundant in all open lands, whether pasture or ploughed; it is also found in the sandy plains of the northern, and among the terraced fields of the central province. It sings sweetly enough, but does not mount to the altitude of the English species. For its nest it selects some depression in the soil, which it lines with fine grasses, and in it deposits from three to five eggs of a brownish-grey colour, profusely streaked and mottled. Axis 9 lines, diameter 7 lines. It breeds in April."—(E. L. Layard.)

707. *ALAUDA ARBOREA*, *Linn.*

Alauda arborea, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 287. *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, VI. *p.* 269. *Gould*, *B. of Eur. t.* 167. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 380; *Cat. Brit. B. in Brit. Mus. p.* 115. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 131. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 245.

Lullula arborea, *Kaup*, *Nat. Syst. p.* 92.

Galerita arborea, *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 125.

Corys arboreus, *Reichenbach*.

The Wood-lark, *Latham*.

a. England. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

Genus Otocoris, *Bonaparte* (1839).

Eremophila, *Boie*, *Isis* (1828), *p.* 1278.

Phileremos, *Brehm.*, *Deutsch. Vœg.* (1831), *p.* 312.

PHILAMMUS, *G. R. Gray, List of Gen. of Birds, p.* 47 (1840).

708. *OTOCORIS ALPESTRIS, Linn. Sp.*

Alauda alpestris, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 298. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 164.

Otocoris alpestris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 382; *Cat. Brit. B. in Brit. Mus. p.* 117. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 246.

Otocorys alpestris, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 121.

Alauda flava, *Gmel., S. N. p.* 800.

Alauda nivalis, *Pallas, Zoogr.* I. *p.* 519.

The Shore-lark, *Latham.*

a. Helgoland. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

709. *OTOCORIS PENICILLATA, Gould Sp.*

Alauda penicillata, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 126. *Dickson et Ross, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 120. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 382, *t.* 92. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 337.

Otocoris scriba, *Bonap., Itin.* I. *p.* 62, *t.* xii.; *C. G. Av. p.* 246.

Alauda alpestris, *Gmel.* (*young*).

A. adult. Persia. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

b. c. d. adult and young. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

e. f. jun. Nepal (No. 968, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., 1853.

" The males differ from the females in being of a brighter colour, and in having the black feathers on the top of the head much more distinctly marked. The yellow gorget of both in winter is bright, and in summer remarkably faint, while the purple on the nape is *vice versâ.*

" Numerous at Erzeroum. Food, seeds. During the hot months, they are found on the neighbouring mountains, from which they are driven down to the plain in winter in quest of food, which consists then of the grain found in the dung of cattle, the ground being at that time covered with snow several feet in depth. They fly in companies of from three to twelve birds; are very familiar, especially so in winter, when they may be killed easily with an ordinary whip.

When approached, or in the agonies of death, they erect their horn-shaped crest quite perpendicularly, with the tips curved inwards. They run on the snow with surprising rapidity: as soon as the snow has melted on the plain, they return to the mountains."—(Messrs. Dickson and Ross, P. Z. S., 1839, p. 120.)

710. *OTOCORIS LONGIROSTRIS*, *Gould.*

Otocoris longirostris (*Gould*), *Moore*, *P. Z. S.* (1855), *p.*

HAB. Neighbourhood of Agra. In J. Gould's Collection.

O. longirostris.—Allied in colour to *O. penicillata*, and in the black markings of the head and breast; but differs in its larger size, considerably more lengthened bill, wings, and tail, and thicker toes; and in the feathers of the back being broadly centred with brown.

Length $7\frac{3}{4}$ in., of wing 5 in., of tail $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., bill to frontal plumes $\frac{6}{10}$, to gape $\frac{3}{4}$, tarsus $\frac{10}{12}$, middle toe and claw $\frac{8}{12}$, and hind ditto $\frac{7}{10}$ of an inch.

Genus MELANOCORYPHA, *Boie*, *Isis* (1825).

CALANDRA, *Lesson*, *Compl. Buff.* (1837).

SAXILAUDA, *Lesson*, *Compl. Buff.* (1837).

LONDRA, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1838), *p.* 114.

CORYDON, *Gloger* (1842).

711. *MELANOCORYPHA CALANDRA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Alauda Calandra, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 288. *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, VI. *p.* 290.

Melanocorypha Calandra, *Boie*, *Isis* (1825), *p.* . *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 381. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 131. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 242. *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 123.

Londra Calandra, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1838), *p.* 114.

The Calandra Lark, *Latham.*

a. Italy. Presented by P. L. Sclater, Esq., July, 1854.

Genus CALANDRINA, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 265. (1855).

712. *CALANDRINA TORQUATA*, *Blyth.*

Melanocorypha torquata, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 476 (1847); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App.* *p.* 10. *Hutton*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 780.

Calandrina torquata, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 265.

? Melanocorypha bimaculata, *Menetries, Cat. p.* 37.
Afghanistan Lark, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 962.

A. *b. c.* Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.

Differs from. *M. Calandra* in its smaller size, smaller bill, and general paler hue; its shorter wing; the black of the sides of the breast meeting across: the external web of the outermost tail-feather not white, as in *M. Calandra.*

Length 7 in., of wing 4½ in., tail 2¼ in., and tarse under 1 in.

"This bird is a summer visitor at Candahar, and is said to come from Bokhara: the Afghans keep them in cages."—(Capt. Hutton.)

Genus ALAUDALA, *Blyth, MS. Indian Ornith. p.* (1855).

713. *ALAUDALA RAYTAL, F.* (*Buch.*) *Hamilton Sp.*

Alauda Raytal, *F.* (*Buch.*) *Hamilton, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 962 (1844); *MSS.* I. *p.* 18. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 40.
Calandrella Raytal, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 132.
Mirafra Raytal, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 18.
Alauda pispoletta, *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 244.
Aggia Lark, var. A., *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* VI. *p.* 308.
The Sand Lark, *Blyth.*
RAYTUL, Hind., *F.* (*Buch.*) *Hamilton.*

A. B. Banks of the Hooghly. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
c. Nepal (No. 911, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., 1853.
d. (*A. Raytal,* F. (B.) Ham.) Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This bird abounds on the white sand-dunes of the Hooghly, where the stream, unchecked by the tide, deposits only fine sand, and the alluvial country round (from this cause) is everywhere light and arenaceous; this Sand Lark being scarcely ever seen except on the flat deposits of white sand within each bend of the stream; but there they are very numerous, and (as usual) their colour approximates that of the surface. It is not much of a musician; but often ventures on short snatches of song, frequently without rising from

the ground; and I never saw it mount high like its musical neighbour the *A. malabarica*, whose habits and song closely resemble those of *A. arvensis*. The haunts of these two species border, and they may commonly be seen and heard at the same time; but this will be on the confines of each other's territory."—(Blyth.)

Genus CORYPHIDEA, *Blyth, J. S. A. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 960 (1844).
CALANDRELLA, *Kaup, Entw. G. Eur. Thierw.* (1829).
CALANDRITIS, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.*122 (1851).

714. *CORYPHIDEA CALANDRELLA*, *Bonelli Sp.*

Alauda Calandrella, *Bonelli, Mém. de l'Acad. de Turin. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 244.

Alauda brachydactyla, *Temm., Man. d'Orn. p.* 164 (1815). *Lath., Hist. of Birds*, VI. *p.* 302. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 380. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 109.

Calandrella brachydactyla, *Kaup, Entw. G. Eur. Thierw. p.* . *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 556; XVIII. *p.* 82; XXIV. *p.* 258. *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 132. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 780.

Calandritis brachydactyla, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 122.

Alauda arenaria, *Stephens, Shaw's Zool.* X. *p.* 515 (1817).

Alauda Baghaira, *F.* (*Buch.*) *Hamilton, MSS.* II. *p.* 112 (1810).

Emberiza Baghaira, *Franklin, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 119.

Corypha Baghaira, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc. p.* 84 (1844). *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 200; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 166.

Coryphidea Baghaira, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 961.

Calandritis Baghaira, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 122.

Alauda dukhunensis, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 93. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 32.

Emberiza olivacea, *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 578 (1833).

Baag-geyra Lark, *Lath., Hist. of B.* VI. *p.* 307.

The Short-toed Lark, *Latham.*

Ortolan of Europeans in India.

Kirwa Bunting, *Tickell.*

The Social Lark, *Jerdon.*

BAGHAIRI, Hind., *F.* (*Buch.*) *Hamilton. Blyth. Jerdon.*

A. (*A. dukhunensis,* Sykes.) Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. c. (*C. Baghaira,* Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. d. e. f. Bolan Pass. From Griffith's Collection.

g. h. Kurrachee. Presented by Dr. H. Gould.

"This bird appears on the table-land of Southern India in October. It associates in vast flocks, frequenting the bare grass-downs, and is fond of damp spots, as at the edge of tanks, &c.; it also frequents grain-fields, and almost always retires to them for shelter during the heat of the day; from whence it does not in general issue again till next morning. They are so numerous occasionally, that four, five, or six dozens are sometimes killed at a shot, and numbers are often netted in some parts of the country. When in good condition, it is highly esteemed for the table. It does not breed in this part of India, and quits it for the north in March."—(Jerdon.)

"This bird progresses on the ground as much by hopping as by running, and has a true Lark's chirrup. It is caught in immense numbers during March, near Calcutta, for the table."—(Blyth.)

The Rev. T. Phillips, in his MS. Notes, states, that "the Ortolan visits the neighbourhood of Muttra (in N.W. Provinces) in the cold season only."

"Found in flocks in Candahār in the winter."—(Hutton.)

"Seen at Erzeroum in large flocks; only noticed from 21st of April to 28th May. The cock is of a brighter colour than the hen, and has its ears and the spot on the breast much darker."—(Messrs. Dickson and Ross, P. Z. S. (1839), p. 120.)

Genus MEGALOPHONUS, *Gray, List of Gen. of Birds* (1841).

BRACHONYX, *Swains., Zool. Journ. p.* 345 (1827).

CORYPHA, *Gray, List of Gen. of Birds* (1840).

715. *MEGALOPHONUS RUFICEPS, Rüppell Sp.*

Alauda ruficeps, *Rüpp., Faun. Abyss. t.* 38, *f.* 1. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 258.

Megalophonus ruficeps, *Rüpp., Syst. Uebers, p.* 79. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 18. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 243.

A. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Genus MIRAFRA, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 159 (1820).
PLOCEALAUDA, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc. p.* 84 (1844).
GEOCORAPHUS, *Cabanis*, *Orn. Not. p.* 328 (1847).

716. *MIRAFRA JAVANICA*, *Horsfield.*

Mirafra javanica, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 159 (1820). *Steph.*, *Shaw's Zool.* X. *p.* . *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, VI. *p.* 292. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 383. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 243. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 259.

Alauda Mirafra, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 305.

Geocoraphus javanicus, *Cabanis*, *Orn. Not. p.* 328; *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 126.

The Javan Lark, *Latham.*

BRANJANGAN, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

717. *MIRAFRA ERYTHROPTERA*, *Jerdon.*

Mirafra javanica, *apud Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 33.

Mirafra erythroptera, *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 136 (1844); *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 38; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 958. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, III. *App. p.* 18. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 133. *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 259. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 243.

The Red-winged Lark, *Jerdon.*

AGEEA, Hind., *Jerdon.*

JUNGLEE AGEEA, Hind., *Jerdon.*

CHINNA ERLI-JITTA, Telugu, *Jerdon.*

A. B. S. India. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"The Red-winged Lark is tolerably common in low jungles in the neighbourhood of Jaulnah, and generally through the Deccan; I also observed it in some low jungle at the very base of the Eastern Ghats, and my shikarees have procured specimens from the hilly regions, where, they say, it abounds. It is never, that I am aware of, found in open plains, nor does it frequent gardens like the more common species, *M. affinis*. I may remark, that I found this latter—the common species—within a mile, or less, of the spot where I first observed *M. erythroptera* in the Carnatic; but not one did I see encroaching on the ground of the other. The Red-winged Lark

perches frequently on shrubs, whence it occasionally rises a short distance, and descends again with outspread wings, its bright rufous quills glittering in the sun. It is found single or in pairs; is a wary bird, and, when observed, it hides itself behind a bush, and, if followed, soon contrives to conceal itself from the sportsman. It feeds on various kinds of seeds.

"This and another species are called in Telugu, *Eeli-jitta;* the present one, distinguished by its smaller size, being called *Chinna Eeli-jitta.* The name is derived from their note, which, in both species, is a kind of prolonged whistle."—(Jerdon.)

718. *MIRAFRA AFFINIS, Jerdon.*

Mirafra affinis, *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 136 (1844); *Ill. Ind. Orn. p. to t.* 38; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 959. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 133; *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 259. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 18. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 243. *Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 259.

Leepee, Plains, *Tickell.*

A. B. S. India. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This species is exceedingly abundant in the West Coast, and throughout the Carnatic, frequenting open spaces in the jungles, gardens, &c."—(Jerdon.)

"Nest ordinary, of grasses, four inches diameter, placed on the ground, under shelter of clods, tufts of grass, &c., in fallow fields or open patches in jungles. Eggs, three or four, ordinary, rather lengthened, $\frac{13}{16} \times \frac{9}{16}$ in., dirty ashy-white, with stains, smudges, and specks of dusky, ashy, and rusty-brown."—(Tickell, J. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 301.)

"In Ceylon, this species is abundant about Tangalle. I never saw it in the hills. It is not easily distinguished from our other larks until taken in the hand: it has one habit, however, by which I always distinguished it when alive; on being flushed, it soars up, uttering a pleasing song, and wings its way towards some tree, on to which it descends, its legs pendent, and wings fluttering rapidly, and singing the while with all its might; the instant, however, it touches its perch, always the highest naked branch, its song ceases, and it stands on the look-out, ready for flight on the least alarm."—(Layard.)

719. *MIRAFRA CANTILLANS, Jerdon.*

Mirafra cantillans, *Jerdon, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 181 (1843); XIII. *p.* 960; *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 135. *Blyth, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 166; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 134; *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 259. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 18. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 243.

Alauda Chendoola, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 30.

Agghun, Hind., *Jerdon.*

A. S. India. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"The *Agghun* is very common in the Carnatic, and also in the Northern Circars, I believe; but is rarely met with on the great table-land of Southern India. It is frequently caught when young, and caged for its song, which is particularly fine and sweet; it also imitates the notes of other birds."—(Jerdon.)

"Also inhabits Bengal, and is a favourite cage-bird with the natives for its sweet and plaintive, but not much varied, song."—(Blyth.)

720. *MIRAFRA ASSAMICA, McClelland.*

Mirafra assamica, *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 162. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. p. 199; XIII. *p.* 958; XXIV. *p.* 259; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 166; XX. *p.* 321; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 134. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 383. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 243.

Plocealauda typica, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Mirafra javanica, *apud Hodgson. Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 109.

Alauda Aggia, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton MSS.* I. *p.* 84.

Finch Lark, *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* VI. *p.* 307.

Aggia Lark, *Lath., id. p.* 308.

Aggia, Hind., (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

Bhatul, Muttra, *Rev. T. Phillips.*

A. Assam (type). From McClelland's Collection.

B. *c. d. e.* (*P. typica,* Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. Barrackpore. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

g. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Common in the neighbourhood of Calcutta [and Nepal]. It has

none of the sprightliness of the true Larks, but (as observed in captivity) is a thick-built, heavy, and inactive bird, prone to hide itself from observation by creeping under other birds, or availing itself of whatever sort of cover there happens to offer."—(Blyth.)

The Rev. T. Philipps, in his MS. Notes, states that "this is common about Muttra, and may be observed, in the morning and evening, perched on a naked bank, and there pouring forth its song, which consists of about eight notes, the first six very quickly repeated, and the two last slowly, thus—*twĕe twĕe twĕe twĕe twĕe twĕe twēēē twēēē*. It breeds here, having observed specimens but just fledged. It runs crouching very near the ground, and hides itself behind anything that offers."

Genus SPIZALAUDA, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 258 (1855).

721. *SPIZALAUDA DEVA*, *Sykes Sp.*

Alauda Deva, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 92.

Mirafra Hayi, *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* II. *p.* 136 (1844); *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 959. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 133. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* III. *App. p.* 18.

Spizalauda Hayi, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 258.

A. B. (*A. Deva,* Sykes.) Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

C. (*M. Hayi,* Jerdon.) S. India. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

The above determination has also been verified by the comparison of specimens of Jerdon's *M. Hayi* in the British Museum and in the collection of John Gould, Esq.

Genus AMMOMANES, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 125 (1851).

722. *AMMOMANES PHŒNICURA*, *Franklin Sp.*

Mirafra phœnicura, *Frankl., P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 119. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 92. *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 32. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 383. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 960; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 134. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 243.

Ammomanes phœnicura, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 258.

The Red-bellied Lark, *Jerdon.*

AGEEA, Hind., *Jerdon.*
KOOWAN LEEPEE, Plains, *Tickell.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"The Red-bellied Lark is found over all the Peninsula, but is much more common in the Deccan than below the Ghauts. It frequents the open plains, preferring the barest spots, ploughed lands, stubble-fields, and beds of nullahs. It sometimes, though rarely, perches on bushes. It feeds chiefly on seeds of various kinds, also on insects occasionally. It frequently ascends suddenly in the air by a few interrupted strokes of its wings, and uttering at the time a pleasant loud whistle-like note, sounding something like *too-whee;* it then descends with a sudden fall, changing its note to a low bark-like warbling; when close to the ground, it again repeats this, and so on for several times."—(Jerdon.)

"This bird is characterized by the lightness, shortness, abruptness, and sudden ascents and descents of its flight."—(Sykes.)

"Nest flat, shallow, circular, 4 inches in diameter; placed in meadows in long grass, which it entwines over the nest, leaving only a small passage open. Eggs four, lengthened, blunted, $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$; dirty greenish-white, thickly sprinkled with pale and dark-brown confluent spots. June."—(Tickell, J. A. S. Beng. XVII. p. 301.)

723. *AMMOMANES PHŒNICUROÏDES, Blyth.*

Mirafra phœnicuroïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXII. *p.* 583 (1853).

Ammomanes phœnicuroïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 258.

? Alauda pallida, *Ehrenberg.*

? Alauda deserti, *Licht. Doubl. p.* 28.

? Alauda isabellina, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 244, *f.* 2.

? Alauda lusitania, *Gmelin. Degland.*

A. Pushut. B. Bolan Pass. From Griffith's Collection.

Affined to *A. phœnicura,* Franklin, but the general hue less rufescent; the under-parts pale fulvous grey, albescent on the throat; tail brown, faintly rufescent at its extreme base, and on the exterior web of the outermost feather; broad margins to inner webs of the primaries and secondaries, with the axillaries, also pale rufescent, imparting this hue to the inner surface of the wing.

Length about 6 in., of wing $3\frac{7}{8}$ in., the short first primary $1\frac{1}{8}$ in., and $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. shorter than the second, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ in. less than the next three, which are equal; tail $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{5}{8}$ in., tarse $\frac{7}{8}$ in., and hind claw $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch.

"Feeds on grain and insects. On rocks and stony places. Claws much worn. Legs brown."—(Griffith's MS. Notes.)

Mr. Blyth states that it also inhabits Cashmere.

Genus PYRRHULAUDA, *A. Smith, Zool. S. Africa* (1829).

MEGALOTIS, *Swains., Zool. Journ. p.* 343 (1827).
CORAPHITES, *Cabanis* (1847).
PYRRHULALAUDA, *Rüppell* (1842).
PYRGILAUDA, *Verreaux.*

724. *PYRRHULAUDA GRISEA*, *Scopoli Sp.*

Alauda grisea, *Scopoli.* (*Sonn. Voy. Ind.* II. *t*, 113, *f.* 2).
Pyrrhulauda grisea, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 381. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 109. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 958; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 134. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 512. *Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n.s. p.* 259. *Tytler, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n.s. p.* 369.
Coraphites griseus, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine. p.* 124,
Alauda gingica, *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 795. *Lath., Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 496; *Gen. Hist.* VI. *p.* 300; *Shaw's Zool.* X. *p.* 523. *Sundevall, Physiogr. Sälls., Tidsk.* (1837); *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVIII. *p.* 259.
Fringilla crucigera, *Temm. Pl. Col.* 269, *f.* 1. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 94.
Pyrrhulauda crucigera, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc. p.* 84. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 35. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 201; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 166. *Burgess, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* 255.
Gingi Lark, *Lath., Syn.* IV. *p.* 380.
Duree Finch, *Lath., Gen. Hist.* VI. *p.* 115, *t.* 97. *F. Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 81.
Black-bellied Finch-lark, *Jerdon.*
Squat Finch-ortolan, of some Europeans in India, *Jerdon.*
DUREE, Beng., *F.* (*Buchanan*) *Hamilton.*
CHAK BHARAI and DHULO CHATA, Beng. *Blyth.*

DECORA, Hind. *Jerdon*, vulgo.

DHUBUK CHARI (*i. e.* Squat Sparrow), Hind., *Jerdon.*

A. *b.* ♂. ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

C. ♀. Bengal. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

d. e. ♂. Nepal. (No. 809, Hodgs. List). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. ♂. Bengal. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

g. ♂. ♀ Drawing. From F. (Buch.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This curious little bird is extremely common in all parts of India, frequenting the open plains and cultivated grounds, and common on the roads or any other bare spot. Its habits are quite those of a *Lark*. It is still more remarkable than the *Mirafra phœnicura*, for the sudden ascents and descents of its flight, mounting up some height by a few flappings of its wings, and then descending almost perpendicularly till close to the ground, when it again rises as before, and repeats this several times. In general, it takes but a short flight, and on alighting, squats close to the ground. It occasionally may be seen seated on a house-top; but I never saw it perch except on one occasion, when I observed some twelve or fifteen of them perched on a low tree close to a house in cantonment. This was during the height of the hot weather. I obtained the nest and eggs in February. The nest was composed of woven thread, mingled with some fibres of grass, and one or two small fragments of cloth. The sides are hardly raised at all; it was placed in a slight hollow on the open plain, near a river, and contained two eggs of a slight greenish-grey tint, spotted with brown, chiefly at the larger end."—(Jerdon.)

"This bird has the habit of squatting on the high roads, and almost allowing itself to be ridden over ere it rises. Coleopterous insects, maggots, and seeds of *Panicum spicatum* were found in the stomach. This bird has the straight hind claw of a Lark."—(Sykes.)

"I shot a specimen of this elegant little Lark as it settled on the ground, after singing for some time with expanded wings. In its flight and motions on the ground it completely resembles a Lark."—(Sundevall.)

"Breeds in the vicinity of Calcutta, and the nestling plumage of the young definitively refers the genus to the Lark family: it essentially resembles that of the true Larks."—(Blyth.)

"It is found during the whole year in Bengal."—(F. Buchanan Hamilton.)

"Common in open fields. They conceal themselves by lying flat on the ground."—(Capt. R. C. Tytler.)

"This little Lark breeds in Western India, during the months of January and February, building its nest in a hollow in the grassy plains which it inhabits."—(Lieut. Burgess.)

"Found also in Ceylon, and met with in the northern and eastern parts of the island, where, on the open lands, it is very abundant, being often seen in flocks of fifty or sixty individuals. They are fond of dusting themselves on roads, and lie so close that one is frequently within a step of treading on them before they rise. I believe they are migratory, at least I never could find any breeding here, and I have seen flocks careering from the direction of the continent when I have been out at sea."—(Layard.)

Subfam. IV. EMBERIZINA, *Moore.*

Genus Spinus, *Mœhring, Gen. Av. p.* 41 (1752).

Miliaria, *Brehm., Isis* (1828), *p.* 1278.
Cynchramus, *Bonap., List of B. p.* 35 (1838) (*nec. Boie*).
Crithophaga, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 127 (1851).

725. *SPINUS MILIARIUS, Linn. Sp.*

Emberiza miliaria, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 308. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 305. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 171. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 377; *Cat. Brit. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 110. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 127.
Spinus miliarius, *Mœhring. G. R. Gray, List Gen. of Birds* (1841), *p.* 61.
Cynchramus miliarius, *Bonap., List of B. p.* 35; *C. G. Av. p.* 463.
Crithophaga miliaria, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 127.
The Common Bunting, *Montagu.*

A. Persia. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

"Common at Erzeroum in April, in the neighbouring fields. Feeds on corn."—(Messrs. Dickson and Ross, P. Z. S. (1839), p. 121.)

Genus Emberiza, *Linn.*, *S. N.* (1748).

Cia, Citrinella, Orospina, et Cirlus, *Kaup*, *Naturl. Syst.* (1829).

Schœnicola, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 463 (1851).

Glycispina, *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 128 (1851).

726. *EMBERIZA CIRLUS*, *Linn.*

Emberiza cirlus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 311. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 300. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur. t.* 175. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 377; *Cat. Brit. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 112. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 128. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 465. *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 128.

The Cirl Bunting, *Montagu.*

a. ♂. England. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

727. *EMBERIZA SCHŒNICLUS*, *Linn.*

Emberiza schœniclus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 311. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 306. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur. t.* 183. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 377; *Cat. Brit. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 110. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 128.

Cynchramus schœniclus, *Boie*, *Isis* (1826), *p.* 974. *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 130.

Emberiza arundinacea, *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 881.

Schœnicola arundinacea, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 463.

The Black-headed Bunting, *Bewick.*

a. ♂. England. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

728. *EMBERIZA PITHYORNIS*, *Pallas.*

Emberiza pithyornis, *Pallas*, *Zoogr. Ross. As. t.* 44. *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 875. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur. t.* 180. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 377. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 466. *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 128.

Emberiza leucocephala, *Gmel.*, *Nov. Comm. Petrop.* XV. *p.* 480, *t.* 23, *f.* 3.

Fringilla Dalmatica, *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 920. *Lath.*, *Hist.* VI. *p.* 56.

Emberiza Sclavonica, *Degland* (*ex Brisson*).

Emberiza Bonapartii, *Barthelemy de la Pommer.*
Emberiza albida, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 811 (1849); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 128.

A. B. ♂. ♀. Cabul. *c. d.* ♀. Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.

729. *EMBERIZA CIA, Linn.*

Emberiza Cia, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 310. *Lath.,* V. *p.* 302. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 179. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 377. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 39. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 466. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 128.
Euspiza Cia, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 130.

A. S. Europe. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.
B. C. ♂. ♀. Himalaya. From Dr. Royle's Collection.
D. *e.* ♂. ♀. Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.

730. *EMBERIZA STRACHEYI, Moore.*

Emberiza Stracheyi, *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1855), *p.* , *t.* .

A. B. C. *d.* ♂. ♀. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

E. Stracheyi, Moore. Affined to *E. Cia,* but differs in having the markings about the head more broadly developed, and of a deeper black colour, and forming three well-defined black bars, as seen laterally; the throat and sides of neck being whiter, and ashy on the front of the neck only, the breast and the rest of the under-parts being uniform bright rufous-brown, which colour is also prominent on the back, and especially on the scapulars, rump, and upper tail-coverts.

Length 6 in., of wing 3⅜ in., tail 3 in., and tarsus ¾ of an inch.

731. *EMBERIZA CIOPSIS, Bonaparte.*

Emberiza Ciopsis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 466 (1850).
Emberiza Cioides, *apud Temm. et Schleg., Faun. Japon. t.* 59, ♂ ♀.

a. b. ♂. ♀. Japan. Presented by J Gould, Esq.

732. *EMBERIZA CASTANICEPS, Gould.*

Emberiza castaniceps, (*Gould*). *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1855), *p.* .

A. ♂. China. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

E. castaniceps. Affined to *E. Cia.* Crown and ear-coverts deep chestnut-brown; superciliary streak, base of upper mandible, throat, front and sides of neck, white; behind the ears and nape, ashy; a spot before the eye, and streak from base of lower mandible down the sides of the throat, black; back, scapulars, and rump, rufous-brown, the two former having blackish centres to the feathers; wings dusky-black, the feathers margined with rufous-brown; tail dusky-black, the two centre feathers broadly margined with rufous-brown, the two outer tipped obliquely with white for nearly the whole length; breast and flanks rufous-brown, and paling towards the centre of the abdomen; upper mandible dark horn, lower paler.

Length 5¼ in., of wing 2¾ in., tail 2⅝ in., and tarsus ¾ of an inch.

733. *EMBERIZA PERSONATA, Temminck.*

Emberiza personata, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 580. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 377. *Temm. et Schleg., Faun. Japon. t.* 59, *B. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 465.

a. ♂. Japan. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

734. *EMBERIZA HORTULANA, Linn.*

Emberiza hortulana, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 309. *Lath.,* V. *p.* 295. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 176. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 377; *Cat. Brit. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 112. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 465.

Citrinella hortulana, *Kaup, Nat. Syst. p.* 142.

Euspiza hortulana, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 129.

Glycyspina hortulana, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 128.

Emberiza Buchanani, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 957 (1844) (*nec. J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 780).

Fringilla Jamjohari *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 103.

The Ortolan Bunting, *Yarrell.*

Jamjohara, Hind. *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

a. S. Europe. Presented by P. L. Sclater, Esq., July, 1854.

735. *EMBERIZA HUTTONI*, *Blyth Sp.*

Euspiza Huttoni, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 811 (1849).

Emberiza Buchanani, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 780 (*nec. J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 957, 1844).

A. B. C. ♂. Base of Kossaeh Pass, N. W. India. From Griffith's Collection.

Nearly affined to *E. hortulana*, but differing in colour, having the scapularies, forepart of wing, and margins of the coverts and tertiaries, of the same pale rufous-buff as the entire under-parts, from the breast inclusive, which is similar to that of the abdominal region only of *E. hortulana*. Head, neck, throat, and inter-scapularies, greyish without marks, but traces of striation on the lower part of the back; orbital feathers whitish; bill and feet pale.

Length 6 in., of wing 3¼ in., tail 3 in., and tarsus ¾ of an inch.

"Found in flocks near shingly or stony hills."—(Griffith's MS. Notes.)

Captain Hutton states that it is "found at Candahar in the summer."

736. *EMBERIZA STEWARTI*, *Blyth Sp.*

Euspiza Stewarti, *Blyth, J. A. S. Benj.* XXIII. *p.* 215 (*Feb.* 1854).

Emberiza caniceps, *Gould, Birds of Asia, pt.* VI. *t.* . (*July*, 1854).

The Grey-capped Bunting, *Gould.*

A. B. ♂. ♀. Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.

C. ♂. Himalaya. From Dr. Royle's Collection.

E. Stewarti, Blyth.—Male: crown greyish white, lores and a broad line passing over the eye to the nape, and the throat black; cheeks and ear-coverts white; back, scapularies, rump, and upper tail-coverts deep reddish chestnut; wing-coverts dark brown, edged with buffy brown; wings brown, narrowly edged with greyish white; central tail-feathers blackish brown, the two outer on each side blackish brown at the base, and white for the remainder of their length, with the exception of the outer web, which is brown; under-surface creamy white, crossed on the chest by a broad band of lively chestnut-red; bill and feet fleshy brown. The female has the whole upper

surface, wings, and tail pale olive-brown, with a streak of dark brown down the centre of each feather; a slight tinge of rufous on the upper tail-coverts; under-surface pale buffy brown, streaked with dark brown.

Length 6 in., of wing 3⅛ in., tail 2⅝ in., and tarsus $\frac{7}{10}$ of an inch.

Genus Euspiza, *Bonaparte* (1832).

Hypocentor, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 131 (1851).

Granativora, *Bonap.* (1853), *Comptes Rendus, p.* .

Onychospina, *Bonap.* (1853), *Comptes Rendus, p.* .

737. *EUSPIZA SIMILLIMA, Blyth.*

Euspiza simillima, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 811 (1849); *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 128. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 468.

Granativora simillima, *Bonap., Comptes Rendus* (1853), *p.* .

Emberiza melanocephala, *apud Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 93. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 29. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 957. *Burgess, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* 160.

The Indian Black-headed Bunting.

A. B. ♂. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

Differs from *E. melanocephala* in its much smaller size; the closed wing measuring 3¼ in., instead of 4 in., and the rest in proportion.

"Common in Western India, and appears in considerable flocks at the ripening of the bread-grain (*Andropogon Sorghum,* Linn.) in December. Granivorous."—(Sykes.)

Lieut. Burgess, in his notes, remarks: "The Patel, or head-man, of the town of Jintee, near the river Bheema, in the Deccan, assured me that these birds, or some of them, remain to breed in the thick babool copses that clothe the banks of the river near that town; but I did not observe the nests or eggs. I believe that the greater part migrate much about the same time as the rose-coloured Pastor."

738. *EUSPIZA LUTEOLA, Sparmann Sp.*

Emberiza luteola, *Sparm., Mus. Carls. fasc.* IV. *t.* 93 (1789), ♀. *Lath., Hist.* IV. *p.* 333.

Euspiza luteola, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 128.

Bonap., *C. G. Av. p.* 469. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 130.

Emberiza icterica, *Eversmann, Add. Pallas Zoogr.* II. *t.* 10. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 957. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 779.

Euspiza icterica, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 376, *t.* 91.

Emberiza brunniceps, *Brandt, Bull. de l'Acad. Imp. de Pétersburg.*

Emberiza personata, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 555 (*nec. Temm.*).

Loxia flavicans, var. A. *Lath., Hist. of B.* V. *p.* 243, ♂.

Dalchidi, Scinde, *Hutton.*

A. B. C. *d. e.* ♂. ♀. Candahar. From Griffith's Collection.

f. ♂. Upper India. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

" This bird arrives at Candahar in the beginning of April, and departs in autumn."—(Hutton.)

Griffith, in his MS. Notes, states that "the chirp of this bird is like that of the common quail."

739. *EUSPIZA VARIABILIS, Temminck Sp.*

Emberiza variabilis, *Temm. Pl. Col.* 583, *f.* 2. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 377. *Temm. et Schleg., Fauna Japon. t.* 56.

Euspiza variabilis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 469.

a. b. ♂. ♀. Japan. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

740. *EUSPIZA AUREOLA, Pallas Sp.*

Emberiza aureola, *Pallas, Zoogr. Ross. As. t.* 50. *Lath., Hist. of B.* V. *p.* 327. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 174.

Euspiza aureola, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 376. *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 108. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 468. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *p.* 732.

Hypocentor aureolus, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 131.

Mirafra flavicollis, *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 163 (*the female*). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 383.

Euspiza flavogularis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *pp.* 86, 811 ♂ (1849); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 129. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 468, *Sp.* 5.

Passerina collaris, *Vieillot.*

The Yellow-breasted Bunting, *Latham.*

A. B. C. *d. e.* ♂. ♀. (No. 793, Hodgs. Cat.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

F. G. ♀. (*M. flavicollis*, McClell.) Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

H. *i.* ♂. (*E. flavogularis*, Blyth.) Nepal. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

741. *EUSPIZA FUCATA*, *Pallas Sp.*

Emberiza fucata, *Pallas*, *Zoogr. Ross. As. t.* 46. *Gould*, *B. of Eur. t.* 178. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 601; XIII. *p.* 957. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 377. *Temm. et Schleg.*, *Fauna Japon. t.* 57. *Bonap. C. G. Av. p.* 464.

Euspiza fucata, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 129; *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *p.* 215.

Onychospina fucata, *Bonap.*, *Comptes Rendus* (1853) *p.* .

Emberiza lesbia, *apud Temminck.*

A. B. ♂. Bengal. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

C. D. ♂. (No. 965, Hodgs. Cat.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., 1853.

e. ♂. Japan? Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

"Common in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and is frequently brought for sale in the medley of species purchased as 'Ortolans' by Europeans. Apparently an irregular and uncertain winter visitant in Lower Bengal."—(Blyth.)

Genus Ocyris, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc. p.* 84 (1844); *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 35.

742. *OCYRIS OINOPUS*, *Hodgson.*

Ocyris oinopus, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 35; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1845), *p.* 205.

Emberiza oinops, *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nepal*, *p.* 108.
Emberiza sordida, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 958, ♀.
Emberiza pusilla, *apud Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 40. *Bonap. C. G. Av. p.* 464.
Euspiza pusilla, *apud Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 130.
? Emberiza pusilla, *Pallas*, *Zoogr. Ross. As. t.* 47, *f.* 1.

A. B. C. *d.* ♂. ♀. (*O. oinopus*, Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Darjeeling. From Dr. Pearson's Collection.

Genus MELOPHUS, *Swains.*, *Classif. of Birds*, *p.* 290 (1837).

743. *MELOPHUS MELANICTERUS*, *Gmel. Sp.*

Fringilla melanictera, *Gmel. S. N.* I. *p.* 910. *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* VI. *p.* 67. (*Pl. Enl.* 224, *f.* 1.)
Melophus melanicterus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 470.
Emberiza cristata, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 35. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 93. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 602.
Emberiza Lathami, *J. E. Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1832), *p.* 2. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nepal*, *p.* 107. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 957.
Euspiza Lathami, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 376. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 129.
Emberiza erythroptera, *Jardine et Selby*, *Ill. Orn. t.* 132.
Melophus erythropterus, *Swains.*, *Classif. of Birds*, *p.* 290.
Emberiza subcristata, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 92, ♀.
Emberiza nipalensis, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 157 (1836); *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.
Goura Finch, *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* VI. *p.* 68.
Goura Bunting, *J. E. Gray.*
Crested Black Bunting, *Jerdon.*
PUTTHUR CHIRTA, Hind., *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* II. *p.* 104.

A. *b.* ♂. ♀. (*E. cristata et subcristata*, Sykes.) Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. d. ♂. ♀. (*E. nipalensis*, Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

E. F. ♂. ♀. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

g. ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

"Rare in the Dukhun, and found only on rocky and bushy mountains. Grass-seeds only found in the stomach."—(Sykes.)

Genus Centrophanes, *Kaup, Nat. Syst. p.* 158 (1829).
Leptoplectron, *Reichenbach* (1850).

744. *CENTROPHANES LAPPONICA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Fringilla lapponica, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 317. *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 900. *Lath., Hist. of B.* VI. *p.* 62.

Centrophanes lapponica, *Kaup, Naturl. Syst. p.* 158. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 120. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 127.

Plectrophanes lapponica, *Selby, Linn. Trans.* XV. *p.* 156, *t.* 1. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 169. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 379. *Cat. Brit. B. in Brit. Mus. p.* 114. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 462.
The Lapland Bunting, *Yarrell.*

a. England. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

Genus Plectrophanes, *Meyer* (1815).
Hortulanus, *Leach, Syst. Cat. Mam. et B. Brit. Mus. p.* 15 (1816).

745. *PLECTROPHANES NIVALIS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Emberiza nivalis, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 308. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 291.

Plectrophanes nivalis, *Meyer, Eyton, Cat. Brit. B. p.* 19. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 170. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 379; *Cat. Brit. B. in Brit. Mus. p.* 113. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 120. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 462. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 127.

Hortulanus glacialis, *Leach, Syst. Cat. Brit. Mus. p.* 15.
The Snow Bunting, *Bewick.*

a. Iceland. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

Subfam. V. FRINGILLINA, *Moore.*

Genus FRINGILLA, *Linn. S. N.* (1735).

COELEBS, *Cuv., Anat. Comp.* (1799).

STRUTHUS, *Boie, Isis, p.* 974 (1826).

746. ***FRINGILLA MONTIFRINGILLA, Linn.***

Fringilla montifringilla, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 318. *Lath., Hist.* VI. *p.* 60. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 371. *Cat. Brit. B. in Brit. Mus. p.* 102. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 121. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 507. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 153.

Struthus montifringilla, *Boie, Isis, p.* 974.

a. b. c. d. ♂. ♀. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

Genus MONTIFRINGILLA, *Brehm., Deutsch. Vœg.* (1828).

OROSPIZA, *Kaup, Entw. G. Eur. Thierw.* (1829).

CHIONOSPIZA, *Kaup, id.* (1829).

ORITES, *Keyserling et Blasius.* (1840).

747. ***MONTIFRINGILLA NIVALIS, Brisson Sp.***

Fringilla nivalis, *Briss., Orn.* III. *p.* 162, *t.* 15, *f.* 1. *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 321. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 372.

Montifringilla nivalis, *Brehm., Deutsch. Vœg. p.* 269. *Bonap. et Schleg., Monog. Lox. p.* 40, *t.* 46. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 538. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 154.

Passer alpicola, *Pallas, Zoogr. Ross. As.* II. *p.* 20.

Fringilla saxatilis et nivalis, *Koch, Baier. Zool.* I. *p.* 216.

Plectrophanes fringilloides, *Boie.*

a. ♀. Candahar. From Griffith's Collection.

The above specimen was shot "near Gurdan Dewar, on the Helmund, at an elevation of 11,500 feet."—(Griffith's MS. Note.)

Genus FRINGALAUDA, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 158 (1836).

748. ***FRINGALAUDA NEMORICOLA, Hodgson.***

Fringalauda nemoricola, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 158; *Gray's Zool. Misc. p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 107.

Bonap. et Schleg., Monog. Lox. t. 47. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 538.

Fringilla nemoricola, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 372.

Montifringilla nemoricola, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 954. *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 121.

Leucosticte nemoricola, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *p.* 213.

Fringilla longipennis, *Bonap. in litt.* (1849).

The Forest-haunting Lark-finch, *Hodgson.*

A. B. *c.* ♂. ♀. (*F. nemoricola,* H.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

e. f. ♂. ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

g. h. ♂. ♀. Kumaon. Presented by Capt. R. Strachey.

i. ♀. Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.

"The habits of this bird are very like those of the arboreal larks, but they never come into the open country, keeping to the skirts of the forests. Their stomach is a powerful gizzard; and their food consists of kernels and hard seeds, which they digest by means of trituration with gravel."—(Hodgson.)

Genus PROCARDUELIS, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 985 (1843).

PYRRHA, *Cabanis, Mus. Berol.* (1850).

749. *PROCARDUELIS NIPALENSIS*, *Hodgson.*

Carduelis nipalensis, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 157 (1836).

Procarduelis nipalensis, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 958; *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 954; XXIII. *p.* 213; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 121.

Fringilla nipalensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 371.

Linota saturata, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 192 (1842), (*male*).

Pyrrha saturata, *Cabanis, Mus. Berol. Bonap. et Schleg., Monog. Lox. p.* 26, *t.* 29. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 529.

Linota fusca, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 193 (*female*).

The Nepal Finch, *Hodgson.*

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. (*P. nipalensis*, Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus CARDUELIS, *Briss.*, *Orn.* III. *pt.* 1, *p.* 53 (1760).
ACANTHIS, *Bechstein* (1802).

750. *CARDUELIS ELEGANS*, *Stephens.*

Fringilla carduelis, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 318. *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* VI. *p.* 74. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 371; *Cat. Brit. B. in Brit Mus. p.* 102.

Carduelis elegans, *Stephens*, *Shaw's Zool.* XIV. *p.* 30. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur. t.* 196. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 124. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 518. *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 159.

The Common Goldfinch, *Bewick.*

a. England. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

751. *CARDUELIS CANICEPS*, *Vigors.*

Carduelis caniceps, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 23. *Gould*, *Cent. of Birds*, *t.* 33, *f.* 1. *Royle*, *Himal. t.* 8, *f.* 2. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 985; XIII. *p.* 955; XIV. *p.* 554. *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 124. *Hutton*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 779. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 518.

Fringilla caniceps, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 371.

The Indian Goldfinch.

SHIRA, Hind., *Blyth.*

SAIRA, Cashmere, *Royle.*

A. *b. c. d.* Cabul. From Griffith's Collection.

e. f. Cashmere. From Dr Royle's Collection.

g. Drawing. From Mr. Johnson's Collection.

"Common at Quetta and Candahar in winter and summer."—(Hutton.)

Genus CHRYSOMITRIS, *Boie*, *Isis*, *p.* 322 (1828).
SPINUS, *Brehm.*, *Isis* (1828), *p.* 1277, *nec. Mœhr.* (1752).
HYPACANTHIS, *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine* (1851).

752. *CHRYSOMITRIS SPINOIDES*, *Vigors Sp.*

Carduelis spinoïdes, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 44.

Gould, Cent. of Birds, t. 33, f. 2. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. p. 985. *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), p. 84.

Chrysomitris spinoïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. p. 956; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* p. 123. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nepal*, p. 106. *Bonap., C. G. Av.* p. 514.

Fringilla spinoïdes, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. p. 371.

Hypacanthis spinoïdes, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, p. 161.

The Indian Siskin, *Lath., Hist. of Birds*, VI. p. 84.

Saira, Cashmere, *Royle.*

A. *b. c. d.* ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. f. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

Genus Dryospiza, *Keys. et Blas., Wirbelth. Eur.* p. 41 (1840).

Spinus, *Koch, Baier. Zool.* (1816), *nec. Mœhr.* (1752).

Serinus, *Brehm., Isis* (1828), p. 1276.

Citrinella, *Bonap., Geogr. Comp. List of Birds*, p. 34 (1838), *nec. Kaup* (1829).

753. *DRYOSPIZA NIGRICEPS, Rüppell Sp.*

Serinus nigriceps, *Rüpp., Faun. Abyss.* p. 96, t. 34, f. 2; *Syst. Uebers.* p. 77.

Fringilla nigriceps, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. p. 371.

Citrinella nigriceps, *Bonap., C. G. Av.* p. 520.

Crithagra nigriceps, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. p. 257.

A. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Genus Metoponia, *Bonap., Comptes Rendus* (1853), p. 917.

754. *METOPONIA PUSILLA, Pallas Sp.*

Passer pusillus, *Pallas, Zoogr. Ross. As.* II. p. 28.

Metoponia pusilla, *Bonap., Comptes Rendus* (1853), p. 917.

Serinus pusillus, *Brandt. Bonap., C. G. Av.* p. 524. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. p. 257.

Fringilla pusilla, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. p. 372.

Pyrrhula pusilla, *Degland.*

Fringilla rubrifrons, *Hay, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 38 (1846).

Emberiza aurifrons, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 476 (1847).

Serinus aurifrons, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 125.

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

According to Pallas, this "is common upon the Caucasus, and about the Caspian Sea. In summer it is found near the snow-line, descending in winter to the sub-alpine regions of Persia."

Captain T. Hutton informs us, that he had "observed this bird this winter [1854-5] in Masuri, after an interval of many years. It appeared to be always in pairs, and, like our Siskin and Goldfinch, is very fond of alighting upon the tall coarse nettles which abound here. They are merely winter birds at Masuri, and seem to have left about the middle of February."

In summer, we are informed by Lieut. Speke, of the 46th B.N.I., that "it is found in Spiti and Ladakh at an altitude of from 10,000 to 13,000 feet, more than two or three being seldom seen at a time; and, like the Goldfinch, they are not confined to a distinct locality." —(Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. XXIV. p. 257.)

"Observed in flocks about cultivations; rather shy; gregarious; feeds on thistles, on which they cling."—(Griffith's MS. Notes.)

Genus ÆGIOTHUS, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 161 (1851).

ACANTHIS, *Keys. et Blas.* (1815), *nec. Bechst.* (1802).

LINACANTHIS, *Des Murs* (1853).

LINOTA, *p. Bonap., Geogr. Comp. List of Birds, p.* 34 (1838).

755. *ÆGIOTHUS LINARIUS, Linn. Sp.*

Fringilla linaria, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 322. *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* VI. *p.* 97. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 372. *Cat. Brit. B. in Brit. Mus. p.* 105.

Ægiothus linarius, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 161.

Acanthis linaria, *Keys. et Blas., Wirbelth. Eur. p.* 41. *Bonap. et Schleg., Monog. des Lox. p.* 48, *t.* 52. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 125. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 541.

Linota linaria, *Bonap., Geogr. Comp. List of Birds, p.* 34.
The Lesser Redpole, *Bewick.*

a. ♂. Europe. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

Genus LINOTA, *Bonap., Geogr. Comp. List of B. p.* 34 (1838).
CANNABINA, *Brehm., Isis* (1828), *p.* 1277.

756. *LINOTA BREVIROSTRIS, Gould.*

Linota brevirostris, *Gould. Bonap., Geogr. et Comp. List of Birds, p.* 34 (1838). *Moore, P. Z. S.* (1855), *p.* .
? Fringilla bella, *Hempr. et Ehrenb., Mus. Berol.*

A. ♂. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.
B. ♀. Erzeroum. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

Allied to *L. montium,* but being distinguished from that species by its lighter colour, and the male having the pink colour on the rump paler; the axillaries and the basal edge of the inner web of the primaries and secondaries pure white; the tail being margined on the whole outer, and broadly on the inner web, also with pure white; the primaries and secondaries above are also broadly edged on the outer web with white. The female is also paler, and broadly edged as in the male with white.

Length 5 in., of wing $3\frac{7}{8}$ in., tail $2\frac{5}{8}$ in., centre feathers $\frac{1}{2}$ in. less, bill to frontal plumes $\frac{3}{10}$ in., to gape $\frac{1}{2}$ in., tarsus $\frac{6}{10}$, centre toe and claw $\frac{5}{8}$ in., and hind ditto $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch.

This is also closely allied to, but distinct from, *L. fringillirostris* of Bonaparte.

757. *LINOTA MONTIUM, Gmelin Sp.*

Fringilla montium, *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 917. *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* VI. *p.* 100.
Linota montium, *Bonap., Geogr. Comp. List of Birds, p.* 34; *Consp. Gen. Av. p.* 540. *Bonap. et Schleg., Monog. Lox. p.* 45, *t.* 50.
Cannabina montium, *Brehm., Isis* (1828), *p.* 1277.
? Fringilla flavirostris, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 322. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds, p.* 372.

a. b. ♂ ♀. Europe. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

Genus Petronia, *Kaup*, *Nat. Syst. p.* 158 (1829).

758. ***PETRONIA STULTA***, *Gmelin Sp.*

Fringilla petronia, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 322. *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, VI. *p.* 53.

Fringilla stulta, *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 919. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 372.

Petronia stulta, *Strickland*. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 880; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 120. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 513. *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 157.

Pyrgita petronia, *Keys. et Blas.*, *Wirbelth. Eur. Vœg. p.* . *Gould*, *Birds of Eur. t.* 186.

Gymnoris petronius, *Hutton*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 779.

Petronia rupestris, *Bonap.*, *Geogr. Comp. List of Birds*, *p.* 30 (1838).

a. b. ♂. Europe. Presented by P. L. Sclater, Esq.

"Very common at Erzeroum in the spring and summer months, in steep and stony ravines."—(Messrs. Dickson and Ross, P. Z. S. (1839), p. 121.)

"Arrives at Candahar in the latter end of April, and departs in autumn; it is far from common, though probably among the gardens on the Helmund they were more plentiful. It frequents trees."—(Hutton.)

Genus Gymnoris, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc. p.* 84 (1844); *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 948.

759. ***GYMNORIS FLAVICOLLIS***, *Franklin Sp.*

Fringilla flavicollis, *Frankl.*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 120. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 372. *Hodgson's Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 107.

Gymnoris flavicollis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 948. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 512.

Ploceus flavicollis, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 94.

Pyrgita flavicollis, *Jerdon*, *Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 28. *Burgess*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* 160.

Passer flavicollis, *Strickland*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 948. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 118.

Petronia flavicollis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 880; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 120.

Fringilla jugularis, *Lichtenstein.*

Gymnoris flavirostris, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Fringilla stulta, Ind. var., *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, VI. *p.* 55.

The Yellow-necked or Jungle Sparrow, *Jerdon.*

RAJI, Hind., *Jerdon, vulgò.*

JUNGLI CHARIA (*i. e.* Jungle Sparrow), *Jerdon.*

MAHAROI, Hills, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MSS.* II. *p.* 115.

a. Saharunpore. From Dr. Falconer's Collection.

B. Bengal. Presented by Rev. F. W. Hope.

c. d. Midnapore. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

E. Midnapore. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

f. Drawing. From Heyne's Collection.

Mr. Blyth remarks, "During an excursion to the Midnapore jungles, I observed, in lieu of the common sparrow, the *Passer flavicollis*, with precisely the same note and manners: it abounded upon the trees even near buildings, but without ever resorting to the latter."—(Blyth.)

"Found all over the Peninsula, wherever there are abundance of trees; but it is not common anywhere, even in the well-wooded region of the west coast, where it is more plentiful than in any other part of the Peninsula. It frequents thin jungle, groves of trees, avenues, &c.; lives in small flocks, and has almost exactly the same chirping note as the common sparrow. It feeds on various seeds, grains, and flower-buds. It is said to breed in holes of trees. Mr. Elliott says, 'also breeds in old pots, and on house-tops.' The egg is of a greenish-white, much streaked and blotched with purple-brown."—(Jerdon.)

Genus PYRGITOPSIS, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 510 (1851).

760. *PYRGITOPSIS SIMPLEX*, *Swainson Sp.*

Pyrgita simplex, *Swainson, Birds of W. Afr. p.* 208 (*nec. Licht.*). *Gordon, Jard's Contr. to Orn.* (1849), *p.* 10.

Passer simplex, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 373. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 156.

Pyrgita Swainsoni, *Rüppell, Faun. Abyss. p.* 94, *t.* 33, *f.* 2; *Syst. Uebers. p.* 78.

Passer (Pyrgitopsis) Swainsoni, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 510.

Pyrgita gularis, *Lesson, Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 45.
Fringilla grisea, *Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 95.

A. *b.* ♂. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

" Sparrows appear to be much less impertinent on the west coast of Africa than they are proverbial for being in all other parts. They do occur in the streets, although not in any very great abundance, nor do they allow the near approach of persons. It is in the lanes, about the outskirts of the towns, that they are most frequent; and there they keep hopping on the road before whoever disturbs them, but seldom allow one's approach nearer than a distance of twenty yards."—(Dr. Gordon.)

Genus PASSER, *Brisson, Orn.* III. *pt.* 1, *p.* 71 (1760).
PYRGITA, *Cuvier, Règ. An.* I. *p.* 385 (1817).

761. *PASSER INDICUS, Jardine et Selby.*

Passer indicus, *Jardine et Selby, Ill. Orn. t.* 118. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 37; XVI. *p.* 470; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 119. *Layard, Ann. Nat.* XIII. *p.* 258.

Pyrgita indica, *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* II. *p.* 693.

Passer domesticus, *apud Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 94. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 28. *Blyth, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 166; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 946. *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *p.* 303. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 372. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 509.

Pyrgita domestica, *apud Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 107. *Burgess, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* 160.

The Indian House-sparrow.
GOWRYA, Hind., *Blyth. Tickell.*
CHAIRA or CHATA, Bengal, *Blyth.*
GEH COOROOLA (*lit.* House-bird), Ceylon, *Layard.*

a. b. ♂ ♀. Shikarpore. From Griffith's Collection.
c. d. ♂ ♀. Kumaon. Presented by Capt. R. Strachey.
e. f. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
g. h. ♂ ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.
I. K. ♂ ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"The Indian House-sparrow is generally distributed over the country, even in the hottest districts."—(Blyth.)

"Nest very large, about 8 inches in diameter, of irregular shape; made of any material at hand, generally straw outside, with fine grass and feathers within, with bits of cloth, cotton, paper, &c.; in outhouses, under thatched eaves, holes in walls, down wells, and (rarely) holes in trees. Eggs 5 to 8 or 9, $\frac{25}{32} \times \frac{5}{8}$, ordinary, pale ash, thickly sprinkled with dirty rusty brown; breeds in March, June, and October."—(Tickell.)

"The natives of Ceylon are much attached to this bird, and to attract it to their dwellings, hang on a peg in the verandah a chatty with a hole broken in the bottom. This is soon selected by a pair of sparrows for their nesting-place, and I have reason to know that the same pair will return to the spot year after year, and rear their callow nestlings, undisturbed by the presence of the inmates of the dwelling. Its note is similar to the European bird, and its eggs run through as many varieties, from almost spotless white to the darkest mottled brown."—(Layard.)

762. *PASSER CINNAMOMEUS*, *Gould Sp.*

Pyrgita cinnamomea, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 185.

Passer cinnamomeus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 108; XIII. *p.* 947; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 119. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 378. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 508.

a. b. ♂. Olipore. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. ♂ ♀. (No. 951, Hodgs. Cat.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., 1853.

e. ♂. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

F. G. ♂ ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

763. *PASSER MONTANUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Fringilla montana, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 324. *Lath., Hist. of Birds*, VI. *p.* 51.

Passer montanus, *Stephens, Shaw's Zool.* XIV. *p.* 40. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 372. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 947; XIV. *p.* 553; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 120. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 508. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 156.

Pyrgita montana, *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 184, *f.* 2. *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 107.

The Mountain Sparrow, *Bewick.*

A. *b.* ♂ ♀. Candahar. From Griffith's Collection.

c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. China. Presented by John Reeves, Esq.

e. f. Singapore. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

"This is the common sparrow of Java, and is the more common species in Arracan generally; about sixty of this species occurring to one of *P. indicus.* It is also common in China and Japan, also in the Himalaya, and in Afghanistan, extending westward to the British islands."—(Blyth.)

"Observed at Erzeroum from the 20th of September to the 18th of November, in companies."—(Messrs. Dickson and Ross, P. Z. S. (1839), p. 121.)

764. *PASSER SALICICOLA, Vieillot Sp.*

Fringilla salicicola, *Vieillot.*

Passer salicicola, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 509. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 155. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 256.

Fringilla salicaria, *Vieillot.*

Passer salicarius, *Keys. et Blas., Wirbelth. No.* 104. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 372. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 119.

Fringilla hispaniolensis, *Temm., Man. d'Orn. p.* 353 (1820). *Lath., Hist. of B.* VI. *p.* 50.

Pyrgita hispaniolensis, *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 185. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 779.

A. *b. c. d.* ♂ ♀. Shikarpore. From Griffith's Collection.

e. ♂. Europe. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

"Found all the year through at Candahar, and builds both in houses and trees."—(Captain Hutton.)

"This sparrow abounds in Kohát, and is there known as the 'Kabul Sparrow.'"—(Lieut. Alex. J. Trotter.)

Genus POLIOSPIZA, *Schiff.* (1850).

TEPHROSPIZA, *Reichenbach* (1850).

765. *POLIOSPIZA TRISTRIATA*, *Rüppell Sp.*

Serinus tristriata, *Rüppell, Faun. Abyss. t.* 35, *f.* 2; *Syst. Uebers. p.* 77.

Poliospiza tristriata, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 519.

Fringilla tristriata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 371.

Passer tristriata, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 257.

A. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Genus ESTRELDA, *Swainson, Classif. of B. p.* 280 (1837).

HABROPYGA, *Cabanis* (1847).

ASTRILDA, *Reichenbach* (1850).

SPORÆGINTHUS, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 170 (1851).

LOXIGILLA, *p. Lesson.*

766. *ESTRELDA AMANDAVA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Fringilla amandava, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 319. *Lath., Hist. of B.* VI. *p.* 104. *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 101.

Estrelda amandava, *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 26. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 949; XVI. *p.* 470; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 118. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 370. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 459.

Linaria amandava, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 95.

Sporæginthus amandava, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 170.

Amadina punctata, *Blyth, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 166.

Amaduvade Finch, *Edw., Birds, t.* 355, *f.* 1.

LAL, or LAL MUNIA, Hind., *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton. Jerdon.*

LAL ♂, MUNIA ♀, Hind., *Hutton.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. ♂. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

c. ♀. Nepal. (No. 914, Hodgs. Cat.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., September, 1853.

d. e. Scinde. Presented by Dr. Henry Gould.

"This pretty bird is far from being common in the South of India. I have observed it in great abundance on the top of the Neilgherries, where it frequents meadows and bushy ground, but frequently also

enters gardens, and is considered destructive to various seeds, buds, &c. I observed it in the Deccan, in the neighbourhood of well-wooded towns. It is said to be common in some parts of Mysore. Mr. Elliott says, it is common in Dharwar, particularly in the sugarcane-fields, along with *M. Malacca.* I am informed that it builds its nest of well-woven grass, attaching it to a stalk of *Rawala.* It is caught in great quantities in certain parts, and kept in cages with *M. undulata* and others. It is said to fight with great courage (for which purpose it is kept by the natives), and that it will continue the combat till blood is drawn on one or both sides." —(Jerdon.)

Mr. Blyth says that "it occurs in enormous flocks in many parts of India."

"Inhabits long reeds on the banks of rivers. In spring, and the rainy season, it goes in large flocks; in October, they pair and begin to build."—(F. Buchanan Hamilton.)

"The Amaduvat moults twice in the year, and assumes the colouring of the female after the breeding season."—(Blyth.)

767. *ESTRELDA PUNICEA*, *Horsfield Sp.*

Fringilla punicea, *Horsfield*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 160. *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, V. *p.* 244.

Estrelda punicea, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 459.

The Java Amaduvade.

Menyiring, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. B. C. ♂ ♀. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Genus Erythrura, *Swains.*, *Classif. of Birds*, *p.* 280 (1837).

Erythrina, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 118 (1849).

Lonchura, *part Sykes.*

768. *ERYTHRURA PRASINA*, *Sparrman Sp.*

Fringilla prasina, *Sparrm.*, *Mus. Carls. t.* 72, 73 (1788). *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 161. (*Vieill.*, *Ois. Chant. t.* 20.)

Erythrura prasina, *Bonap.*, *Consp. Gen. Av. p.* 457.

Loxia prasina, *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 314.

Amadina prasina, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 370.

Erythrina prasina, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 118.

Emberiza quadricolor, *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 886. *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, V. *p.* 329.

Lonchura quadricolor, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 95.

Fringilla sphenura, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 96, *f.* 1, 2, 3 (182–).

Erythrura viridis, *Swains.*, *Class. of Birds*, *p.* 280 (1837)

Bingkis, Java, *Horsfield.*

Rannas, Malays of Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. *b.* and Drawing. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. d. e. Drawings. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

"Not uncommon in Sumatra, and may frequently be seen in the rice-fields: they are very destructive to the grain."—(Raffles.)

Genus Padda, *Reichenbach* (1850).

Oryzornis, *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 174 (1851).

Oryzivora, *Blyth*, *Indian Ornith. MS.* (1855).

769. *PADDA ORIZIVORA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Loxia oryzivora, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 302. *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 314. (*Vieill.*, *Ois. Chant. t.* 61.)

Padda orizivora, *Reichenbach.*

Fringilla orizivora, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 161. *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, V. *p.* 251. *Swains.*, *Zool. Ill. first ser. t.* 156.

Amadina orizivora, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 369. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 285; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 118.

Munia orizivora, *Bonap.*, *Consp. Gen. Av. p.* 451.

Oryzornis orizivora, *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 174.

Loxia javensis, *Sparrman*, *Mus. Carls. t.* 89 (1789).

Oryzivora leucotis, *Blyth*, *Indian Orn. MS.* (1855).

Paddy or Rice Bird, *Edw.*, *Birds*, *t.* 41, 42.

Java Grosbeak, *Latham.*

Java Sparrow, *Raffles.*

Glate, Java, *Horsfield.*

Gelatik, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

Ram Gira of the Bengalees, *Blyth.*

A. and Drawing. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor (1854).

Genus MUNIA, *Hodgson*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 153 (1836).

DERMOPHRYS, *Hodgson*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 28 (1841).
MAJA, *Reichenbach* (1850).
LONCHURA, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 95.
UROLONCHA, *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 173 (1851).
OXYCERCA, *G. R. Gray*, *List of Gen. of Birds*, *App.* *p.* 10 (1842).

770. *MUNIA MAJA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Loxia maja, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 301. *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, V. *p.* 264. (*Vieill.*, *Ois. Chant.* *t.* 56.)
Munia maja, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 116. *Bonap.*, *Consp. Gen. Av.* *p.* 451.
Fringilla maja, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 162.
Amadina maja, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 370. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 949; XV. *pp.* 36, 285.
Dermophrys maja, *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 174.
Maia sinensis, *Briss.*, *Orn.* III. *p.* 212, *t.* 9, *f.* 2.
Loxia leucocephala, *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 314.
Malacca Grosbeak, *Edw.*, *Birds*, *t.* 306, *f.* 1.
The White-headed Grosbeak, *Latham.*
BONDOL, Java, *Horsfield.*
PIPIT, Sumatra, *Raffles.*
PETAP WHOBUN, Malay, *Blyth.*

A. and Drawing. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.
b. c. d. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor (1854).

771. *MUNIA PUNCTULARIA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Loxia punctularia, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 302. *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, V. *p.* 247.
Munia punctularia, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 117. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 452.
Fringilla punctularia, *Horsfield*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 161.
Amadina punctularia, *Hay*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 554. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 285. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 370.
Uroloncha punctularia, *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 174 (1851).

Fringilla nisoria, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 500, *f.* 2.
Oxycerca nisoria, *G. R. Gray, List of Birds, App. p.* 10.
Coccothraustes javensis nævia, *Briss.*, *Orn.* III. *p.* 239, *t.* 39, *f.* 2.
Cowry Grosbeak, *Latham.*
Pekking, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. *b. c.* and Drawing. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

d. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor (1854).

Distinguished from *M. undulata* by the whitish grey on the rump, upper tail-coverts, and tail, which is represented by glistening fulvous in *M. undulata.*

772. *MUNIA UNDULATA*, *Latham Sp.*

Loxia undulata, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 387; *Gen. Hist. of Birds*, V. *p.* 248.
Munia undulata, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 387.
Amadina undulata, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 37. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 370.
Munia lineoventer, *Hodgson, As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 154 (1836); *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.
Munia punctularia, *apud Hodgson's Cat. B. of Nepal*, *p.* 106.
Amadina punctularia, *apud Pearson, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 647. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 949. *Strickland, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 38.
Lonchura nisoria, *apud Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 94.
Spermestes nisoria, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 26.
Loxia punctularia, var. A., *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 247.
Cowry Grosbeak, *Edw., Birds, t.* 40.
Tela Munia, Hind., *Blyth.*
Simbaz, Masuri, *Hutton.*
Sing-baz, or Sheen-baz, Hind., *Jerdon.*
Shubz Munia, Bengal, *Blyth.*

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

B. Madras. From Dr. Wight's Collection.

c. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

d. e. (*M. lineoventer*, Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. g. Drawings. From Heyne's Collection.

Mr. Jerdon remarks, "I obtained this pretty species on the Neilgherries, frequenting long grass and bushes, and feeding on various seeds, in small parties of four or five. It is met with occasionally in various parts of the country, as in Mysore, and some of the more wooded spots, near large towns in the table-land."

"Flies in large flocks, and is to be met with in most parts of Bengal."—(Pearson.)

"Sexes alike."—(Hodgson.)

773. *MUNIA MALACCA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Loxia malacca, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 302. *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 313. *Lath.*, *Hist.* V. *p.* 244. (*Vieill.*, *Ois. Chant.* *t.* 52.)

Munia malacca, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 116. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 432.

Spermestes malacca, *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 27.

Amadina malacca, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 285. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 370.

Dermophrys malacca, *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 174.

Coccothraustes javensis, *Briss.*, *Orn.* III. *p.* 237.

Amadina sinensis, *apud Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *pp.* 36, 285.

White-breasted Indian Sparrow, *Edw.*, *Birds*, *t.* 355, *f.* 2.

Malacca Grosbeak, *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, V. *p.* 244.

Black-headed Finch, *Jerdon*.

Nukl-nore, Hind., *Jerdon*.

a. S. India. Donor unknown.

"I observed this bird in the Carnatic, frequenting long reeds and grass, by the side of rivers, and in the table-land in similar situations, though more rare, and most numerous in the wooded region of the west coast, frequenting grain-fields in large flocks, along with the White-rumped Finch (*M. striata*, Linn.)."—(Jerdon.)

774. *MUNIA RUBRONIGER*, *Hodgson*.

Munia rubroniger, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 153 (1836). *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XXII. *p.* 412; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 116.

Lonchura melanocephala, *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 163.

Spermestes melanocephalus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84. *Blyth, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 166.

Munia malacca, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 370. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 106. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 432.

Loxia indica, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 394; *Gen. Hist.* V. *p.* 253 (*young*) ?

Poba Munia, Nukboul, Masuri, *Blyth.*

a. b. c. d. (*M. rubroniger,* Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. (*L. melanocephala,* McClell.) Assam. From Dr. McClelland's Collection.

Mr. Hodgson states, in his description of this bird, that "the sexes are exactly alike: young, brown above, and pale dirty rufous below; and the bill and legs larger and duller."

775. *MUNIA SINENSIS, Brisson Sp.*

Coccothraustes sinensis, *Briss., Orn.* III. *p.* 238.

Munia sinensis, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 337.

Amadina sinensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 370.

Loxia atricapilla, *Vieill., Ois. Chant. t.* 53.

Loxia malacca, var. B., *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 302.

Munia malacca, *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 432.

Chinese Sparrow, *Edw., Birds, t.* 43.

Malacca Grosbeak, var. A., *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* V. *p.* 244.

a. Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

b. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor (1854).

776. *MUNIA MALABARICA, Linn. Sp.*

Loxia malabarica, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 305. *Lath., Hist.* V. *p.* 253. *F. Buch. Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 79.

Munia malabarica, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 117. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 453. *Theobald, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *p.* 600.

Amadina malabarica, *Jardine et Selby, Ill. Orn. t.* 84. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 949; XV. *p.* 37. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 370.

Loxia bicolor, *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 578 (1833), (*nec. Latham*).

Lonchura Cheet, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 95; (1834), *p.* 148. *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 163.

Spermestes Cheet, *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 27. *Burgess, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* 160.

Malabar Grosbeak, *Latham.*

Chorga, Hind., *Blyth.*

Sar Munia, Bengal, *Blyth.*

Churchura, Plains, *Royle.*

Piduri, Bengal, *F.* (*Buch.*) *Hamilton.*

A. B. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

C. D. Bengal. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

f. Scinde. Presented by Dr. Henry Gould.

g. Drawing. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"These birds live in small families; I have frequently found them in possession of the deserted nests of the common Weaver-bird; but their own nest is a hollow ball, made of a delicate Agrostis, with a lateral hole for the entrance of the birds. I took a nest in the fork of a branch of the *Mimosa arabica;* it contained ten oblong minute white eggs; $\frac{18}{30}$ in. long by $\frac{9}{30}$ in. in diameter. The cry of the bird is *cheet, cheet, cheet,* uttered simultaneously by flocks in flight."—(Colonel Sykes.)

"Inhabits India generally, Ceylon, and is common in Bengal."—(Blyth.)

"This little Finch is found all over the Peninsula, frequenting hedges, low trees in cultivated ground, and low bushes on the open plains, or by a river-side. It frequently enters gardens, and feeds on various kinds of seeds."—(Jerdon.)

"About Calcutta, this bird is frequently tamed; and a pair always being kept in the same cage, each bird has a small cord fastened round its body, and the owner holding one bird by the cord, throws up the other in the air, which always returns and sits by its companion."—(F. Buchanan Hamilton.)

"These birds are often to be seen on the ground, picking up grass-seeds, and so close together that several may be killed at a

shot: they do not take long flights, but merely from bush to bush. I observed numbers of them in the leafless caper, on the banks of the river Bheema. It breeds, I conclude, twice in the year, as I have found its nest in the months of November and March. The nest, in two instances, was formed of the flower-stems of the silk-grass, which is abundant in the beds of streams, and lined with feathers and the silky seeds of the grass. The largest number of eggs I have found was six."—(Lieutenant Burgess.)

"Two pairs of this bird are frequently, if not usually, employed in the construction of one nest, and in which the two hens consecutively lay; so the same nest has sometimes twenty-five eggs in it, in different stages of incubation. Nest often clumsily and hastily made, but usually a neat domed structure of fine grass, with one opening, sometimes prolonged into a short deflected neck, partially closed by the elasticity of the spikes of grass forming it; sometimes the nest is a simple platform of grass, open at one end, but the grass ends curved over to meet at the top; usually placed in thorny bushes, often very conspicuous, and close to roads. It is much to be doubted if the eggs found occasionally in October and December are hatched."—(W. Theobald, Jun., Esq.)

777. *MUNIA LEUCOGASTROÏDES*, *Moore.*

Fringilla striata, *apud Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 161.

Prit, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

M. leucogastroïdes, Moore.—Upper parts throughout dark brown, without any trace of whitish shafts to the feathers; throat and breast brown-black; belly and flanks white; vent and thighs brown.

Size the same as *M. striata*, Linn. This differs from *M. striata* v. *leuconota*, Temm. in having the back concolorous with the rest of the upper parts, and in having no trace of whitish shafts to the feathers; and from *M. leucogastra*, Blyth, it differs in having the flanks white instead of the same colour as the throat and breast, and the tail in *M. leucogastroïdes* has no yellowish-fulvous margins.

778. *MUNIA ACUTICAUDA*, *Hodgson.*

Munia acuticauda, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 153 (1836).

Spermestes (Lonchura) acuticauda, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc. p.* 84.

Amadina acuticauda, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 949. *Strickland, P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 103.

Munia leuconota, *apud Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 106.

Munia molucca, *apud Blyth, Cat B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 117. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 453.

Amadina molucca, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 554; XV. *pp.* 36, 285. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 370.

Uroloncha molucca, *apud Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 173.

? Loxia molucca, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 302. *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* V. *p.* 246.

? Loxia variegata, *Vieill., Ois. Chant. t.* 51.

? Molucca Grosbeak, *Latham.*

Sharp-tailed Munia, *Hodgson.*

PETAP PENANG, Malay, *Blyth.*

a. b. c. d. adult et jun. (*M. acuticauda,* Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

f. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

g. h. Malacca and Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor (1854).

"Common near Mergui, in Tenasserim, in large flocks. Always on the ground."—(Helfer's MS. Notes.)

Mr. Hodgson states that "the sexes of this bird are alike."

779. *MUNIA STRIATA, Linn. Sp.*

Loxia striata, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 306. *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* V. *p.* 246.

Munia striata, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 117. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 453.

Amadina striata, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 949; XV. *p.* 37. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 370.

Uroloncha striata, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 173.

Fringilla leuconota, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 500, *f.* 1.

Lonchura leuconota, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 95.

Spermestes leuconota, *Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 27.

Striated Grosbeak, *Latham.*
SHAKARI MUNIA, Bengal, *Blyth.*
TAU-TSA (*i. e.* Forest Sparrow), Arracan, *Blyth.*

A. *b.* Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
c. S. India. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"I observed this species in the Malabar coast and the Wynaad, frequenting grain-fields, open spaces in the jungle, and occasionally on the road-sides, and even in stable-yards, feeeding on the various kinds of grain and seeds. It lives in small communities of six or eight, or more."—(Jerdon.)

Colonel Sykes states that "the sexes of this bird are alike."

In the *Asiatic Researches*, Mr. Hodgson remarks, "*Munia*, the name we have assigned to these birds, is well known to the Tarai and to the Hills as the generic appellation of several species of tiny grossbills, distinguished for their familiarity with man, their gregarious habits, their depredations upon the rice-crops, and their ingenious nests.

"The species (*M. rubroniger*, *acuticauda*, and *lineoventer*) are solitary in regard to nidification; but, after the breeding season, they are all gregarious in a greater or less degree. They are exclusively graminivorous, feeding on hard grass-seeds or cerealia, according as one or the other are procurable; and they fix their large globular nests either among the spiny leaves of the palm-trees, or the thick interlaced branches of the lesser bamboos. But there is no weaving or sewing employed in the structure of the nest; it is merely a large ball, laid against or upon naturally-blended branches, or stiff leaves, and having a small round entrance either on the side or at top. The eggs are many, and in *M. rubroniger* are of a bluish-white colour. These birds are easily tamed and caged, but they have no song.

"The whole species are migratory, appearing in June and departing in November. Many of them breed in my grounds, and are solitary, so far as I have observed. The nest is composed of grass-fibres, or leaves of the *Pinus longifolia*, and is usually constructed in the midst of the small Chinese bamboo or of the dog-rose. The male and female labour at the work with equal assiduity, and share equally the task of rearing the young. In winter and spring, they resort to the lower region, returning to us to breed just as the rains

set in, and departing with their young so soon as the rice-crop has been got in; after which, the open cultivated country is perfectly bare for some months."

Genus HYPOCHERA, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 450 (1850).

780. *HYPOCHERA ULTRAMARINA*, *Gmelin Sp.*

Fringilla ultramarina, *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 927. *Lath., Hist. of Birds*, VI. *p.* 93. (*Edw., Birds, t.* 362, *f.* 1. *Vieill., Ois. Chant. t.* 21.)

Hypochera ultramarina, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 450. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 175.

Loxigilla melas, *Verreaux*.

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Genus STEGANURA, *Reichenbach* (1850).

781. *STEGANURA SPHENURA*, *Verreaux Sp.*

Vidua sphenura, *Verreaux, Mus. Paris.*

Steganura sphenura, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 449. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 176.

Steganura Verreauxi, *Bonaparte.*

Vidua paradisea, *apud Rüppell, Syst. Uebers. p.* 77.

A. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Genus PLOCEUS, *Cuvier, Règ. An.* 1*st ed. p.* 406 (1817).

782. *PLOCEUS HYPOXANTHUS*, *Daudin Sp.*

Loxia hypoxantha, *Daudin, Orn.* II. *p.* 429. *Sparrman, Mus. Carls. t.* 71 (1788).

Ploceus hypoxanthus, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 114. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 443. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 180.

Crithagra? hypoxantha, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 385.

Fringilla philippina, *apud Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 160.

Loxia philippina, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 313.

Ploceus philippinus, *apud Strickl., J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 945.

MANYAR KEMBANG, Java, *Horsfield.*

TAMPOOA, Malays, *Raffles*.
PINTAU, Sumatrans, *Raffles*.

A. B. *c*. ♂ ♀. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.
d. ♂. Drawing. From Sir T. S. Raffles's Collection.

Ploceus hypoxanthus may be at once distinguished by its rather smaller size, and having a shorter, thicker, and more triangular bill. Length of wing in adult male and female, 2¼ inches.

783. *PLOCEUS MANYAR*, *Horsfield Sp.*

Fringilla Manyar, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 160 (1820). *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, V. *p.* 233.

Ploceus Manyar, *Horsf. McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 163. *Strickland, in epistolâ. Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 945; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 115. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 352. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 1, *p.* 134. *Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist. 2nd ser. p.* 257. *Tytler, Ann. Nat. Hist. 2nd ser. p.* 368.

Ploceus flaviceps, *Cuvier, Mus. Paris.* (*Vide Less., Tr. d'Orn.*) *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 443.

Euplectes flaviceps, *Swains.*, 2½ *Cent. of Birds*, *p.* 310. (1838).

Ploceus striatus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 873 (1842); XII. *p.* 181, *bis; Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1843), *p.* 166.

Euplectes bengalensis, *apud Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 25.

BRAHMINEE BAYA, *Jerdon*.
MANYAR, Java, *Horsfield*.
TELIA BAYA, Bengal, *Blyth*.

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. (*P. Manyar*, Horsf.) Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.
E. F. *g. h.* ♂ ♀, adult et jun. (*P. striatus*, Blyth.) Bengal. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
I. ♂. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.
J. *k. l. m.* ♂ ♀, jun. Futtehpore. Presented by Dr. H. Gould.

"Constructs a non-pensile nest among reeds, with an incipient

tubular entrance; as, I am informed, is also very commonly the case with the Baya, when resorting to similar localities."—(Blyth.)

784. *PLOCEUS BENGALENSIS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Loxia bengalensis, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 305. *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, V. *p.* 230. (*Pl. Enl.* 393, *f.* 2. *Edw.*, *Birds*, *t.* 189.) *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* II. *pp.* 117, 118.

Ploceus bengalensis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 872; XIII. *p.* 945; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. 1*st ser.* *p.* 166; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 115. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 352. *Tytler*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* 2*nd ser.* *p.* 368. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 443.

Loxia regina, *Boddaërt.*

Coccothraustes chrysocephala, *Vieillot.*

Ploceus aureus, *Lesson* (*nec. Gmelin*).

Euplectes albirostris, *Swains.*, 2½ *Cent. of Birds*, *p.* 309 (1838).

Euplectes flavigula, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84, ♂.

Sarbo Baya, Hind., *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*. *Blyth.*

Shor Baya et Kantawala, Bengal, *Blyth.*

A. ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

785. *PLOCEUS BAYA*, *Blyth.*

Ploceus Baya, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 945 (1844). *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 1, *p.* 134. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 442. *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 180.

Ploceus atrigula, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* *p.* 84 (1844), ♂.

Ploceus passerinus, *Hodgson*, *Id.* ♀.

Loxia philippina, *apud F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* II. *p.* 116; III. *p.* 11.

Euplectes flaviceps, *apud Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep.* *p.* 105.

Ploceus philippinus, *apud Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 94. *Jerdon*, *Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 25. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *pp.* 871, 889; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 115. *Strickland*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 553. *Tickell*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* 1, *p.* 299.

Bonap., *C. G. Av. p.* 442. *Layard*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *2nd ser. p.* 257. *Tytler*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* *2nd ser. p.* 368. *Burgess*, *P. Z. S.* (1852), *p.* 88. *Philipp*, *MS. p.* 100.

Fringilla bengalensis, *apud Sundevall*, *Phys. Sällsk. Tidskrift*, *p.* . *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1846), *p.* 260.

BAYA, Hind., *Hodgs.* *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.* *Jerdon.* *Blyth.*

CHINDORA et TAL BABIE, *Blyth.*

BAWI, Bengal, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.* *Sundevall.*

TSA-BO-TOUNG, Arracan, *Blyth.*

TOKANAM COOROOVI (*i. e.* Basket-maker Bird), Mal. *Layard.*

TATTEH COOROOLA, Cingalese, *Layard.*

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

e. ♂. S. India (ex Jerdon). Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

f. g. ♂ ♀. Barrackpore. Presented by Captain R. Tytler.

h. i. j. k. ♂ ♀. (*Pl. atrigula* et *passerina*, Hodgs.) Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

l. Drawing of birds, nests, and eggs. From Dr. F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

? *m. n. o.* ♂ ♀. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

? *p. q. r. s.* ♂ ♀. Malacca and Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor (1854).

"The 'Bayas' are very common about Calcutta after April, when they begin to build their nests: before April they were not observed. The nests are skilfully suspended under the enormous leaves of the common palm-tree (*Borassus flabelliformis*). Some are of compact coarse hay, and have the appearance of a purse, being 13 to 14 inches long, and 7 broad in the lower part, growing smaller upwards to the breadth of 2 inches, and externally smooth; but they are in a great part solid, so that only the lowest extremity has a small spherical cavity of 5 inches diameter, with a pendant cylindrical at the side. The nest is built from above; so that the cavity is made the last. When it is half-made, so that the bottom is wanting, a transverse wall is made; and the structure has consequently two holes in the lower part, one for the nest, the other for the entrance: these are afterwards completed, each by themselves. The males were

supposed to be chiefly occupied in collecting materials; and this seemed the most probable. I shot down, from a half-finished nest, what I supposed to be a female. Two or three nests are often attached to the same leaf, and twenty or thirty in the same palm. In the beginning of May, I obtained the newly-hatched young from a nest, and three quite white eggs from another, although many nests were but half-built. The notes near the nests were like the warbling and call-notes of the linnet: no song was heard. In the stomach, only rice-grains were found, which they were seen to pluck while hopping about the cottages, like sparrows with us."—(Sundevall.)

"The Baya arrives in the neighbourhood of Muttra in the hot weather, and begins to build during the rains. It would seem that they preferred those trees which, from any cause, are most inaccessible. Thus, in this neighbourhood, they suspend their nests from the Babul (*Mimosa arabica*), the terrible thorns of which keep all intruders at a distance; but, however, where palm-trees abound, they always select them, as being quite inaccessible, especially at the extreme tips of the leaves, where they generally suspend their nest. The nest is generally commenced from the top, the bird forming a circle like a hoop, on which they sit and swing while working; the top of the hoop is gradually widened, so as at last to form a dome with two supports; and thus the work goes on, till the whole dome has come to the length of the bottom of the hoop: there the nest begins to be formed into two compartments; on one side of the hoop the nest itself is placed, the other side being formed into an entrance.

They form the nest of one kind of dry grass, and during its formation you may observe them walking over the outside of the nest, prying about in every direction, and here and there tightening a fibre by seizing it with their beak and moving their head to and fro. They do not seem in any great hurry to complete the nest, but are very anxious to have it the proper shape, and, I suppose, sufficiently water-tight: indeed, no form could be better devised for a bird which builds only in the rainy season. I have observed them suspend the making of the nest for a month after the first few showers till the heavy rains begin to descend. They often take the liberty to hop on to a neighbour's nest and look about it, but never rob it of materials. Sometimes the high wind shakes down the nest, if not attached sufficiently strong. One bird I observed commencing its nest from the bottom, resting it on a twig having plenty of leaves.

The Baya is very tame, and will allow you to stand under the tree whilst they are making their nests."—(Phillips's MS. Notes.)

"The assemblages of Bayas all but invariably select a fan-leaved palm, wherefrom they hang their curious and beautifully-constructed nests, preferring the immediate vicinity of human abodes; and it is rare to meet with one of the fan-leaved palms, whereon several pairs of the *Cypselus palmarum* have built their nests, also clustered with the pensile nests of the Baya."—(Blyth.)

"There are few wells overhung by a tree where their nests are not seen pendent. They live in small communities, and are very noisy in their labours: they associate very readily with the common sparrow, at the season of the falling of the grass-seeds. Fruit of the *Ficus indica* and grass-seeds were found in the stomach."—(Colonel Sykes.)

"The Weaver-bird is found all over the Peninsula, but much more abundantly in some situations than in others, being common in the more wooded districts. It associates in numerous flocks, generally builds in company, and almost always in the close proximity to water."—(Jerdon.)

Lieutenant Tickell states that "the Baya lays from six to ten eggs, of a pure white colour; shape ordinary; and size $\frac{27}{32} \times \frac{9}{16}$ in. August."*

"In Ceylon, this is pretty generally scattered throughout the island, and is migratory. It breeds in June, fabricating hanging nests; the male bird also having a nest for himself, which is similar to that used for breeding in, except that it has no gallery, and the chamber that contains the eggs in the one has no bottom in the other, so that the droppings of the bird, which always sits with its head towards the opening which replaces the gallery, fall through to the ground: here the male bird rests at night, or shelters himself by day from the sun and wind, while he sings to his assiduous partner on the eggs.

The natives all tell me that the male bird conveys fire-flies to its nest, and sticks them to the side by means of mud, for the purpose of illuminating its dwelling. I never observed this substitute for candle, but I have also never found the nest of the male bird without observing a patch of mud on each side of the perch on which the

* For further notices of the habits, &c., of the Weaver-birds, we refer the reader to the Asiatic Researches, vol. ii. p. 109; Forbes's Oriental Memoirs; and to Layard and Burgess, in the references above referred to.

bird sits. It is clearly not placed there to strengthen the structure: can it be for the purpose of sharpening its bill? and may not the husks of seeds, and perhaps the wing-cases of a stray beetle, left sticking upon it, have given rise to the idea which the natives entertain?"—(E. L. Layard.)

Mr. Blyth states that "the males of the three Indian species of Weaver-bird assume, after the breeding season, the colouring of their females, by a change of plumage, and resume their bright colours, by a partial change of plumage, at the commencement of the hot season, or during March."

Genus Pyromelana, *Bonaparte* (1831).
Euplectes, *Swainson* (1829).
Oryx, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).
Orynx, *Reichenbach* (1850).
Xanthomelana, *Bonaparte, C. G. Av. p.* 447 (1850).

786. *PYROMELANA ORYX*, *Linn. Sp.*
Loxia Oryx, *Linn., Mant. p.* 527 (1771).
Euplectes Oryx, *Swainson, B. of W. Afr.* I. *p.* 187; *Classif. of Birds, p.* 279. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 446. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 177.
Ploceus Oryx, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 352.

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

787. *PYROMELANA XANTHOMELAS*, *Rüppell.*
Euplectes xanthomelas, *Rüppell, Faun. Abyss. p.* 94; *Syst. Uebers. p.* 67, *t.* 28.
Euplectes (Xanthomelana) xanthomelana, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 447.
Ploceus xanthomelas, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 352.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Genus Hyphantornis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 351 (1849).
Textor, *Bonaparte, C. G. Av. p.* 440 (1850), (*nec. Temm.*).

788. *HYPHANTORNIS VITELLINA*, *Lichtenstein Sp.*
Fringilla vitellina, *Licht., Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. No.* 237 (1823).

Hyphantornis vitellina, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 351.
Textor vitellina, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 441.
Ploceus ruficeps, *Swains., B. of W. Afr. p.* 262 (1837).
Ploceus intermedius, *Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 71 (1845).
Hyphantornis intermedius, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 351.

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

789. *HYPHANTORNIS GALBULA*, *Rüppell Sp.*

Ploceus galbula, *Rüppell, Faun. Abyss. t.* 32, *f.* 2.
Hyphantornis galbula, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 351. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 181.
Textor galbula, *Bonaparte, C. G. Av. p.* 441.

A. B. ♂. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Genus Sycobius, *Vieill., Anal. etc.* (1816).
Symplectes, *Swains., Classif. of B. p.* 279 (1837).
Eupodes, *Jardine, Ill. Orn.* (1837).

790. *SYCOBIUS MELANOTIS*, *Lafresnaye Sp.*

Ploceus melanotis, *Lafr., Rev. Zool.* (1830), *p.* 20.
Sycobius melanotis, *Bonaparte, C. G. Av. p.* 438.
Ploceus erythrocephalus, *Rüppell, Syst. Uebers. pp.* 71, 76 (1845).
Hyphantornis erythrocephalus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 351.

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Genus Ploceopasser, *Smith, S. Afr. Zool. Av.* (1846).
Leucophrys, *Swains., Classif. of Birds, p.* 287 (1837).
Philagrus, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 179 (1851).

791. *PLOCEOPASSER MELANORHYNCHUS*, *Rüpp.*

Ploceopasser melanorhynchus, *Rüppell, Syst. Uebers. p.* 78. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 444.
Philagrus melanorhynchus, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. p.* 179.

A. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Genus Agrophilus, *Swainson, Classif. of B. p.* 291 (1837).
Ploceopasser, *p. Smith.*
Philagrus, *p. Cabanis.*

792. *AGROPHILUS SUPERCILIOSUS*, *Rüppell Sp.*

Ploceus superciliosus, *Rüppell, Zool. Atlas Av. p.* 24, *t.* 15 (1826).

Ploceopasser superciliaris, *Smith, S. Afr. Zool. Rüppell, Syst. Uebers. p.* 78. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 354. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 444.

Agrophilus superciliosus, *Swains., Classif. of B. p.* 291.

Philagrus superciliosus, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 179.

A. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Genus Textor, *Temm., Text. de Pl. Col. p.* 446 (182–).
Alecto, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).
Bubalornis, *Smith, S. Afr. Journ.* (1836).
Dertroides, *Swains., B. of W. Afr. p.* 163 (1837).

793. *TEXTOR DINEMELLI*, *Horsfield.*

Textor Dinemelli, *Horsfield. Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 72, *t.* 30. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 350, *t.* 87.

Alecto Dinemelli, *Bonaparte, C. G. Av. p.* 438.

A. B. ♂. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

794. *TEXTOR ERYTHRORHYNCHUS*, *Smith.*

Textor erythrorhynchus, *Smith, Ill. Zool. S. Afr. t.* 64. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 350.

Alecto erythrorhynchus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 438.

Bubalornis niger, *Smith* (1836).

A. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Fam. II. STURNIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Subfam. II. BUPHAGINA.

Genus Buphaga, *Linn.*, *S. N.* (1766).

Buphagus, *Briss. Orn.* (1760), *nec. Mœhr.* (1752).

795. ***BUPHAGA ERYTHRORHYNCHA***, *Stanley Sp.*

Tanagra erythrorhyncha, *Stanley*, *Salt's Trav. Abyss. App. p.* 59.

Buphaga erythrorhyncha, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 465. *Rüppell, Syst. Uebers. p.* 76. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 332. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 428. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 202. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 301.

Buphaga abyssinica, *Ehrenberg, Symb. Phys. t.* 9.

The Abyssinian Bee-eater.

Hurio, Somâli, *Lieut. Speke.*

A. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

"This bird clings to camels, and injures the wounded by picking out parasites and larvæ. Its eye is a light and brownish red. Habitat in the Somâli country, generally the plateau above the hills."—(Lieut. Speke, 46th Bengal N. I.)

Subfam. III. EULABETINA.

Genus Eulabes, *Cuvier, Règ. An.* I. *p.* 401 (1817).

Gracula, *Linn. S. N.* (1758), *nec. Linn.* (1735).

Mainatus, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).

Maina, *Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 771 (1836).

796. ***EULABES RELIGIOSA***, *Linn. Sp.*

Gracula religiosa, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 164. (*Edwards, Birds, t.* 17, *upper fig.*) *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 24. *Hay, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 156. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 31; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 108. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 422. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 207. *Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 216.

Pastor musicus, *Daudin.*
Eulabes indicus, *Cuvier*, *Règ. Anim.*
Gracula indica, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 178, *bis*; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 96.
Gracula minor, *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 134.
The Jungle Grackle.
The Jungle Mynah, *Jerdon.*
Kohnee Maina, Hind., *Jerdon.* *Blyth.*
Hallaleynia, Ceylon, *Layard.*

a. S. India, ex Jerdon. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
b. Drawing of head. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

"This species is found only in lofty jungle, as well in the east as on the west coast of the Peninsula. It is by no means common, and seems partially distributed, as you may pass through miles of forest without seeing a single specimen. It is generally found in small parties of five or six, frequenting the tops of the loftiest trees, and feeding on fruit and berries of various kinds. I never found that insects had formed any portion of its food. The song of this bird is very rich, varied, and pleasing; it has, however, several harsher notes, which are frequently heard in the jungles it frequents. It is not often seen in cages in the south of India, but it is very highly prized, both for its powers of song and speech, which are said to surpass those of all other birds in distinctness.

"It has probably been from erroneous information that this species was named 'religiosa' by Linnæus, as I am not aware of its being considered sacred by the Hindoos."—(Jerdon.)

"Common along the western coast of Ceylon, and extends sparingly into the Kandian provinces."—(E. L. Layard.)

797. *EULABES INTERMEDIA*, *A. Hay Sp.*

Gracula intermedia, *A. Hay*, *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 156. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *pp.* 32, 369; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 107. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, III. *App.* *p.* 15. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 422. *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 207.
Gracula religiosa, *apud Sundevall*, *Physiogr. Sälls. Tidsk.* (1837), *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVIII. *p.* 305. *McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 164. *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool.*

Misc. (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 103. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 178, *bis; Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 96.

Maina religiosa, *apud Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 771.

The Common Hill Grackle.

PAHARIA MAINA, Hind., *Blyth.*

THALE-GU, Arracan, *Phayre.*

a. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

c. d. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

e. Drawing of head. From Edward Blyth, Esq.

Common in the hilly regions of Nepal, Bengal, and Tenasserim.

798. *EULABES JAVANENSIS, Osbeck Sp.*

Corvus javanensis, *Osbeck, It. p.* 102 (1757); *id., English Edit. p.* 157. (*Edwards, Birds, t.* 17, *lower fig.*)

Gracula javanensis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 31; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 107. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 422.

Mainatus major, *Briss., Orn.* II. *p.* 308.

Eulabes javanus, *Cuvier, Règ. Anim.*

Gracula javana, *A. Hay, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 156. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 207.

Mainatus sumatranus, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 357.

Pastor musicus, *Wagler, Syst. Av. Past. sp.* 2.

Gracula religiosa, var. B., *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* III. *p.* 146.

Eulabes religiosa, *apud Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 162.

Gracula religiosa, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 303. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 330.

The Malayan Grackle.

BEO, or MENCHO, Java, *Horsfield.*

TIONG, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. and Drawing. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

c. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

d. e. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

f. Nicobars. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Genus Ampeliceps, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 194 (1842).

Bucolus, *Reichenbach* (1850).

799. *AMPELICEPS CORONATUS, Blyth.*

Ampeliceps coronatus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 194; XII. *p.* 985; XV. *p.* 32; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 108. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 422.

Gracula coronata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 330, *t.* 81.

Blyth's Grackle.

A. ♂. Tenasserim (Upper). From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

B. ♂. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

Subfam. IV. STURNINA, *Vigors.*

Genus Sturnus, *Linn. S. N.* (1735).

800. *STURNUS VULGARIS, Linn.*

Sturnus vulgaris, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 290. *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* V. *p.* 1. *F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 100. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 210. *Dickson and Ross, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 132. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 337; *Cat. Brit. B. Brit. Mus. p.* 98. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 104. *Pearson, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 648. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 366; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 109. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 779. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 421. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 202. *Theobald, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *p.* 601.

Sturnus indicus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84. *Blyth, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 97.

Sturnus splendens, *Temm., Mus. Lugd. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 421.

The Common Starling, *Bewick.*

Telia Maina, Hind., *Blyth.*

Saruk, Cabul, *Blyth.*

Nakhshi Telia, Hind., *Phillips.*

TILGIRI, Kaschmir, *Theobald.*
SIGHERGIK, Turks., *Dickson and Ross.*

a. b. ♂ ♀. jun. Bagdad. Presented by Commander Jones.

c. ♂. Olipore. *d. e.* Cabul. Adult and young. From Griffith's Collection.

f. g. h. i. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Adult and young. (*St. indicus,* Hodgs.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

j. k. China. From Reeves's Collection.

"Very common at Erzeroum. Frequents the habitations of man, and feeds in fields, &c.: these birds are also the constant attendants of cattle while grazing; at sunset they return in large flocks to roost upon trees and eaves of houses. They arrive in the beginning of March and depart late in November."—(Messrs. Dickson and Ross.)

"Arrives at Candahar in the winter months only, and departs in the spring."—(Hutton.)

"Breeds in the valley of Kaschmir generally, in holes of bridges, tall trees, &c. Eggs ovate pyriform $\frac{1\cdot 16}{0\cdot 88}$; pale clear bluish green."—(Theobald.)

"Generally appears in great flocks in the neighbourhood of Muttra in the cold weather."—(Rev. T. Phillips's MS. Notes.)

Captain Hutton remarks: "I observed that the *St. unicolor* was far more numerous at Candahar than the *St. vulgaris,* and inclined to keep separate from them; the flocks being sometimes without a single spotted bird among them. *St. vulgaris* remains here only during the coldest months, and departs as spring approaches; whereas *St. unicolor* builds in the spring at Candahar, laying seven or eight blue eggs, and the young are fledged about the first week in May. In life, the bill is brown, not yellow."

Genus STURNOPASTOR, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc. p.* 84 (1844).
PSARITES, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 203 (1851).

801. *STURNOPASTOR CONTRA, Linn. Sp.*

Sturnus contra, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 290. *Griffith's An. Kingd.* VI. *p.* 424. *Sundevall, Physiogr. Sällsk. Tidsk.* (1837), *p.* . *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVIII. *p.* 305. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 20. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 377. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 104. *Blyth, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII.

p. 368; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 366; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 109. *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *p.* 301. *Tytler, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 368.

Sturnopastor contra, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84. *Blyth, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 97. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 420.

Pastor contra, *Wagler, Syst. Av. P. sp.* 18.

Psarites contra, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 203.

Sturnus capensis, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 290. *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* III. *p.* 154.

Pastor auricularis, *Drapiez, Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat.*

Pastor Jalla, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 155.

Black and White Indian Starling, *Edwards, Birds, t.* 187.

Common Pied Mynah, *Tickell.*

Gosalic Grakle, *Latham.*

Ablac Maina of the Hindoos, *Hodgson. F. (B.) Hamilton.*

Ablaka, Hind., *F. (B.) Hamilton. Blyth.*

Gosalic, Beng., *F. (B.) Hamilton.*

Guia-leggra, Beng., *Blyth.*

Qwyai-dzaret, Arracan, *Phayre.*

Jallak, or Jallakuring, Java, *Horsfield.*

a. b. c. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

D. E. ♀. Bengal. From McClelland's Collection.

f. g. juv. Bengal. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

H. *i.* ♂. Java. (*P. Jalla,* Horsf.) From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

j. Drawing. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"A very abundant species about Calcutta, and scarcely less familiar in its habits than *P. tristis,* but does not venture into the streets."—(Blyth.)

"Occurs in great abundance in the district of the Northern Circars; I observed it a few miles north of Vizagapatam, and throughout the whole district to the northward, as far as the Goom soor country, where it is very numerous. It lives in large flocks, feeding on the ground, and associates freely with *P. tristis.* It is frequently caged for its song."—(Jerdon.)

"Nest large, circular, shallow, sometimes a foot in diameter; of

twigs, grasses, and down; high up in mango, mowhooa, or doomoor trees; often on bamboos. Eggs five, $1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{8}$, size ordinary, of a clear greenish verditer-blue."—(Captain Tickell.)

Captain R. C. Tytler states, that he had seen "some tame specimens of this Starling which could imitate sounds very well, being often kept by the natives."

Genus GRACUPICA, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 401 (1831).

802. *GRACUPICA NIGRICOLLIS*, *Paykull Sp.*

Gracula nigricollis, *Paykull, Nova Acta Holm.* XXVIII. *t.* 9 (1807).

Acridotheres nigricollis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 335.

Pastor temporalis, *Temm. Wagler, Syst. Av.* (1827), *Past. sp.* 7. *Griffith's An. Kingd.* VI. *p.* 422. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 334. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 366; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 109.

Sturnopastor temporalis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 36. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 421.

Gracupica melanoleuca, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 401 (1831).

Sturnopastor melanoleuca, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 336.

Pastor bicolor, *J. E. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1832), *p.* 1.

White-headed Grakle, *Lath., Hist. of Birds*, III. *p.* 150.

A. *b. c.* ♂. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

Genus TEMENUCHUS, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 204 (1851).

HETÆRORNIS, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 335 (1847), *nec. Hodgson* (1841).

803. *TEMENUCHUS PAGODARUM*, *Gmelin Sp.*

Turdus pagodarum, *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 816. *Lath., Hist. of Birds*, III. *p.* 150. *F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* III. *p.* 7.

Temenuchus pagodarum, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 204 (1851).

Pastor pagodarum, *Wagler, Syst. Av. Past. sp.* 8. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 95. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI.

p. 21. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 103. *Blyth, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 97.

Sturnia pagodarum, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 363; XV. *p.* 285; XVI. *p.* 470; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 110.

Hetærornis pagodarum, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 335. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 419. *Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 217.

Acridotheres pagodarum, *Vieill., Enc. Méth. p.* 689.

Sylvia nigricollis, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* II. *p.* 553; *Gen. Hist. of Birds,* VII. *p.* 129.

Turdus melanocephalus, *Vahl., Mém. de la Soc. Copenh.* III. *pt.* 2, *t.* 8 (1792).

Sturnus subroseus, *Shaw, Nat. Misc. No.* 805.

Maina sylvestris, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 771 (1836).

Pastor nigriceps, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

The Pagoda Starling.

Brahminee Mynah of Europeans in India, *Jerdon.*

Popoya Maina, Hind., *Jerdon.*

Monghyr Pawi, Beng., *Blyth.*

Pabiya Pawi, Muttra, *Rev. T. Phillips.*

Puhaia, Upper Provinces, *Blyth.*

a. b. c. ♂ ♀. Adult and young. Cabul. From Griffith's Collection.

d. Upper India. From Dr. Falconer's Collection.

e. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

F. G. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

h. Drawing. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"An abundant species in the Carnatic, and occasionally observed in other parts of Southern India; in Lower Bengal, it is chiefly met with towards the close of the cool season, frequenting the arboreal cotton then in bloom. It may often be obtained of the Calcutta birdcatchers."—(Blyth.)

"The Carnatic appears to be the head-quarters of this bird, as it is the only district in which it can be said to be numerous. It is extremely numerous, and feeds chiefly on the ground, on grass-hoppers and other insects, in small parties, and is very sprightly and

active, walking and hopping about, sometimes in company with *P. tristis*, and often seen among cattle. It also, however, feeds on trees, on various fruits, berries, and flower-buds, and this seems to be its usual habit on the few occasions I have observed it out of the Carnatic. Its notes are somewhat similar to those of *P. tristis;* it has also, however, a pleasant song."—(Jerdon.)

"This species is not uncommon in the north of the island of Ceylon, but I never met with it in the south. Dr. Kelaart found it in Fort Frederick at Trincomalie. I think it breeds at Point Pedro, as I shot several young birds in September with the cere still on the base of the bill. They frequented the ploughed lands in small flocks of four, five, or six individuals, and fed on small insects and grubs."—(Layard.)

804. *TEMENUCHUS MALABARICUS, Gmelin Sp.*

Turdus malabaricus, *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 816. *Lath., Hist. of Birds*, III. *p.* 151. *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 16.

Temenuchus malabaricus, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 204.

Sturnia malabarica, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 363; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 110. *Tytler, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 368.

Acridotheres malabaricus, *Vieill., Enc. Méth. p.* 691. *Pearson, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 649.

Pastor malabaricus, *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 133.

Heterornis malabaricus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 335. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 419.

Pastor cinereus, *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 23 (1840).

Pastor caniceps, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84. *Blyth, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 97.

Maina affinis, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 771 (1836).

Pastor pagodarum (♀), *apud Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 8. *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 163.

Pastor Blythii, *apud Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 104.

? Pastor nanus, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn.*

? Gracula cinerea, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn.*

Malabar Grackle, *Latham.*

Grey-headed Mynah, *Jerdon.*

Pawi, Hind., *Blyth.*

Dessee Pawi, Beng., *F. (B.) Hamilton.*

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. (*P. caniceps*, Hodgs.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. f. g. ♂ ♀. and young. Calcutta. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

h. i. ♂. and Drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

j. ♂. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

k. Drawing. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This species is very common in Bengal, Nepal, and Assam, and apparently rare, or perhaps local, in the peninsula of India."—(Blyth.)

Captain Tytler observes, that "they are common at Barrackpore, keeping together in large flocks, and build in the hollows of trees."

"This species occurs in the Carnatic in the cold season only, frequenting the tops of high trees, and is generally dispersed through the southern part of the Peninsula, preferring the more wooded portions of the country."—(Jerdon.)

"Dessee Powi signifies the native Powi,—called so by the people of Calcutta from its being found in that neighbourhood. It builds its nest in small bushes, and goes in flocks. Feeds on seeds and fruits."—(F. (B.) Hamilton.)

805. *TEMENUCHUS BLYTHI*, *Jerdon Sp.*

Sturnia Blythi, *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 138 (1844); *Illustr. Ind. Orn. t.* 22. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 470; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 110.

Pastor malabaricus, *apud Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 22.

Sturnia dominicana, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 363.

The White-headed Mynah, *Jerdon.*

a. S. India. Presented by J. Gould, Esq., January, 1856.

"The White-headed Mynah is only found in the forests of Malabar and the more southern portions of the west coast, and here it is by no means either common or abundant. It frequents lofty trees in small families, and on which it procures its food, consisting of insects and

their larvæ, also small shells (*Bulimi*), which I have found entire in its stomach. Its usual cry is neither so loud nor so harsh as that of most of the Mynahs, and it has a very pleasing song. I have no doubt, like the others of its genus, it nidificates in holes of trees, and lays three or four greenish-blue eggs, but I have not had an opportunity of observing this. It climbs about the trunk and branches of trees with great facility, and never, that I observed, descends to the ground."—(Jerdon.)

Genus ACRIDOTHERES, *Vieill.*, *Analyse* (1816).

MAINA, *p. Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 771.

806. *ACRIDOTHERES TRISTIS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Paradisea tristis, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 167. (*Pl. Enl.* 219.)

Acridotheres tristis, *Vieill.*, *Analyse*, *p.* (1816). *G. R. Gray*, *List Gen. of Birds* (1840), *p.* 54; *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 335. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 361; XV. *p.* 314; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XX. *p.* 384. *Tickell*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *p.* 304. *Hutton*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 8. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 419. *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 205. *Theobald*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *pp.* 597, 602. *Layard*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 218. *Tytler*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 368. *Phillips*, *MS. p.* 16.

Pastor tristis, *Wagler*, *Syst. Av. sp.* 5. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 95. *McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 163. *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 20. *Pearson*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 648. *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 104. *Blyth*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 96. *Burgess*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* 144.

Gracula tristis, *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, III. *p.* 147. *Sundevall*, *Physiogr. Sällsk. Tidsk.* (1837), *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVIII. *p.* 303.

Gracula gryllivora, *Daudin*, *Orn.* II. *p.* 285.

Maina tristoides, *Hodgs.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 771 (1836).

Turdus Salica, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* I. *p.* 12.

Paradise Grackle, *Latham.*

The Common Hill Mynah.

MAINA, Hind., *Jerdon. Blyth.*
DASEE MAINA, Hind., *F. (B.) Hamilton. Tytler.*
SALIK, Bengal, *F. (B.) Hamilton.*
BHAT SALIK, Bengal, *Blyth.*
BUNNEE, or SALOO, *Tickell.*
SALOONKA, Mahratta, *Jerdon.*
GORWUNTRA, Canara, *Jerdon.*
GONG-COWDEA, Ceylon, *Layard.*
NACANAM-PATCHY, Mal., *Layard.*
DZA-RET-MONK, Arracan, *Blyth.*

a. b. c. ♂ ♀. Nepal. (*M. tristoïdes*, Hodgs.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Pushut. Shikapore. From Griffith's Collection.

f. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

g. ♂. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

h. Drawings of bird, nest and eggs. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

i. j. ♂ ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

k. Young. Bengal. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This species is exceedingly numerous throughout India, in the vicinity of human abodes and cultivation, and remarkable for its familiarity. It is one of the street birds of Calcutta, though keeping to the more open situations; it mingles frequently with the crows; and a pair not unfrequently enter my sitting-room, the male treating me with his loud screeching song therein. They breed in nooks of houses, and, very commonly, in vessels hung out for that purpose by the natives."—(Blyth.)

C. W. Smith, in his MS. Notes, says, "This is a very prolific bird, and has several broods during the year. A pair made their nest in the beams of my verandah during the rainy season of 1822, and, to my surprise, had two successive broods within a very short period of each other. It is a brisk, lively bird, apt to learn words and to whistle, and withal becomes very attached to its master; so much so, that instances are known in which it has been allowed to range abroad during the day, with a confidence of its return at night."—(Pearson.)

"Lives in great noisy crowds about Calcutta. In their mode of life, they resemble both starlings and jackdaws; indeed, they are quite like the latter when they walk upon the ground, nodding their heads at every step. Their flight is heavy, with a strong motion of the wings, but when they stop, the wings are held still and expanded. In the morning and evening, they sit in flocks on the trees, and make a fearful noise with their chattering voices. They eat chiefly rice, but often insects, especially crickets."—(Sundevall.)

"This is never found in high or dense jungle; it roosts in numerous flocks, generally on high trees, and disperses in various parties of two, four, six, or more, about sunrise: some enter the villages and cantonments, others attend flocks of cattle, which they follow while grazing, feeding on the grasshoppers and other insects. It will also feed on grain, and seeds of various kinds, and is very fond of white ants. Its flight is swift, steady, and direct. It breeds in holes of old trees, walls, and buildings, &c., during the hot weather. It is very often taken when young and caged, becoming very familiar, learning to repeat words and sentences with great ease. Its cries are many and varied, most of them harsh, loud, and disagreeable, but it has also some sweet and agreeable notes. This bird, as I learn from Mr. Elliot's Notes, is sacred to Ram-deo, on whoes hand it sits."—(Jerdon.)

"This is a summer visitor in the hills, and arrives at Masuri with the *A. fuscus*, Wagl. It builds in the hole of a tree, which is lined with dry grass and feathers; and on no occasion have I ever seen a nest made *on the branches* of a tree, whereon which the nest was composed of 'twigs and grass within' (as stated by Captain Tickell)."—(Captain Hutton.)

"Nest composed of roots and other rubbish, in trees or holes in houses, verandahs, &c.—June. Eggs five, ovato-pyriform, $\frac{1 \cdot 10}{0 \cdot 85}$; pale bluish-green. In Cashmere, the nest and eggs were found in the month of April."—(Theobald.)

"This is common in Ceylon, frequenting meadows in search of worms, grubs, and not refusing perfect beetles when they come in their way; they scratch among the ordure of cattle (whence their native appellation), and scatter it far and wide over the fields; like the other Mynahs, also, they often perch on the backs of cattle in search of ticks. Breed in hollow trees, making a nest of fibres and dry grasses, laying from three to five light-blue eggs. Axis 13 lines, diam. 10 lines. Young birds hatched in March and April."—(E. L. Layard.)

807. *ACRIDOTHERES GINGINIANUS*, *Latham Sp.*

Turdus ginginianus, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 362 (1790). *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* I. *p.* 77.

Acridotheres ginginianus, *Vieill.* *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 361; XV. *p.* 34; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 108. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 419. *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 106. *Theobald*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *p.* 597.

Gracula ginginiana, *Daudin*, *Orn.* II. *p.* 288. *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, III. *p.* 153.

Pastor ginginianus, *Blyth*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 96. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep.* *p.* 104.

Hetærornis ginginiana, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 335.

Gracula grisea, *Daudin*, *Orn.* II. *p.* 286 (1800). *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, III. *p.* 152. (*Levaill.*, *Ois. d'Afr.* *t.* 95, *f.* 2.)

Pastor griseus, *Wagler*, *Syst. Av.* *sp.* 9 (1827).

Gracula cinerea, *Valencienne.*

Pastor gregicolus, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Pastor mahrattensis, *apud Royle*, *Himalaya Bot.* *p.* 76.

Gingi Grackle, *Latham.*

Bank Mynah, *Blyth.*

GANGA MAINA, Hind., *Blyth.*

RAM SALIK, Bengal, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

GANG SALIK, *i. e.* Ganges Mynah, Bengal, *Blyth.*

GANG MAINA, Upper India, *Theobald.*

BARDE MAINA, Nepal, *Hodgson.*

LALI, Scinde, *Burnes.*

GILGILA, Upper Provinces, *Blyth.*

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. (*P. gregicolus*, Hodgs.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Candahar. From Griffith's Collection.

f. ♂. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

g. ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

h. Himalaya. From Royle's Collection.

i. Drawing. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"One of the commonest birds in the vicinity of the great rivers of Upper India which have high banks, not occurring so low down the Hoogly as Calcutta, but abounds as soon as the banks of the Hoogly become of sufficient height for it to burrow in with tolerable security; and, on ascending the river, makes its appearance soon after the common Indian Bank Swallow (*Hirundo sinensis*, Gray). Mr. Hodgson well named this species *P. gregicolus*, for it constantly associates with the herds of cattle on open pastures; and populous communities of them perforate deep holes in the perpendicular banks of rivers, in which they repose and breed. It is also common in the Tenasserim provinces."—(Blyth.)

"Nest, a hole in the sand at the end of a gallery run into a steep bank; many nests in company. Eggs seven or eight, ovato-pyriform, $\frac{1\cdot08}{0\cdot81}$, of a clear greenish-blue. May 3rd."—(Theobald.)

808. *ACRIDOTHERES CRISTATELLUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Gracula cristatella, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 165. *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, III. *p.* 164. (*Pl. Enl.* 507.)

Acridotheres cristatellus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 33; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 108. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 419. *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 205.

Heteærornis cristatella, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 335.

Pastor cristatella, *p. Wagler*, *Syst. Av. sp.* 14.

Acridotheres fuliginosus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 362 (*young*).

Chinese Starling, *Edwards*, *Birds*, *t.* 19.

Chinese Crested Mynah.

a. b. c. Adult and young. China. From Reeves's Collection.

This species appears to be found only in China.

809. *ACRIDOTHERES JAVANICUS*, *Cabanis.*

Pastor griseus,* *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 154 (1820).

Acridotheres javanicus, *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 205 (1851).

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* Previously used by Daudin (vide *Acrid. gingianus*).

Acridotheres griseus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 420.
Pastor cristatellus, *apud Vigors*, *Mem. Raffles*, *p.* 664.
Jallak Sungu, Java, *Horsfield*.
The Javan Crested Mynah.

A. (type). Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.
B. Sumatra. From Sir S. Raffles's Collection.

The specimen from Java is ashy-black above, with head and cheeks black, as in *A. fuscus*, and crested only as in that species; wings brown-black; primaries quite black, the base of the feathers white,—this increasing on the primaries; speculars white; body beneath ash-colour (almost the same as in *A. ginginianus*); under wing-coverts blackish; tail black, broadly tipped with white,—this increasing to three-quarters of an inch on the outer feather; under tail-coverts blackish at the base, the rest being white, this colour predominating in length; bill yellowish-red, paler at base; feet yellow.

Length 8 in., of wing 4$\frac{3}{4}$ in., tail 2$\frac{3}{4}$ in., and tarsus 1$\frac{3}{8}$ in.

The Sumatran specimen is deep glossy-black, with white markings exactly as in the Java bird; the erectile crest being 1$\frac{1}{8}$ in. in length. The size of the bird is somewhat larger, being in length 9 in., wing 5$\frac{1}{2}$ in., tail 3$\frac{1}{4}$ in., tarsus 1$\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bill the same in size and colour. The latter, if new, *A. grandis*, Moore.

810. *ACRIDOTHERES FUSCUS*, *Wagler Sp.*

Pastor fuscus, *Wagler*, *Syst. Av. sp.* 6 (1827). *Griffith's Cuvier*, *Av. p.* 442. *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 21. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 885. *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* II. *pp.* 76, 82.

Acridotheres fuscus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 362. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 420.

Pastor mahrattensis, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 95. *Hodgson*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 103.

Maina cristatelloïdes, *Hodgson*, *J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 771 (1836).

Acridotheres cristatelloïdes, *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 206.

Gracula cristatella, *apud Sundevall*, *Physiogr. Sällsk. Tidsk.* (1837), *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVIII. *p.* 304.

Acridotheres cristatellus, *apud Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 362; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 97. *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Acridotheres griseus, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 33; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *pp.* 320, 384; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 108. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 8. *Tytler, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 368; XIV. *p.* 174.

Sub-crested Mynah, *Blyth.*

Dusky Mynah, *Blyth.*

Jhontee Maina, or Jhont Salik, Bengal, *Blyth.*

Dza-rek-monk-teng, Arracan, *Phayre.*

A. Dukhun. (*P. mahrattensis*, Sykes.) Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Young. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

c. d. Adult and young. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

e. f. g. h. Adults. Nepal. (*M. cristatelloïdes*, Hodgs.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

h. China. From Reeves's Collection.

i. j. k. Adult and young. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

l. m. n. Pinang and Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Colonel Sykes remarks: "Sexes alike. Found only in the Ghauts. Stony fruit taken from the stomach of three birds. Irides grey."

"Found in great abundance on the Neilgherries, where it accompanies cattle like the *A. tristis* (whose place it supplies here), and also frequents gardens, eating various seeds and fruit. I have also seen this species in the Wynaad, and, I believe, also in Mysore. Irides greyish-white."—(Jerdon.)

In Nepal, Mr. Hodgson remarks, "perpetually associating with *A. tristis;* every large flock of which has many individuals of this bird among them."

"Always nidificates in the hollow of trees. Common in Bengal." —(Blyth.)

"In the neighbourhood of Dacca, this bird builds in the old temples and houses about the sepoys' huts: this is rather curious; for at Masuri, in the Himalayas, they invariably select large trees for their nests. It is not unusual, during the hours of parade in the morning, to see numbers of these birds feeding fearlessly near the

soldiers. This reminds me of what I have frequently seen in the *A. tristis* and *St. contra*, that they become so accustomed, from living in the neighbourhood of regimental target-butts, as to allow the balls to pass over them, whilst they have fearlessly fed between the targets and the soldier practising."—(Captain R. C. Tytler.)

"This is a summer visitant in the hills, and is common at Masuri during that season, but it does not appear to visit Simla, although it is to be found in some of the valleys below it to the south. It breeds at Masuri in May and June, selecting holes in the forest-trees, generally large oaks, which it lines with dry grass and feathers. The eggs are from three to five, of a pale greenish-blue; shape ordinary, but somewhat inclined to taper to the smaller end; diameter $1\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{13}{16}$ in., or $1\frac{2}{16} \times \frac{12}{16}$ in. This species usually arrives from the valley of the Doon about the middle of March; and until they begin to sit on their eggs, they congregate every morning and evening into small flocks, and roost together in trees near houses; in the morning they separate for the day into pairs, and proceed with the building of nests or laying of eggs. After the young are hatched and well able to fly, all betake themselves to the Doon in July."—(Captain Hutton.)

Genus PASTOR, *Temm., Man. d'Orn. p.* 82 (1815).
PSAROÏDES, *Vieill., Analyse, p.* 42 (1816).
BOSCIS, *Brehm., Isis, p.* 1282 (1828).
NOMADITES, *Petaniz* (183–).
THREMMOPHILUS, *Macgill., Hist. Brit. Birds,* I. *p.* 160 (1837).

811. *PASTOR ROSEUS, Linn. Sp.*

Turdus roseus, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 294. *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* V. *p.* 42. *F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 13.

Pastor roseus, *Temm., Man. d'Orn.* (1815), *p.* 83. *Wagler, Syst. Av. Past. sp.* 12. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 212. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 95. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 28. *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 773; *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 103. *Blyth, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *1st ser. p.* 97; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 365; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 111. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 334; *Cat. Brit. B. in Brit. Mus. p.* 97. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 779. *Bonap., C. G.*

Av. *p.* 421. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 203. *Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *2nd ser. p.* 217. *Burgess, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* 158.

Sturnus roseus, *Pallas, Itin.* II. *p.* 491; *Zoogr. p.* 420. *Scopoli, Ann.* I. *p.* 180.

Gracula rosea, *Cuvier.—Gloger, Eur. p.* 169. *Sundevall, Physiogr. Sällsk. Tidsk.* (1837), *p.* ; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVIII. *1st ser. p.* 304.

Boscis roseus, *Brehm., Vœg. Deutschl. p.* 401, *t.* 22, *f.* 4.

Thremmophilus roseus, *Macgill., Hist. Brit. B.* III. *p.* 613.

Turdus seleucis, *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 837.

Turdus suratensis, *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 814. *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* V. *p.* 110. (*Sonn., Voy. Ind.* II. *p.* 194.)

The Rose-coloured Starling.

Cholum Bird of Europeans in the Carnatic, *Jerdon.*

Golabi Maina, Hind., *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton. Blyth. Hutton.*

Tilliyer, Hind., *Jerdon.*

Bya, Scinde, *Burnes.*

a. ♂. Olipore. From Griffith's Collection.
b. c. ♂ ♀. Scinde. Presented by Dr. H. Gould.
d. ♂. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.
e. f. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
g. ♂. Drawing. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This bird arrives at Candahar in immense flocks in the spring, but disappears with the mulberries, which they devour greedily. Their stay is very short." ["The same is remarked by Vigne, who, from observation, states it to visit Persia, Afghanistan, and parts of India, in the mulberry season."—Blyth.]—(Hutton.)

"Very common in many parts of India, but visits the neighbourhood of Calcutta only towards the end of the cool season, when flocks of them are not unfrequently observed upon the arboreal cotton then in bloom."—(Blyth.)

"This well-known species makes its appearance in the peninsula of India about the end of November or beginning of December, associating in vast flocks, and commits great havoc on the grain-fields, especially in those of the *Cholum* or *Jowaree* (Andropogon

Sorghum), whence its common name. When the grain is cut, it commonly feeds on insects, seeking them on the ground, also on various grass-seeds, fruit, and flower-buds. It disappears in March, though straggling parties are met with even in April. The majority of birds in a flock are in immature plumage, the delicate salmon-colour of the adult bird being replaced by a dirty fawn-colour." Mr. Elliot has the following interesting note on this species:—"Is very voracious and injurious to the crops of the white *Jowaree*, in the fields of which the farmer is obliged to station numerous watchers, who, with slings and a long rope or thong (which they crack dexterously, making a loud report), endeavour to drive the depredators away. The moment the sun appears above the horizon, they are on the wing, and, at the same instant, shouts, cries, and the cracking of the long whips resound from every side. The Tillyers, however, are so active, that if they are able to alight on the stalks for an instant, they can pick out several grains. About 9 or 10 o'clock, a.m., the exertions of the watchmen cease, and the Tillyers do not renew their plundering till the evening. After sunset, they are seen in flocks of many thousands, retiring to the trees and jungles for the night. They prefer the half-ripe *Jowaree*, whilst the farinaceous matter is still soft and milky."—(Jerdon.)

"In Ceylon," remarks Mr. Layard, "I found large flocks of these birds at St. Pedro in July, but not one specimen, out of the many which fell at several discharges from a large gun into the huge flocks which for several days frequented one locality, proved an adult bird. They were very wary, and I could only approach them by creeping up behind hedges, and then raking them, as they rose, with my largest gun. At the end of about a week, they disappeared, and I saw no more of them. They were entirely unknown to the natives. Mr. Brodie, a fellow-worker in Ceylon zoology, found a few at Putlam, and noticed their extreme wildness; they perched on the summit of the low bushes which dotted the open plains, and he only succeeded in obtaining a single specimen, although he followed them for several days."

"August 24, 1850.—Saw a large flock of the Rose-coloured Starling, with their broods, feeding in an open field, evidently on insects, as they were constantly in chase of them flying. I never saw this bird so early as it was in that year (as in general it visits the Deccan about November); and they arrived long before the *Jowaree* grain was ripe. This grain is their staple food: after it is cut and housed, I have observed them busily feeding on the flowers of

the leafless caper, a shrub very common in many parts of the Deccan, especially on the banks of the larger rivers. I have made many, but ineffectual, attempts to ascertain where these birds breed. That they do breed somewhere on the continent of India, there can be no doubt, as the young birds which I saw on the 24th of August were in brown plumage, and appeared as if they had not long left the nest. I was informed by a clever and well-informed Mahratta, who seemed to have considerable knowledge of the habits of various birds, that this bird retires to the Ghauts to breed. On visiting those mountains, I made many inquiries of the hill people, but was unsuccessful in getting any information from them; however, I think it very probable that these birds, after leaving the Deccan in March and April, break up into pairs and retire to the ravines and forests in the Ghauts to breed."—(Lieutenant Burgess.)

Mons. Carl J. Sundevall remarks: "While sailing in the Indian Ocean, two young individuals of this bird came on board; one near the southern point of Ceylon, December 14; the other alighted on the ship half-way between Ceylon and the north point of Sumatra, at least 100 geographic miles from each, and 80 or 90 miles from the Andaman Isles. The wind had been north-west; so that it probably came from the Indian coast. Both these birds soon became so tame as to eat out of the hand, and we fed them abundantly on cockroaches."

812. *PASTOR MELANOPTERUS, Daudin Sp.*

Gracula melanoptera, *Daudin, Orn.* II. *p.* 286 (1800). *Griffith's An. Kingd.* VI. *p.* 423.

Pastor melanopterus, *Wagler, Syst. Av. Past. sp.* 11.

Acridotheres melanopterus, *Vieill., Enc. Méth. p.* 689. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 206.

Sturnopastor melanopterus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 420.

Hetærornis melanoptera, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 335.

Pastor tricolor, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 155 (1820). *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* III. *p.* 155. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *t.* 83.

Pastor candidus, *Temminck, in litt.*

Gracula tristis, var. A., *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* III. *p.* 149.

Jallak-awu, Java, *Horsfield.*

Javan Grackle, *Latham*.

The Black-winged Java Starling.

A. Java. (*P. tricolor*, Horsf.) From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Subfam. V. PTILONORHYNCHINA.

Genus CALORNIS, *G. R. Gray, List of Gen. of Birds, p.* 53 (1841).

LAMPROTORNIS, *part, Temminck.*

813. *CALORNIS CHALYBEUS*, *Horsfield Sp.*

Turdus chalybeus, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 148, ♂ (1820). *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, V. *p.* 90.

Lamprotornis chalybeus, *Eyton*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 103.

Turdus strigatus, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 148, ♀. *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, V. *p.* 90.

Lanius insidiator, *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 307, ♂.

Lamprotornis insidiator, *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 201.

Calornis panayensis, *apud G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 327.

Lamprotornis cantor, *apud Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 149. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 416.

Calornis cantor, *apud Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 366; XIX. *p.* 225; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 111.

? Turdus panayensis, *Scopoli* (*Sonnerat*, *Voy. Ind. t.* 73).

? Turdus cantor, *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 837. *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, *p.* 63.

The Malayan Glossy Starling.

SLING, Java, *Horsfield.*

BIANG, KALALOYANG, and BURONG KLING, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

TERLING, Malay, *Eyton.*

PARLIONG, Malay, *Blyth.*

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. (*T. chalybeus* et *strigatus*, Horsf.) From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

e. f. g. h. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor (1854).

i. j. ♂ ♀. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

f. Drawing. (*L. insidiator*, Raffles.) From Sir S. Raffles's Collection.

814. *CALORNIS AFFINIS*, *A. Hay.*

Calornis affinis, *A. Hay, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 36. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *pp.* 369, 375; XIX. *p.* 225; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 111.

Lamprotornis affinis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 416.

The Affined Glossy Starling.

a. b. ♂. Nicobars. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"This differs from the preceding in its larger size. Plumage of both species similar at all ages. Length of wing 4 to 4¼ in., tail 3 to 3½ in., tarse ⅞ in., and bill about the same in both."—(Blyth.)

815. *CALORNIS DAURICUS*, *Pallas Sp.*

Sturnus Dauricus, *Pallas, Acta Stockh.* III. *p.* 198, *t.* 7, *f.* 1 (1778). *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 806. *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* V. *p.* 10.

Calornis Dauricus, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* xx.

Sturnia Daurica, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 111. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 204.

Heterornis Daurica, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 418.

Pastor Dauricus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 334.

Acridotheres Dauricus, *Strickl., Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 221.

Gracula sturnina, *Pallas, It.* III. *p.* 695. *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 399.

Sturnus sturninus, *Daudin, Orn.* II. *p.* 322. *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* V. *p.* 11.

Pastor sturninus, *Wagler, Syst. Av. Past. sp.* 20.

Turdus dominicanus, *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 836. *Lath. Hist. of Birds,* V. *p.* 62. (*Pl. Enl.* 627, *f.* 2.)

Pastor dominicanus, *Strickl., J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 470.
Turdus striga, *Raffles*,* *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 311.
Pastor malayensis, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 103.
Sturnia malayana, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 35.
The Daurian Starling, *Latham.*
BRASS BRASS, Malay, *Eyton.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. ? China. Presented by J. Reeves, Esq.
c. d. ♂. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.
e. f. g. h. ♂ ♀. Adult and young. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

"Eyes black; legs greenish-brown. Sleeps with the body downwards, suspended by the claws. Common at Malacca."—(Dr. Cantor, MS. Note.)

Genus SARAGLOSSA, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* (1844), *p.* 367; *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

816. *SARAGLOSSA SPILOPTERA*, *Vigors Sp.*

Lamprotornis spilopterus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 35. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 34. *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 778. *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 163.
Saraglossa spiloptera, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 367; *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 103. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 9. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 328. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 109. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 418.
PULI, Masuri, *Hutton.*
The Spotted-winged Starling.

a. and Drawing, ♂. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.
b. c. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
d. ♂. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

"Tongue cartilaginous, flat, furnished with a full brush forwards. Habits monticolous and arboreal, feeding like *Chloropsis.*"—(Hodgson.)

* *Nec.* Lanius striga, *Raffles, which is* Lalage orientalis.—*Vide* p. 175.

"This bird arrives in the hills about the middle of April, in small parties of five or six, but it does not appear to ascend above 5,500 to 6,000 feet, and is, therefore, more properly an inhabitant of the warm valleys. I do not remember observing it at Masuri, which is 6,500 to 7,000 feet, although at 5,200 feet, on the same range, it is abundant during summer. Its note and flight are very much like those of the *Sturnus vulgaris*, and it delights to take a short and rapid flight and return twittering to perch on the very summit of the forest-trees; I have never seen it on the ground, and its food appears to consist of berries. It nidificates in the holes of trees, lining the cavity with bits of leaves, cut by itself; the eggs are usually 3, or sometimes 4 or 5, of a delicate pale sea-green, speckled with blood-like stains, which sometimes tend to form a ring near the larger end; shape oval, somewhat tapering; diameter $1\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{11}{16}$ in." —(Captain Hutton.)

Genus Pyrrhocheira, *Reichenbach* (1850).
Amydrus, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 201 (1851).
Nabouroupus, *Bonaparte* (1853).

817. *PYRRHOCHEIRA RÜPPELLI, Verreaux Sp.*
Amydrus Rüppelli, *Verreaux, Comptes Rendus* (1851), *p.* . *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 300.
Lamprotornis Morio, *apud Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 75.

A. ♀. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Genus Pilorhinus, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 201 (1851).

818. *PILORHINUS ALBIROSTRIS, Rüppell Sp.*
Ptilonorhynchus albirostris, *Rüpp., Faun. Abyss. Av. p.* 22, *t.* 9, *f.* 1, 2 (1835); *Syst. Uebers. p.* 75.
Pilorhinus albirostris, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 201.
Juida albirostris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 327.

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Genus Lamprocolius, *Sundevall, Vet. Acad. Handl.* (1835).

819. *LAMPROCOLIUS CYANIVENTRIS, Blyth.*
Lamprotornis cyaniventris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 255 (1855).

Lamprotornis nitens, *apud Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 75.

A. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

"Differs from *L. nitens*, Linn., of S. Africa, in having a conspicuously shorter bill, and in various details of colouring. Upper parts glossy steel-green, uniform on the crown, nape, and back, but passing to bluish on the rump and upper tail-coverts, and also on the ear-coverts; throat and breast like the back; but the belly and thighs are brilliant steel-blue mixed with amethyst, as likewise the axillaries and under wing-coverts, which are very brilliant, the amethystine hue prevailing; shoulder of wing (under the scapularies) steel-blue, with no terminal amethystine bar, as in *L. nitens*, but a little of this colour showing at the bases of the feathers. In *L. cyaniventris* the wings are more uniformly glossed than in *L. nitens*, extending quite over the tertiaries and primaries; and the wing-coverts and tertiaries have their black terminal spots larger and rounder."—(Blyth.)

820. *LAMPROCOLIUS SUPERBUS, Rüppell Sp.*

Lamprotornis superba, *Rüpp., Syst. Uebers. p.* 65, *t.* 26. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 301.

Juida superba, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 327.

Lamprocolius superbus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 415.

Lhimbeer-load (*i. e.* Cow-bird), Somáli, *Lieut. Speke.*

A. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

"This bird is found in large flocks in the Somáli country, and is fond of cows; whence its name. Irides white."—(Lieutenant Speke, 46th Bengal N.I.)

Fam. III. CORVIDÆ, *Leach.*

Subfam. I. PARADISEANA, *Vigors.*

Genus Paradisea, *Linn., S. N.* (1735).
Manucodiata, *Brisson, Orn.* (1760).
Samalia, *Vieillot.*

821. ***PARADISEA RUBRA***, *Vieillot.*

Paradisea rubra, *Vieill., Ois. dor. t.* 3; *Gal. des Ois. t.* 99. *Le Vaill., Ois. de Parad. t.* 6. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 323, *t.* 79. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. p.* 106. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 413. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 214.

Paradisea sanguinea, *Shaw, Zool.* VII. *p.* 487, *t.* 59 (1809). *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 312. *Lesson, Parad. t.* 78, ♂ ♀.

Paradisea coccinea, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* III. *p.* 52.

The Red Paradise-bird, *Lath., Hist.* III. *p.* 186.

a. Drawing. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"These splendid birds are peculiar to New Guinea. They are active and lively in their movements, and are usually observed on the tops of the high trees, though they descend in the morning and evening to the lower branches to search for their food and to hide among the foliage from the extreme heat of the sun. The fruits of the teak and of the fig form the principal part of their subsistence; and they occasionally feed on insects, of which, if large, they reject the legs, wings, and the lower parts of the abdomen. Their cry is loud and sonorous, and poured forth in a rapid succession of notes. The first four notes, says Mr. Lay, are very exactly intonated, very clear, and very sweet; the last three are repeated in a kind of caw, a very high refinement of the voices of a Daw or a Crow, yet possessing a striking resemblance."—(G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds.)

Subfam. II. FREGILINA.

Genus Fregilus, *Cuvier, Règ. Anim.* I. *p.* 406 (1817).
Coracia, *Brisson, Orn.* II. *p.* 3 (1760).
Graculus, *Koch, Baier. Zool.* I. *p.* 91 (1816).

822. *FREGILUS GRACULUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Corvus graculus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 158. *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, III. *p.* 25. *Wagler*, *Syst. Av. sp.* 13. (*Pl. Enl. t.* 255.)

Fregilus graculus, *Cuvier*, *Règ. Anim.* (1817), I. *p.* 406. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur. t.* 219. *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nepal*, *p.* 103. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 25; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 91. *Hutton*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 778. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 388. *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 228.

Pyrrhocorax graculus, *Temm.*, *Man. d'Orn. p.* 122.

Coracia gracula, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 321; *Cat. Brit. B. in Brit. Mus.* (1850), *p.* 96.

Corvus Eremita, *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 377.

Coracia erythrorhamphus, *Vieill.*, *Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* VIII. *p.* 2; *Enc. Méth. p.* 894; *Gal. des Ois.* I. *t.* 103.

Fregilus europæus, *Lesson*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 324.

Fregilus erythropus, *Swains.*, *Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 268.

The Chough, *Yarrell.*

TSAGH, Candahar, *Hutton.*

a. b. Quettah. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. Ladakh, *e. f.* Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

g. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

h. i. ♂ ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

"This is abundant at Candahar during the winter months, arriving in November from the hills to the northward, and departing again about March. At Giriskh, on the Helmund, they sometimes appear in hundreds about sunset, coming from the hills when the heats of day are past, and settling among the swampy beds along the river, where they procure abundance of mollusca."—(Captain Hutton.)

Genus PYRRHOCORAX, *Vieill.*, *Analyse*, *p.* 36 (1816).

823. *PYRRHOCORAX ALPINUS*, *Vieillot.*

Corvus Pyrrhocorax, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 158. *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, III. *p.* 24. *Wagler*, *Syst. Av. sp.* 15. (*Pl. Enl.* 531.)

Pyrrhocorax alpinus, *Vieill.*, *Analyse*, *p.* 36; *Gal. des Ois.*

p. 165, *t.* 104 (1825). *Koch, Baier. Zool. p.* 90. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 218. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 320. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 25; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 90. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 388. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 227.

Pyrrhocorax Pyrrhocorax, *Temm., Man. d'Orn.* I. *p.* 121.

The Alpine Chocard, *Blyth.*

a. b. c. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

"This is a well-known tenant of the bare Himalayan crags."—(Blyth.)

Subfam. III. CORVINA, *Vigors.*

Genus Pica, *Brisson, Orn.* II. *p.* 35 (1760).

Cleptes, *Gambel* (1847), *nec. Latr.* (1804).

824. *PICA CAUDATA, Ray.*

Corvus Pica, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 157. *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* III. *p.* 31.

Pica caudata, *Ray.* (*Pl. Enl.* 488.) *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 216. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 314; *Cat. Brit. B. in Brit. Mus.* (1850), *p.* 92. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 26; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 91. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 382.

Pica melanoleuca, *Vieill., Enc. Méth. Ornith. p.* 883. *Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 1.

Pica albiventer, *Vieill., Fauna Franc. p.* 119, *t.* 55, *f.* 1.

Pica europæa, *Cuvier.*

Cleptes Pica, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 220. *G. R. Gray, List of Gen. of Birds* (1855), *p.* 64.

The Common Magpie, *Latham.*

a. England. Presented by P. L. Sclater, Esq.

825. *PICA BACTRIANA, Bonaparte.*

Pica bactriana, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 383 (1850).

Pica caudata (*ex Afghanistan*), *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 26; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 91. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 778.

The Afghan Magpie, *Hutton.*

Akha, Cabul, *Hutton.*

a. b. c. d. Cabul and Candahar. From Griffith's Collection.

e. f. g. Tibet. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

h. Mesopotamia. Presented by Commander Jones.

"The Afghan Magpie is found all the year round, from Quettah to Giriskh, and is very common. They breed in March, and the young are fledged by the end of April. The nest is like that of the European bird, and all its manners are precisely the same."—(Captain Hutton.)

826. *PICA MEDIA*, *Blyth.*

Pica media, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 393 (1844); XV. *p.* 25; XVI. *p.* 778; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 91; *App. p.* xix.

Pica sericea, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 2; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVI. *p.* 48. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 26. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 314. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 383.

Pica chinensis, *Schlegel.*

a. ♀. China. From Reeves's Collection.

827. *PICA BOTTANENSIS*, *Delessert.*

Pica bottanensis, *Deless., Rev. Zool.* (1840), *p.* 400; *Voy. dans l'Inde, pt.* 2, *p.* 30. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 935; XV. *p.* 25; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 91. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 383. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 314.

Pica megaloptera, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 193 (1842).

Pica tibetana, *Hodgs., Ann. Nat. Hist.* III. *n. s. p.* 203 (1849).

The Bootan Magpie.

A. *b. c. d.* ♂ ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

e. (*P. megaloptera*, Blyth). Bootan. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

f. (*P. tibetana*, Hodgs.). Tibet. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., 1848.

Genus CORVULTUR, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 327 (1831).

ARCHICORAX, *Gloger* (1842).

828. *CORVULTUR CRASSIROSTRIS, Rüppell.*

Corvultur crassirostris, *Rüpp., Fauna Abyss. t.* 8 (1835); *Syst. Uebers. p.* 75. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 387.

Archicorax crassirostris, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 233.

Corvus cafer, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 315.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

"This is a carrion Crow, and is found about Angollallah and Ankober in large troops, in meadows where cattle are feeding. Its voice and mode of walking resemble those of the 'common Crow.'" —(Roth's MS. Notes.)

Genus CORVUS, *Linn., S. N.* (1735).

CORONE, *Kaup, Naturl. Syst. der Eur. Thierw. p.* 99 (1829).

FRUGILEGUS, *Lesson.*

TRYPANOCORAX, *Kaup.*

829. *CORVUS CORAX, Linn.*

Corvus Corax, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 155. (*Pl. Enl.* 495.). *Lath., Hist. of Birds,* III. *p.* 4. *Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 1. *Gould, Birds of Eur. t.* 220. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 315; *Cat. Brit. B. in Brit. Mus.* (1850), *p.* 93. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 778. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 23; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 89. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 387. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 233.

Corvus maximus, *Scopoli, Ann.* I. *p.* 84.

Corvus clericus, *Sparmann, Mus. Carls. t.* 2.

The Raven, *Bewick.*

KARGH, Candahar, *Hutton.*

a. b. Quettah. From Griffith's Collection.

C. Ferozepore. From Captain Hay.

"The Raven is very common in Afghanistan, and especially so during the winter."—(Captain Hutton.)

830. *CORVUS TIBETANUS*, *Hodgson.*

Corvus tibetanus, *Hodgs.*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* III. *n. s.* *p.* 203 (1849).

The Tibetan Raven.

a. Tibet. (No. 959, Hodgs. Cat.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., 1853.

b. c. Ladakh. *d.* Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

This is very nearly allied to *C. Corax*, but is somewhat larger in size; the wing measuring 18½ in., tail 11½ in., and the bill to gape 3 in.

831. *CORVUS CORONE*, *Linn.*

Corvus Corone, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 155. (*Pl. Enl.* 483.) *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, III. *p.* 9. *Wagler*, *Syst. Av. sp.* 6. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur. t.* 221. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 315. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 89. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 386. *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 230.

The Carrion Crow, *Bewick.*

a. England. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

b. c. Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.

832. *CORVUS CORNIX*, *Linn.*

Corvus Cornix, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 156. (*Pl. Enl.* 76.) *Lath.*, *Hist. of Birds*, III. *p.* 15. *Wagler*, *Syst. Av. sp.* 7. *Gould*, *Birds of Eur. t.* 222. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 89. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 386. *Cabanis*, *Cat. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 231.

The Hooded Crow, *Latham.*

Grab Abgaa (Arabic), Mesopotamia, *Jones.*

a. b. ♂ ♀. Mesopotamia. From Commander Jones.

c. Afghanistan. From Griffith's Collection.

833. *CORVUS CULMINATUS*, *Sykes.*

Corvus culminatus, *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 96. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, II. *p.* 315. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. Birds of Nep. p.* 102. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 24; XVI. *p.* 727; XXIV. *p.* 479; *Ann. Nat.*

Hist. XX. *p.* 385; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 89. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 9. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 385. *Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 218. *Burgess, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* 144.

Corvus orientalis, *Eversmann.*

Corvus Corone, var., *Franklin, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 120.

Corvus Corax, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 300? *Royle, Himalaya, p.* 77.

Corvus Enca, *apud Sundevall, Physiogr. Sällsk. Tidsk. Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVIII. *p.* 306.

Corvus macrorhynchus, *apud Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 18. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 95 (*nec. Blyth's Cat.*).

Corvus macrorhynchus, *v.* Corone, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

? Corvus macrorhynchus, *Temm. Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 3 (1827).

The Indian Carrion Crow.

Raven of Europeans in India.

Dhar-kowa, Dherri-kowa, or Kurrial, Hind., *Jerdon. Blyth.*

Dand-kag, Bengal, *Blyth.*

Pahari-kowa, Deyra Doon, *Phillips. Blyth.*

Goyegamma-caca (*i. e.* 'High-caste Crow'), Ceylon, *Layard.*

Andang (*i. e.* 'Grave Crow'), Mal., *Layard.*

Burong-gaga-gaga, Malayan, *Blyth.*

a. (type). Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. (*C. Corax*, Royle). N. India. From Dr. Royle's Collection.

c. d. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

g. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

h. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

i. j. Adult and young. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1853.

"This species, though not so numerous as *C. splendens*, is yet very abundant in the peninsula of India, and nearly equally troublesome and impudent. It partakes more readily than the latter of carrion, and, I think, the King Crow (*Dicrurus macrocercus*) appears to pursue it with greater hatred than the common Crow; so it probably occasionally pilfers their eggs or young."—(Jerdon.)

"This is eminently a carrion Crow in its habits, and especially frequents the vicinity of the great rivers, being less confined than *C. splendens* to the immediate neighbourhood of human habitations." —(Blyth.)

M. Sundevall remarks, that he "never observed this species in flocks about Calcutta, but only singly, or paired in spring. The note consists of a tolerably clear, rough *krah, krah*, which is much hoarser and shorter than that of the European Crow, and more like the Rook's voice. The food consists of insects: in the stomach were found only larvæ and butterflies. I never observed it near corpses, which, however, were to be obtained everywhere."

"Occurs at Masuri throughout the year, and is very destructive to young fowls and pigeons. It breeds in May and June, and selects a tall tree, near a house or village, on which to build its nest, which is composed externally of dried sticks and twigs, and lined with grass and hair, which latter material it will pick from the back of horses and cows, or from skins of animals laid out to dry; I have had skins of the Surrów (*Capricornis bubalina*) nearly destroyed from their depredations. The eggs are three or four in number, and of a dull green, thickly spotted over with long, and sometimes confluent, spots, and dashes of dusky brown or blackish: diameter $1\frac{9}{16} \times 1$ in." —(Captain Hutton.)

"This Carrion Crow is everywhere common in Ceylon, being found inland as well as on the sea-coast. It is found in the deep forests where *C. splendens* never appears; and such is its acuteness of sight and scent, that though the wounded deer may retire to the most tangled brake to die, its covert is invariably revealed to the hunter by these crows, who, congregating in small parties on the surrounding trees, patiently wait till life is extinct to begin their repast, in company with the jackals and wild hogs.

As soon as the Carrion Crow detects an animal lying on the ground, it utters a curious soft modulated 'caw,' wheeling in circles round the object of its curiosity, beating the air with heavy strokes, and then, joining the wings over the back, it sails down, and alights within a few feet of its hoped-for prey. These motions are known

and understood by all the crows in the vicinity, who immediately flock to the expected banquet. One, bolder than the rest, now approaches, and hops upon the animal's body; as this is not an unusual practice with them whilst searching for ticks, the animal lies still till the crow peers into its eyes, when, should it be in a state to defend itself, a shake of the head rids it of its dangerous friend, who then, instead of feasting on its eyeballs, performs the grateful office of ridding it of its vermin. Far different, however, is the fate of the wretched animal dying of disease or of the deadly rifle-ball; full well the Carrion Crow knows the dim eye over which the shadows of death are stealing, and, like the wretches who rob the dying on the field of battle, he hastens its last moments. Plunging its powerful bill into the eyeball of his victim, it tugs at it, despite the feeble struggles which oppose it, and is soon joined by its now bolder companions, some pecking at the eyes, some at the fatal wound or sore; but all select those points where the thinness of the skin, or an abrasion in it, offers an easy access to the entrails; these, once reached, are torn out and swallowed, but the eye is invariably the first point of attack.

About the villages the Carrion Crow builds its nest in the cocoanut trees; in the jungles it selects a tall tree, amid the upper branches of which it fixes a framework of sticks, and on this constructs a nest of twigs and grasses. The eggs, from three to five, are usually of a dull greenish-brown colour, thickly mottled with brown, these markings being most prevalent at the small end. Axis $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., diam. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. They are usually laid in January and February."—(Layard.)

834. *CORVUS SINENSIS*, *Gould*, *MS.*

a. ♂. Shanghai. Presented by J. Gould, Esq., 1856.

C. sinensis, *n. sp.*—This is a species intermediate between *C. Corax* and *C. Corone*: it is longer in all its admeasurements than the *C. culminatus*; the bill is stronger and higher at the base, and less prolonged; in colour, particularly about the head and shoulders, it is more silky, and of a browner hue, or less steely black. Its nearest ally is the *C. culminatus*; but it appears to be really distinct.

Length of male 20 in., of wing $13\frac{3}{4}$ in., tail 9 in., bill to gape $2\frac{5}{8}$ in., and tarsus $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. Female somewhat smaller.

Specimens of both sexes are in the Collection of J. Gould, Esq., from the neighbourhood of Canton and Shanghai.

835. *CORVUS PECTORALIS, Gould.*

Corvus pectoralis, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1836), *p.* 18. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 386.

Corvus dominicanus, *Bonap., Mus. Lugd. in Litt.*

Corvus dauricus, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 315.

a. (jun.) China. Presented by J. Gould, Esq., 1856.

Length of adult 17 in., of wing 11¼ in., tail 7¼ in., bill to gape 2½ in., and tarse 2¼ in.

836. *CORVUS AFFINIS, Rüppell.*

Corvus affinis, *Rüppell, Fauna Abyss. t.* 10, *f.* 2; *Syst. Uebers. p.* 75. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 315. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 385. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 300.

TUKKA, Somâli, *Lieut. Speke.*

A. B. *c.* ♂ ♀. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

837. *CORVUS CAPENSIS, Lichtenstein.*

Corvus capensis, *Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. Berl. Mus. p.* 20 (1823). *Rüppell, Fauna Abyss. t.* 10, *f.* 3; *Syst. Uebers. p.* 75. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 315. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 385. *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 230. (*Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr.* II. *t.* 52.)

Corvus macropterus, *Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 10 (1827).

Corvus segetum, *Temminck, Text. de Pl. Col.*

Corvus Levaillantii, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 328 (1831).

A. ♀. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

838. *CORVUS FRUGILEGUS, Linn.*

Corvus frugilegus, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 156. (*Pl. Enl.* 484.) *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 11. *Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 9. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 224. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 315; *Catal. Brit. B. Brit. Mus.* (1850), *p.* 93. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 778. *Blyth, Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 90. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 384. *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 230.

The Rook, *Bewick.*

a. England. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

b. c. ♂ ♀. Mesopotamia. From Commander Jones.

d. e. Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.

"Found in large flocks at Candahar during winter, searching for food in the ploughed fields. They arrive in February, which is there the coldest month, and depart in March."—(Captain Hutton.)

839. *CORVUS PASTINATOR, Gould.*

Corvus pastinator, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1845), *p.* 1. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 25. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 315. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 384.

Corvus frugilegus, *apud Schlegel, Fauna Japon. p.* 80.

a. Japan. Presented by John Gould, Esq., 1856.

"*Corvus pastinator* is closely allied to the Rook of Europe, but differs from it in the hue of the plumage, which is of a beautiful purple, or plum-colour, where the European bird is green; the bill is also straighter, and the face much less denuded, the fleshy base of the nostrils being the only part destitute of feathers; the feet and claws are also larger."

The Japanese 'Rook' is identical with the Chinese bird named as above by Mr. Gould, and with whose typical specimen it has been carefully compared.

840. *CORVUS TENUIROSTRIS, Moore.*

a. Bombay. From Major Kittoe's Collection.

C. tenuirostris, n. sp.—Plumage above glossy purply-black, palest on the head, neck, back, and body beneath, and these having an ashy cast; forehead jet-black, and contrasting with the ashy cast of plumage of the crown.

Length 18 in., of wing $12\frac{1}{4}$ in., tail 7 in., bill to frontal plumes $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., to gape $2\frac{8}{10}$ in.; height from chin to forehead $\frac{8}{10}$ in., and tarsus $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

841. *CORVUS ENCA, Horsfield Sp.*

Fregilus Enca, *Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 164 (1821). *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 13.

Corvus Enca, *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 665. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 385. *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 231.

? Corvus Enca, *Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 11.

? Corvus macrorhynchus, *Vieillot, apud Blyth, Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 90.

Enca Crow, *Latham.*

ENCA, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Length about 14 in., of wing 11 in., tail 6 in., bill to frontal plumes 2 in., to gape 2½ in., width at gape ¾ in., and tarse 1¾ in.

The bill in this species differs only from that of *C. splendens* in being somewhat longer and rather more rounded.

842. *CORVUS SPLENDENS, Vieillot.*

Corvus splendens, *Vieillot, Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* VIII. *p.* 44; *Enc. Méth.* (1823), *p.* 882. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 425. *Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 18. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 96. *Sundevall, Physiogr. Sällsk. Tidsk.* (1837), *p.* ; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVIII. *p.* 305. *Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 18. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 921; XV. *p.* 24; XXIV. *p.* 479; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 95. *Jardine's Contr. Orn.* (1850), *p.* 69; *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 90. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 315. *Hodgson, Catal. B. of Nepal, p.* 102. *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *p.* 302. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 384. *Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 214. *Tytler, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 368. *Burgess, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* 143.

Corvus impudiens, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Corvus dauricus, *apud Pearson, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 652.

Corvus Monedula indica, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton MS.* II. *p.* 129 (1808).

The Common Indian Crow, *Blyth. Jerdon.*

The Indian Hooded-Crow.

KOWA, or PATI-KOWA (*i. e.* 'Common Crow'), Hind., *Jerdon. Blyth.*

KAG, or KAK, Beng., *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton. Blyth.*

DASI KOWA, Deyra Doon, *Blyth. Royle.*

CARAVY-CACA, Ceylon, *Layard.*

CAGUM, Mal., *Layard.*

A. *b*. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.
c. Himalaya. From Dr. Royle's Collection.
d. *e*. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.
f. Melanoid var. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

"This is the common Crow of India, and is an abundant, very noisy, familiar, and impudent species, frequenting the vicinity of human abodes, alike in the villages and in the crowded streets of large towns. About the latter, they walk and hop like domestic birds, wherever food is to be picked up, just stepping aside out of the way of the passers-by, and regardless of the ordinary throng; but they still retain all the craft and wariness of their tribe, and are ever vigilant, making off on the least suspicious movement, or even on the fixed glance of a stranger: they require but small encouragement, however, to be most troublesomely bold, and do not always wait for such encouragement, peeping into dwelling-rooms, cawing loudly the while, passing through them by different windows, and, if opportunity offers, making free with anything that attracts them by the way. Though highly social, this Crow is not properly gregarious, like the Rook and Jackdaw of England, and does not build in society, resembling the *C. Corone* in this respect, though, from its commonness, two or three pairs may sometimes resort to the same large tree. Their noise, from the multitude of them, is incessant, and if anything (as the sight of a dead Crow) excite them, is most uproarious and annoying; they are about too, from the earliest dawn till late in the evening, and are far from being quiet on moonlight nights. Eager, busy, and bustling, their flight is always singularly hurried, as if time were a matter of some consequence to them; and, in short, every trait of the Crow tribe is prominently developed in this species. The report of a gun excites a grand commotion among the community of Crows; they circle and cross rapidly to and fro overhead, for the most part out of range, cawing lustily, and dodging when the gun is pointed at them, while others sit observantly on the neighbouring house-tops, &c., all launching on the wing on the next discharge, with clamorous outcry, and then, by degrees, returning to their place of observation. Thus, too, they persecute the gunner when in quest of other birds, spreading the alarm in all directions; and I remember once, when loading beside a large tank, a pair of the fine Caspian Tern came and dashed by two or three times within range; but just as I was ready for them, a wild Crow made his appearance and attacked one of them, being soon joined by others of

his fraternity, who speedily drove away the pair of Terns, without affording me the wished-for chance of a shot. Again, I have seen a Crow of this species pounce on a pied harrier (*Circus melanoleucos*), which was standing quietly on the bank of a rivulet, and continue to attack and follow it till both were out of sight. On one occasion, I remarked a number of Crows and Mynahs (*Pastor tristis*) collected around some horse-droppings on a road, when one of the Crows pertinaciously prevented a particular individual Mynah from partaking with the rest of the party: again and again did the poor Mynah make the attempt, stepping round and approaching from different directions, but all to no purpose; the Crow, meanwhile, paying no attention to the other Mynahs of the same species, which were engaged in picking out the grains. But the most remarkable fact I have observed of this Crow was during a short sojourn at Madras, where a party of about twenty were in the daily habit of attending the breakfast of the friend at whose house I was staying, without, however, being allowed to enter the room. Among these were two blind, or rather purblind, Crows, which could just see their way about, without, apparently, being able to pick up small articles of food; and these were regularly fed by the rest, first one and then another of which they followed with imploring demeanour and quivering wings, like a nestling, and received the morsels with the same gobbling note of gratulation: they were evidently old birds, and perhaps aged."—(Blyth.)

"The sagacity and vigilance of this predatory bird are too well known to require much in illustration of its habits; but I have," remarks the Rev. T. Phillips, in his MS. Notes, "too often myself been amused by witnessing the tricks, to think some short account of the manner in which this exceedingly cunning bird is caught by the natives, would not prove uninteresting. To any one conversant with the customs of this country [India], I need not say that Crows, as well as several other kinds of birds, are in great request at large cities for 'Sudga,' or 'Ootarus,' (Ransoms) for the sick. Hence the necessity with birdcatchers of having a constant and well-regulated supply on hand; and as a Crow can seldom be tricked twice in the same manner, the birdcatchers have recourse to various methods of entrapping him. One of them is this: feeding Crows on certain occasions forms part of a religious ceremony with the Hindoos, and this share of the business is generally taken up by the women, with whom, accordingly, Crows become very familiar, nay, sometimes so bold as to take the food from their hands. Taking advantage of this fami-

liarity with the women of the country, I have frequently seen a birdcatcher attire himself in the garb of a Hindoo female, and, closely veiling his face and beard with the 'Chadir,' issue forth with a 'Thaler' loaded with sweet rice in his hand to invite Crows to a (supposed) feast! This invitation consists of throwing a few grains of rice to every crow met on the way, and thus a flock is soon collected round the supposed woman, when the birdcatcher proceeds to his net, still throwing out a few grains of rice now and then to the crows, who now follow him close. Reaching his net, which must be set by night and carefully concealed under dust and sand, otherwise the whole plan would fail, he heaps the rice on a spot surrounded by the hidden net, walks to the end of a string attached to the net, and as all the Crows are now busy at devouring the feast, he suddenly draws the net over his victims. I need hardly remark that in the manner of laying the net, and in concealing his person, the birdcatcher must be exceedingly cautious; for should the least suspicion be created by any discovery, the farce would be at an end. The very arms and feet of the man must be concealed, and the sight of a beard would most certainly send all the crows flying in a moment."

The Coël (*Eudynamys orientalis*) invariably deposits its eggs in the nest of these Crows.

Further notes on the habits of this Crow are given by Colonel Sykes, Sundevall, Jerdon, Tickell, Burgess, and Layard, in the works above referred to.

Genus COLOEUS, *Kaup, Naturl. Syst. p.* 114 (1829).
MONEDULA, *Brehm, Isis, p.* 1273 (1828).
LYCOS, *Boie, Isis, p.* 358 (1828).

843. *COLOEUS MONEDULA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Corvus Monedula, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 156. (*Pl. Enl.* 523.) *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 18. *Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 16. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 223. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 315; *Catal. Brit. B. in Brit. Mus.* (1850), *p.* 94. *Blyth, Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 90.

Coloeus Monedula, *Kaup, Naturl. Syst. der Eur. Thierw. p.* 114.

Monedula turrium, *Brehm, Vœg. Deutschl. p.* 172. *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 230.

Lycos Monedula, *Boie, Isis* (1828), *p.* 1273. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 384.

Corvus collaris, *Drummond, MS. List of B. of Corfu, in Bibl. J. Gould.*
The Jackdaw, *Bewick.*

a. England. Presented by P. L. Sclater, Esq.
b. c. ♂ ♀. Mesopotamia. From Commander Jones.
c. d. e. Cabul. From Griffith's Collection.

"Inhabits the valley of Cashmere generally; builds its nest in holes of rocks, beneath roofs, and in tall trees; lays four, five, or six eggs, of a pale clear bluish-green, dotted and spotted with brownish-black. May 1st."—(W. Theobald, Jun., Esq., J. A. S. Beng. (1854), p. 601.)

844. *COLOEUS DAURICA, Pallas Sp.*

Corvus dauricus, *Pallas, It.* III. *p.* 694. *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 367. *Lath., Syn.* I. *p.* 367, *t.* 15; *Gen. Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 17. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 315, *t.* 76. *Schlegel, Fauna Japon. p.* 80, *t.* 41.
Lycos dauricus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 384.
Corvus capitalis, *Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 19 (1827).
Corvus morio, *Forster.*
Pallas's Jackdaw.

a. Shanghai. Presented by J. Gould, Esq., 1856.

Genus Nucifraga, *Brisson, Orn.* (1760).
Caryocatactes, *Rafinq.* (1815).

845. *NUCIFRAGA HEMISPILA, Vigors.*

Nucifraga hemispila, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 8. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 36. *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Catal. B. of Nepal, p.* 102. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 313. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 25; *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 90. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 383. *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 229.
The Himalayan Nutcracker, *Gray.*

A. *b.* ♂ ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.
c. d. ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Subfam. IV. GLAUCOPINA.

Genus PLATYSMURUS, *Reichenbach, Syst. Av.* (1850).

GLENARGUS, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 216 (1851).

846. *PLATYSMURUS LEUCOPTERUS, Temminck Sp.*

Glaucopis leucopterus, *Temminck, Pl. Col.* 265.

Platysmurus leucopterus, *Reichenbach, Syst. Av.*

Cryptorhina leucoptera, *Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 4.

Temnurus leucopterus, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 341. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 310.

Crypsirhina leucoptera, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 933. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 369.

Glenargus leucopterus, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 216.

TALONG-GAGA, or KOLONG-GAGA, Malayan, *Blyth.*

a. b. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor (1854).

Genus CRYPSIRHINA, *Vieillot, Analyse, p.* 36 (1816).

TEMIA, *Cuvier* (1817).

PHRENOTRIX, *Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 165 (1820).

847. *CRYPSIRHINA VARIANS, Latham Sp.*

Corvus varians, *Latham, Ind. Orn. Supp. p.* 26 (1790); *Gen. Hist. of Birds,* III. *p.* 34. (*Le Vaillant, Ois. d'Afr. t.* 56.)

Crypsirhina varians, *Vieillot, Analyse, p.* 36; *Gal. des Ois. t.* 106. *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 665. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 310. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 933; XVI. *p.* 469; XVII. *p.* 249; *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 92. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 369. *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 216.

Glaucopis varians, *Temminck, Text. de Pl. Col.*

Cryptorhina varians, *Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 6.

Corvus Temia, *Daudin, Orn.* II. *p.* 244 (1800). *Shaw, Zool.* VII. *p.* 372 (1809).

Corvus caudatus, *Shaw, Nat. Misc. t.* 561.
Phrenotrix Temia, *Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 163 (1820); *Zool. Res. in Java, t.* 50.
Temia Levaillanti, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 342.
Chekatut, or Benteot, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

C. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

d. Drawing. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

"Although this is not a rare bird in Java, it is by no means familiar, and never approaches the villages and habitations. It is only observed near solitary hamlets situated in tracts recently cleared for cultivation, where its food is abundantly supplied by the insects contained in the rich mould, and by the wild fruit about the skirts. In consequence of the shortness of the wings, its motions are slow. It is chiefly seen about noon, sailing heavily through the air in a right line towards the trees surrounding the openings in the forest. The strength of the bill and of the claws shows its adaptation to feed both on fruits and insects."—(Horsfield, Zool. Res. in Java.)

"This species is very remarkable (among birds of the great passerine type of structure) for having but ten tail-feathers, like the Drongos; and it is a curious fact, at first sight, the tail even resembles that of a Drongo, in its expansion and exterior curl upward at tip; but there is this essential difference, that the tail of *Cr. varians*, instead of being forked, is, in the opposite way, extremely graduated, and the expansion and curvature is accordingly exhibited by the two middle tail-feathers, instead of the outermost, as in the Drongos."—(Blyth.)

This bird appears to be of common occurrence in the Tenasserim provinces.

"Common in the neighbourhood of Moulmein."—(Rev. F. Mason, Natural Productions of Burmah, p. 271.)

Genus Dendrocitta, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1833), *p.* 57.

848. *DENDROCITTA RUFA*, *Scopoli Sp.*

Corvus rufus, *Scopoli* (1786). *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 161; *Gen. Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 29. (*Sonn., Voy. Ind.* II. *p.* 186, *t.* 106. *Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 59.)
Dendrocitta rufa, *Hartl., Syst. Verz.* (1844), *p.* 63. *Hodgson, Catal. B. of Nepal, p.* 101. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 469; *Ann. N. H.* XX. *p.* 383;

Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p. 92. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 369. *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 216. *Tytler, Ann. N. H.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 368.

Pica rufa, *Sundevall, Physiogr. Sällsk. Tidsk.* (1837), *p.* ; *Ann. N. H.* XVIII. *p.* 168.

Crypsirhina rufa, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 30.

Temnurus rufus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 310.

Coracias vagabunda, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 171.

Pica vagabunda, *Vieill., Enc. Méth.* (1823), *p.* 888. *Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 5. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, t.* 42. *J. E. Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 25. *Pearson, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 650.

Dendrocitta vagabunda, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1833), *p.* 57; *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 89. *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 164.

Crypsirhina vagabunda, *Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 19. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 932; XIII. *p.* 389; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 96. *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Temnurus vagabundus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 310.

Pica rufiventris, *Vieillot. Stephens, Shaw's Zool.* XIV. *p.* 73.

Corvus mendicantium, *F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 59; II. *p.* 130.

The Rufous Tree-Crow, *Gray.*

Maha Lat, Hind., *F. (B.) Hamilton. Jerdon.*

Takka-chor ('Rupee Thief'), Bengal, *Blyth.*

Handi-chacha ('Pan-Scraper,' imitative of cry), Bengal, *Blyth.*

Mahtab and Chand, Scinde, *Burnes.*

A. ♂. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

b. ♂. China. From Reeves's Collection.

c. d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. g. ♂ ♀. Himalaya. From Griffith's Collection.

h. i. ♂. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

j. Nestling. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

k. Drawing. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Inhabits India generally, and is common in the vicinity of Calcutta."—(Blyth.)

"Common and stationary about Calcutta. It is mostly seen in trees, and is rather shy. Its common screaming notes are like those of the European Magpies; but instead of that feeble indistinct sound which they make in spring, and which is their only song, this bird sends forth clearer and stronger tones, which sound like *koolee-oh-koor*, and, at times, *hohlee-ho*. In the stomachs of those I examined were found only insects, chiefly grasshoppers."—(Sundevall.)

"The flight of this bird has the same jerk, and its motions the same bustling character, as the English Magpie. The egg is of a plain greyish-white. I have known this bird to enter a covered verandah of a house, and nip off half a dozen young geraniums; visit a cage of small birds, begin by stealing the grain, and end by killing and eating the birds, and repeating these visits daily till destroyed." —(C. W. Smith's Notes, J. A. S. Beng. X. p. 650.)

"Builds on large trees about Calcutta, more than one at a time being seldom seen. The Bengalese women imagine whenever they hear this bird calling, that it forebodes the approach of religious mendicants, who, by partaking of the fare prepared for the family, will *clear* the *pots* used in cooking; from which circumstance its native name is derived."—(F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.)

"The Maha Lat is a social, bold bird, and is found in all extensive groves and forests of Muttra. It has several curious notes. They are generally found in pairs; sometimes two or three pairs assemble on the same tree, and begin to talk and quarrel, with a very singular sound of two syllables, thus,—*kakak*, or *kekekek*, several times repeated in a guttural tone. It is not much unlike the sound of the Peacock, but not so loud. When not quarrelling, it has another note, more agreeable: perhaps this is a note of love? This, too, is a compound sound, and is generally uttered when there is only one pair on a tree. One of the birds utters the note, and the other responds with a low purring sound. To utter the full sound, the bird lifts up its body from the tree, or shoots it forward, without rising from its legs. It takes very short flights from tree to tree, and does not often alight on the ground."—(Rev. T. Phillips's MS. Notes.)

"This bird is generally spread through the South of India, but is only at all plentiful on the well-wooded western coast, where it is to be seen and heard in every lofty avenue. In the Carnatic, I have only seen it in the jungly district near Touremcourchy, and in the

table-land it is also rare, being met with only occasionally in jungly districts, or in the neighbourhood of well-wooded villages. It frequents the highest jungles occasionally, not in their densest portions, however. It is found single or in pairs; occasionally four or five being seen together. It lives, as far as I have ascertained, entirely on fruit of different kinds, and is very fond of the fruit of the Banian. It has a most peculiar cry, something like the metallic sound of the call of the Racket-tailed Drongo (*Dicrurus retifer*), but its usual call is a harsh rattling cry, like that of the European Magpie."—(Jerdon.)

849. *DENDROCITTA PALLIDA*, *Blyth*, *Sp.*

Crypsirhina pallida, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 30 (1846).

Dendrocitta pallida, *Blyth*, *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 336.

a. ♀. Shikarpore. From Griffith's Collection.

"Plumage as in *D. rufa*, but altogether much paler; the back and scapularies isabelline, with a shade of dusky, but devoid of any decided rufous tinge; rump paler; the belly and lower tail-coverts pure isabelline, or buffy cream-colour. The hue of the lower parts approaches that of the young of *D. rufa*, but the much firmer structure of the plumage, indicative of maturity, at once distinguishes it from that species.

Length about 15 in., of which the middle tail-feathers measure $8\frac{3}{4}$ in., the outermost $4\frac{5}{8}$ in., less; wing $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., bill to gape nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., and tarse $1\frac{1}{8}$ in."—(Blyth.)

850. *DENDROCITTA SINENSIS*, *Latham Sp.*

Corvus sinensis, *Latham*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 161; *Gen. Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 52. (*Sonnerat*, *Voy. Ind.* II. *p.* 187.)

Dendrocitta sinensis, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 57; *Trans. Zool. Soc.* I. *p.* 89. *Hodgson*, *Catal. B. of Nepal*, *p.* 102. *Hutton*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* II. *p.* 682. *Blyth*, *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 92. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 369. *Cabanis*, *Catal. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 217.

Pica sinensis, *J. E. Gray*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 26. *Gould*, *Cent. of Birds*, *t.* 43.

Crypsirhina sinensis, *Hodgson*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 932; XV. *p.* 30.

Temnurus sinensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 310.
The Macao Tree-Crow, *Gray.*
KOKIAKAK, Masuri, *Hutton.*

a. b. Adult and young. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
c. ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.
e. f. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.
g. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.
h. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

"Occurs abundantly at Masuri, about 5,000 feet elevation, during summer, and more sparingly at greater elevations; in the winter it leaves the mountains for the Doon. It breeds in May, on the 27th of which month I took one nest with three eggs, and another with three young ones. The nest is like that of *Psilorhinus occipitalis*, being composed externally of twigs, and lined with finer materials, according to the situation: one nest, taken in a deep glen by the side of a stream, was lined with the long fibrous leaves of the '*mare's tail*,' which grew abundantly by the water's edge; another, taken much higher on the hill-side, and away from the water, was lined with tendrils and fine roots. The nest is placed rather low, generally about eight or ten feet from the ground, sometimes at the extremity of a horizontal branch, sometimes in the forks of young bushy oaks. The eggs somewhat resemble those of *Psil. occipitalis*, but are paler and less spotted, being of a dull greenish-ash, with brown blotches and spots somewhat thickly clustered at the larger end; diameter $1\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{13}{16}$ in.; shape ordinary."—(Hutton.)

Mr. Jerdon remarks, that "I think I observed this species in open jungle in the Segoor Pass of the Neilgherries, and I have seen specimens killed in the eastern range of the Ghauts of Southern India."

851. *DENDROCITTA FRONTALIS, McClelland.*

Dendrocitta frontalis, *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 163. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 933; XV. *p.* 31. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 369.
Temnurus frontalis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 310, *t.* 75.
Crypsirhina altirostris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 932 (1843); XV. *p.* 30.
Dendrocitta altirostris, *Blyth, Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 92. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 369.

Temnurus altirostris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 310.
McClelland's Tree-Crow.

A. and Drawing (type). Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

B. *c.* Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

d. e. f. Nepal (No. 925, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., 1853.

852. *DENDROCITTA LEUCOGASTRA, Gould.*

Dendrocitta leucogastra, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1833), *p.* 57; *Trans. Zool. Soc.* I. *p.* 89, *t.* 12. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 91. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 369. *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 217.

Crypsirhina leucogastra, *Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 19. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 933; XV. *p.* 30.

Temnurus leucogaster, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 310.

The White-bellied Tree-Crow.

A. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

"This species frequents the densest portion of the jungles, and is extremely shy and wary, feeding on various fruit and berries. It has a somewhat similar call to *D. vagabunda.* I have observed it only in the jungles of Malabar and the Wynaad, where it is a rare bird. Irides blood-red."—(Jerdon.)

Subfam. V. GARRULINA.

Genus Coracias, *Linn., S. N.* (1758).

Galgulus, *Brisson, Orn.* II. *p.* 63 (1760).

853. *CORACIAS GARRULA, Linn.*

Coracias garrula, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 159. (*Pl. Enl.* 486.) *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 70. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 60. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 62; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* (1848), *pt.* II. *p.* 33; *Cat. Brit. B. in Brit. Mus.* (1850), *p.* 40. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 51. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 167.

Galgulus garrulus, *Vieill., Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XXIX. *p.* 428.

Coracias germanicus *et* planiceps, *Brehm.*, *Væg. Deutschl.* I. *pp.* 158, 159.

The Garrulous Jay.

a. b. c. d. Adult and young. Candahar. From Griffith's Collection.

e. f. ♂ ♀. Mesopotamia. Presented by Commander Jones.

854. *CORACIAS ABYSSINICA*, *Gmelin.*

Coracias abyssinica, *Gmelin*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 379 (1788). *Cuvier*, *Règ. Anim.* (1817), I. *p.* 401. *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 76. *Rüppell*, *Syst. Uebers. p.* 23. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 167. *Strickland*, *P. Z. S.* (1850), *p.* 216. (*Pl. Enl.* 626. *Le Vaill.*, *Ois. de Parad. t.* 25.)

Coracias caudata, *apud G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 62; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* (1848), *p.* 35.

The Abyssinian Jay.

A. *b.* Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

855. *CORACIAS PILOSA*, *Latham.*

Coracias pilosa, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn. Supp.* XXVII. (1790); *Gen. Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 85. *G. R. Gray*, *List of B. Brit. Mus.* (1848), *pt.* II. *p.* 34. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 167.

Galgulus pilosus, *Vieill.*, *Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XXIX. *p.* 430; *Enc. Méth. p.* 867.

Coracias crinita, *Shaw*, *Zool.* VII. *p.* 401 (1809).

Coracias nuchalis, *Swains.*, *B. of W. Afr.* II. *p.* 110 (1837).

Coracias Levaillanti, *Temm.* (*Le Vaill. Ois. de Parad.* I. *tt.* 28, 29.) *Rüppell*, *Syst. Uebers. p.* 23.

The Hairy Roller, *Latham.*

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

856. *CORACIAS INDICA*, *Linn.*

Coracias indica, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 159. (*Pl. Enl.* 285.) *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 74. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 96. *Sundevall*, *Physiogr. Sällsk. Tidsk.* (1837), *p.* ; *Ann. N. H.* XVIII. *p.* 401. *Jerdon*,

Madras Journ. XI. *p.* 229. *Pearson, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 651. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 62; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* (1848), *pt.* II. *p.* 33. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 55. *Blyth, Ann. N. H.* XII. *p.* 94; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 191; XIX. *p.* 228; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 51. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 167. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* XII. *n. s. p.* 171.

Coracias bengalensis, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 159. *Cuv., Règ. Anim.* (1817), I. *p.* 401. *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 72. *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82. *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *p.* 304. *F. (B.) Hamilton, MS.* II. *pp.* 124, 131.

Galgulus nævius, *Vieill., Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* XXIX. *p.* 431; *Encyc. Méth. p.* 868.

Coracias nævia, *Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 3.

Blue Jay, *Edwards's Birds, t.* 326.

The Indian Roller, *Latham.*

Nil-khant, Beng., *Hamilton. Sundevall. Jerdon.*

Sulzuk, Hind., *Jerdon.*

Tas (from its call), Mahratta, *Jerdon.*

Kowolowa, Ceylon, *Layard.*

Kotta Killy, Mal., Ceylon, *Layard.*

a. N. W. India. From Griffith's Collection.

b. Scinde. Presented by Dr. H. Gould, 1855.

c. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

d. e. (true *indica*). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

g. Drawing. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Common in the vicinity of Calcutta, but for the most part disappearing at the time of the rains. Its flight is buoyant, but sustained by constant flapping; and I have now and then seen one, or a pair, when seeming about to alight on a tree, make a rapid dive downward to near the ground, then re-ascend, and perform this manœuvre several times successively, as if in play. It sits very upright on its perch, with the body-feathers appressed, and those of the head and neck puffy. Its usual note is harsh, but in spring the male utters a very pleasing dissyllabic cry, repeated at intervals."—(Blyth.)

"The Indian Roller is of universal distribution throughout the country, as well in jungles as in the open country, there being few groves of trees near a village that do not harbour some. It generally takes its perch on the top or outermost branch of some lofty tree, and on spying an insect on the ground, which it can do at a very great distance,—40 or 50 yards,—it flies direct to the spot, and generally seizes it on the ground, and then returns to the same tree and perch. A favourite perch of this bird is a bowrie-pole, or some bare leafless tree, by which it can command a larger view. It occasionally seats itself on a low bush, or even on the ground. I have on several occasions seen one pursue an insect in the air for some distance. It flies in general with a slow but continued flapping of its wings, but it has the habit of occasionally making sudden darts in the air in all directions. Its food is chiefly large insects, such as grasshoppers and their larvæ, caterpillars, mole-crickets, and even mice."—(Jerdon.)

"Nest rather large, thin, scanty, of twigs and grasses within, loosely put together, on medium-sized trees, generally at summits, and near water. Eggs four or five, broad, but rather pointed at the ends, full deep Antwerp-blue. July."—(Captain Tickell.)

"This bird is afraid of man's approach, and is pugnacious, driving away the Crow without much effort: it is a very noisy, screaming bird. With the Hindoos it is esteemed sacred: they consider it propitious if seen on the day which concludes the Dussorah, or Durga Puja festivals, and discharge their matchlocks to put it on the wing. The Burmahs annually send parties to procure the feathers of this bird."—(C. W. Smith, J. A. S., X. p. 651.)

"This bird is considered by the Brahmins in some measure sacred, as the god Siva, when he was called *Nilkhant*, assumed its form; it is not, however, an object of worship, but is venerated on account of the deity having appeared in its shape. Before the Durga Puja, in September or October, the Hindoos of Calcutta who can afford it purchase one of these birds, and at the time when they throw the image of Durga into the river, they set the *Nil-khant* at liberty."—(F. Buchanan Hamilton.)

"Common and widely distributed in Ceylon, being very partial to the small clumps of trees scattered over the cultivated parts of the Jaffna peninsula: they are also very fond of sitting on the top of the well-whips in the fields. It breeds in hollow trees, laying four or five greenish eggs, profusely speckled with dark-brown spots. Axis 15 lines, diameter 11 lines."—(Layard.)

857. *CORACIAS AFFINIS, McClelland.*

Coracias affinis, *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 164. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 62, *t.* 21. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 190; XIX. *p.* 228; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 51.

Coracias Katnas, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 123 (1808).

Katnas, Gualpara, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

Nghet-kha, Arracan, *Capt. Abbott.*

A. B. (type). Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

c. ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

d. e. (true *affinis*). *f.* (with intermixture of *indica*). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"The numerous specimens of Rollers from Assam, Arracan, and Tenasserim, which I have seen," says Mr. Blyth, "all pertain strictly to this species, having the upper parts greener than in *C. indica,* the neck and breast devoid of the reddish-brown colour proper to the latter species, being purplish-dusky varied with bright purple on the foreneck, and the entire under-surface of the wing, except near the tips of the primaries, is deep purple; but I have obtained several specimens in the vicinity of Calcutta, and some from Tipperah, which present every gradation of plumage from one to the other of these species, and also some in the pure *affinis* plumage; from which I infer, that where found together in the same locality, they not unfrequently interbreed, and tend to merge into a single blended race. It may be further remarked, that I have never seen an example of true *C. affinis* with the broad terminal purple band to the tail, which distinguishes the adult of *C. indica;* but I have seen this imperfectly developed in the mixed race, which latter has also commonly the forepart of the under-surface of the wing intermingled purple and verditer."

F. Buchanan Hamilton, in his MS., mentions, that "this bird is very common at Gualpara throughout the year; the natives considering it as distinct from the Nil-khant."

Genus Platylophus, *Swains., Classif. of B. p.* 263 (1837).

Lophocitta, *G. R. Gray, List of Gen. of B.* (1840).

858. *PLATYLOPHUS GALERICULATUS, Cuvier Sp.*

Corvus galericulatus, *Cuvier, Règ. An.* I. *p.* 399 (1817). (*Le Vaill., Ois. de Parad. t.* 42.)

Platylophus galericulatus, *Swains., Classif. of B. p.* 263.
Pica galericulata, *Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 22.
Lophocitta galericulata, *G. R. Gray, List of Gen. of B. p.* 50; *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 305. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 571; *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 94. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 374; *P. Z. S.* (1850), *p.* 79. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 218.
Lanius scapulatus, *Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. Mus. Berl. p.* 49 (1823), ♂.
Lanius coronatus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 306 (1822), ♀.
Vanga coronata, *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 658.
Lophocitta coronata, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 219.
Vanga cristata, *Griffith's An. Kingd. p.* 486, *fig.* (1829), ♂.
Garrulus histrionicus, *Müller, Mus. Lugd. Bat.* ♀.
Lophocitta histrionica, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 374; *P. Z. S.* (1850), *p.* 79.
Garrula rufula, *Temminck, Mus. Lugd. Bat.*
Lophocitta ardesiaca, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 219. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 374, ♂ (*young*).
Burong Jebi, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. B. ♂, ♀, and Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir S. Raffles's Collection.

c. d. e. f. g. h. ♂ ♀. Adult and young. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

This bird appears to be common at Malacca.

Genus Cissa, *Boie, Isis, p.* (1826).

Corapica, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 352 (1831).

Ptilonorhynchus, *Lesson* (1828).

Kitta, *Temminck* (182–).

Chlorisoma, *Swains., Classif. of B. pp.* 25, 230 (1837).

Citta, *Wagler* (1830).

859. *CISSA SINENSIS, Brisson Sp.*

Galgulus sinensis, *Brisson, Orn.* II. *p.* 77, *t.* 6, *f.* 2 (1760). (*Pl. Enl.* 620.)
Cissa sinensis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 934; XV.

p. 29; *Ann. N. H.* XX. *p.* 321. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 308. *Hodgson, Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 101.

Corvus sinensis, *Bodd., Tabl. des Pl. Enl. d'Auben.* (1783).

Coracias sinensis, *Gmelin, S. N.* I. *p.* 381 (1788). *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 54.

Ptilonorhynchus sinensis, *Lesson.*

Corvus speciosus, *Shaw, Gen. Zool.* VII. *p.* 364 (1809).

Pica speciosa, *Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 30.

Kitta speciosa, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 166.

Corvus venatorius, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 60 (1808).

Kitta venatoria, *J. E. Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 2 (1832). *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 164. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 938. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 166.

Cissa venatoria, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 29; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 92.

Corapica bengalensis, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 352 (1831).

Hunting Crow, *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 53.

Chinese Roller, *Latham.*

Sir Gang, Bengal, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton. Blyth.*

A. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Drawing. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Inhabits the hills of Tipperah and Sylhet. It is stated that it is instructed to hunt like a hawk to catch small birds. Besides a kind of chattering, like a Jay or Magpie, it has an agreeable note, and becomes very tame."—(F. Buchanan Hamilton, MS. I. p. 60.)

Mr. Blyth remarks: "I have had many of these birds alive, which combine in their manners the traits of the Jay and Shrike: they are very amusing birds, soon become tame and quite fearless, are very imitative, sing lustily a loud and screeching strain of their own with much gesticulation, and are highly carnivorous in their appetite. The Shrike-like habit, in confinement, of placing a bit of food in each interval betwixt the bars of their prison, is in no species more strongly exemplified than in this."

"This bird, when newly moulted, is of a lovely green, with the wings bright sanguine-red, and the bill and legs deep coral; but whether alive (wild, or in confinement), or mounted as a stuffed specimen and exposed to the light, the green soon changes to verdigris-blue, and the red of the wings to dull ashy."—(Blyth.)

Genus UROCISSA, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 87 (1850).

CALOCITTA, *Bonaparte, C. G. Av. p.* 381; *P. Z. S.* (1850), *p.* 84 (*nec. Gray,* 1841).

860. *UROCISSA SINENSIS, Linn. Sp.*

Cuculus sinensis, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 171. *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 273.

Urocissa sinensis, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 87.

Psilorhinus sinensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 308. *Hodgson, Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 101. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 27.

Calocitta sinensis, *Bonaparte, C. G. Av. p.* 381.

Corvus erythrorhynchus, *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 372. *Shaw, Zool.* VII. *p.* 361. *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 27. (*Pl. Enl.* 622. *Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 57.)

Pica erythrorhyncha, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 173. *Gould, Cent. of B. t.* 41.

Cyanurus erythrorhynchus, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84.

Coracias melanocephalus, *Latham, Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 170; *Gen. Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 82. *Shaw, Zool.* VII. *p.* 397.

Psilorhinus occipitalis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 26 (1846); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 93. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* II. *p.* 681.

Psilorhinus albicapillus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 28 (*young*).

Red-billed Jay, *Latham.*

NIL-KHANT, Masuri, *Hutton.*

a. China. From Reeves's Collection.

b. Himalaya. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. Adult and young. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

"This species occurs at Masuri throughout the year, collecting into small parties of four to six during winter. It breeds at an elevation of 5,000 feet, in May and June, making a loose nest of twigs externally, lined with roots. The nest is built on trees, sometimes high up, at others about 8 or 10 feet from the ground. The

eggs are from three to five, of a dull greenish ash-grey, blotched and speckled with brown dashes, confluent at the larger end. Diameter $1\frac{4}{16} \times \frac{13}{16}$ in.; the ends nearly equal in size. It is very terrene in its habits, feeding almost entirely on the ground." — (Captain Hutton.)

Mr. Shore mentions, that "a specimen of this bird which I kept in captivity, though it refused other food, it ferociously pounced upon living birds, presented to it by way of experiment, which it eagerly devoured. Seen among the foliage of the trees, it is an elegant and conspicuous object, flitting from bough to bough with long and flowing tail, and full of vivacity in every movement."—(Gould's Century.)

861. *UROCISSA FLAVIROSTRIS, Blyth Sp.*

Psilorhinus flavirostris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 28 (1846); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 93.

Urocissa flavirostris, *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 87.

Calocitta flavirostris, *Bonaparte, C. G. Av. p.* 381.

a. b. ♂ ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. e. (No. 938, Hodgs. Cat.). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., 1853.

f. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

U. flavirostris.—"General plumage of a *much* duller colour than in the preceding; the bill of the recent specimen bright yellow, and the white of the occiput reduced to a narrowish *transverse* band, with a broad collar of black below it, surrounding the hind-neck, and never any white tips to the feathers immediately above it; legs and toes small and slender."—(Blyth.)

Genus Garrulus, *Briss., Orn.* II. *p.* 46 (1760).

Glandarius, *Koch, Baier. Zool.* I. *p.* 99 (1815).

Celalyca, *Kaup* (1854).

862. *GARRULUS GLANDARIUS, Linn. Sp.*

Corvus glandarius, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 157. (*Pl. Enl.* 481.) *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 20. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 214. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 306; *Cat. Brit. B. in Brit. Mus.* (1850), *p.* 90. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 94. *Bonap., P. Z. S.* (1850), *p.* 81; *Consp. Gen. Av. p.* 375. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 220.

Glandarius pictus, *Koch, Baier. Zool.* I. *p.* 99.
The Common Jay, *Bewick.*

a. b. England. Presented by P. L. Sclater, Esq.

863. *GARRULUS BISPECULARIS, Vigors.*

Garrulus bispecularis, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 7. *Gould, Cent. of B. t.* 38. *Royle's Himal. t.* . *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nepal. p.* 101. *Bonap., P. Z. S.* (1850), *p.* 82; *Consp. Gen. Av. p.* 376. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 220.

Garrulus ornatus, *J. E. Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 23, *f.* 2 (1832). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 306. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 31; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 94.

The Himalayan Jay, *Gray.*

a. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.
b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
d. e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.
f. ♂. Ningpo, China. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

864. *GARRULUS LANCEOLATUS, Vigors.*

Garrulus lanceolatus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 7. *Gould, Cent. of Birds, tt.* 39, 40. *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 84; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 101. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *pt.* II. *p.* 5. *Bonap., P. Z. S.* (1850), *p.* 81; *C. G. Av. p.* 376. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 221.

Celalyca lanceolata, *Kaup.*

Garrulus gularis, *J. E. Gray,** *Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 10 (1832). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 306. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 31; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 94.

Garrulus Vigorsii, *J. E. Gray, Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 9 (*jun.*).

Vigors's Jay, *Gray.*

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* *Garrulus albifrons* of J. E. Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. II. t. 12, is a species of the genus *Malacocercus,* viz. *M. Malcolmi,* Sykes.

a. ♂. Himalaya. From Bax's Collection.

b. Young. Himalaya. From Dr. Lord's Collection.

c. ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

"This is one of the commonest birds in the Hills, usually appearing, except in the breeding season, in small parties of five or six, most probably comprising a family. It breeds in May and June, placing the nest sometimes on the branch of a tall oak-tree (*Quercus incana*), at other times in a thick bush: it is composed of a foundation of twigs, and lined with fine roots of grass, &c., mixed with the long black fibres of ferns and mosses which hang upon the forest-trees, and have much the appearance of black horse-hair. The nest is cup-shaped, rather shallow, loosely put together, circular, and about 4½ in. in diameter. The eggs are sometimes three, sometimes four, in number, of a greenish stone-grey, freckled chiefly at the larger end with dusky, and a few black hair-like streaks, which are not always present; they vary, also, in the amount of dusky freckling at the larger end: shape ordinary. The nestling bird is devoid of the lanceolate markings on the throat."—(Captain Hutton.)

March 17th, 1856.

Fam. IV. BUCERIDÆ, *Vigors*.

Subfam. I. BUCEROTINA.

Genus Bucorvus, *Less.*, *Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).

865. *BUCORVUS ABYSSINICUS*, *Gmelin Sp.*

Buceros abyssinicus, *Gmelin*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 358. (*Pl. Enl.* 779. *Le Vaill.*, *Ois. d'Afr.* *tt.* 230-232.) *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 319.

Bucorvus abyssinicus, *Lesson*, *Tr. d'Orn.* (1831). *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 400. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 89.

Tragopan abyssinicus, *Rüppell*, *Syst. Uebers.* *p.* 79.

Buceros carunculatus, *Wagler*, *Syst. Av.* *sp.* 6 (1827).

Buceros brac, *Dumont*.

Buceros Leadbeateri, *Vigors*.

The Abyssinian Hornbill, *Latham*.

Erkum, Abyssinia, *Dr. Roth*.

A. and Head. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

"Usually seen on the ground busily engaged in searching for large beetles, which constitute the chief portion of its food. It is very active in leaping along the ground, and flies well, and to a great distance at a time. The nest is said to be made in large trees? it is very large, and covered as in the Magpie's, with an entrance on one side."—(G. R. Gray's Gen. of Birds.)

Dr. Roth, in his MS. Notes, states, that "this bird runs quick, and feeds on *Maiz* (Mashela) and *Holcus Sorghum*, Linn. (Teff.). Is not rare in Geddem."

Genus Rhinoplax, *Gloger* (1842).

Cranoceros, *Reichenbach*, *Syst. Av.* (1849).

Buceroturus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 89 (1849).

866. *RHINOPLAX SCUTATUS*, *Boddaërt Sp.*

Buceros scutatus, *Boddaërt*, *Tabl. des Pl. Enl. d'Aubenton* (1783). *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 399.

Buceros galeatus, *Gmelin*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 360 (1788). (*Pl.*

Enl. 933. *Edw.*, *B.* *t.* 281, *f.* C.) *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 142; *Gen. Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 307. *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 291. *Hardwicke*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIV. *p.* 578, *t.* 23. *Vigors*, *Mem. Raff.* *p.* 666. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 997; XVI. *p.* 998; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 45.

Rhinoplax galeatus, *Gloger.*

Buceroturus galeatus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 89.

Galeated Hornbill, *Shaw.*

Helmet Hornbill, *Latham.*

Tibbang Muntovah, Malays, *Farquhar.*

Toko, and Burong Gading, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

a. ♂. Keddah, Malay Penins. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

"Iris, eyelids, pouch, legs, and feet, Indian-red."—(Dr. Cantor's Notes.)

Genus Buceros, *Linn. S. N.* (1748).

Tragopan, *Mœhring* (1752).

Meniceros, *Gloger* (1842).

867. *BUCEROS RHINOCEROS*, *Linn.*

Buceros Rhinoceros, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 153. (*Pl. Enl.* 934. *Le Vaill.*, *Ois. d'Amér. et Ind.* *tt.* 1, 2. *Edw.*, *B.* *t.* 281, *f.* B.) *Horsfield*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 175. *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 291. *Begbie*, *Malay Penins.* (1834), *Ann. N. H.* XVII. *p.* 404. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 993; XIV. *p.* 188; XVI. *p.* 993; XVIII. *p.* 803; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 42. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 399. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 89.

Buceros africanus, *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 359.

Buceros niger, *Shaw*, *Zool.* VIII. *p.* 7. (*Le Vaill.*, *Ois. d'Amér. et Ind.* *t.* 13.)

Buceros sylvestris, *Vieillot.*

Buceros diadematus, *Dumont.*

Buceros lunatus, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 546. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 90.

The Rhinoceros Hornbill, *Lath.*

Inggang Danto, Malays, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

BURONG TAUN, Sumatra, *Marsden.*
RANGKOK or JONGRANG, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. ♂. Sumatra. From Sir S. Raffles's Collection.
b. Coloured drawing of Bill, natural size. From Parry's Collection.
c. ♀. Drawing. Java. From Horsfield's Collection.
d. e. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

"The sexes of this Hornbill may be distinguished by the *posterior* surface of the horn above the forehead, being black in the male, and concolorous with the rest of the horn in the female; besides which, the male has a black line dividing the bill and casque, and continued forward and upward upon the latter, parallel with its anterior margin."—(Blyth.)

Captain P. J. Begbie says: "What the precise use of the hollow protuberance surmounting the bill is, I am unable to say, but I think it not improbable that a communication exists between it and the *larynx*, producing the shrill and grating cry uttered by the bird, which is heard when it is soaring even at a great height. The Hornbills build on the tops of the loftiest trees, and are extremely shy, seldom permitting the sportsman to approach within range. When taken alive, they make a strenuous resistance with their long and powerful wings."

Genus HOMRAIUS, *Bonaparte, Ateneo Italiano* (1854).

868. *HOMRAIUS BICORNIS, Linn. Sp.*

Buceros bicornis, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 153. (*Le Vaill., Ois. d'Amér. et Ind. tt.* 7, 8.) *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 399. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 89.

Homraius bicornis, *Bonaparte, Ateneo Italiano* (1854).

Buceros cavatus, *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 18 (1811). (*Le Vaill., Ois. d'Amér. et Ind. tt.* 3, 4, 5.) *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 291. *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 666. *Gould, Cent. of B. t. Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 37. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 986; XIV. *p.* 187; XVI. *p.* 993; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 42. *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 279.

Buceros Homrai, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* I. *p.* 251 (1832); *Asiat. Res.* XVIII. *pt.* II. *p.* 169, *t. Gray's Zool.*

Misc. (1844), *p.* 85; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 111. *Pearson*, *J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 423; X. *p.* 653. *McClelland*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 164. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 399.

Bifid-casqued Hornbill, *Shaw*.

Concave-casqued Hornbill, *Shaw*.

BAN RAO (*i. e.* 'Jungle King'), Masuri, *Hutton*.

HOMRAI, Nepal, *Hodgson*.

GARUDA, natives of forests of S. India, *Jerdon*.

MALAH-MORAYKEY, Malyalum, *Elliott*.

YOUNY-YENG, Arracan, *Phayre*.

BURONG-OONDAN, Malays, *Raffles*.

INGGANG PAPAN, Sumatra, *Raffles*.

a. ♀. N. India. From Griffith's Collection.
b. Drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.
c. ♂. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.
d. ♂. Malacca. *e. f.* ♀ and Young. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

"This bird inhabits the extensive hill-forests of all India, Assam, Arracan, Tenasserim, Malayan peninsula [Pinang], and Sumatra. It does not appear to be subject to any variation of plumage, either sexual or according to age; but there are some differences in the colouring of the bill and casque of the sexes (as noticed below), and also of the irides, which, in the adult male, are intense crimson, and in the females and young hoary."—(Blyth.)

"At the root of the tail of this bird, on the upper side, immediately above the vent, is a small sac, in which is a bundle or pencil of short bristles, forming a brush, from which exudes a yellow oily secretion, with which the bird appears to dress the white wing-spot. When first shot, the yellow colour comes off the bill in considerable quantities; and the only parts of the body besides that are stained with this colour, are the wing-spot, rump, and the small crest on the back of the head; this latter but slightly. This yellow substance continued to exude from the brush long after the specimen was prepared and dry.* The *Garuda* is sacred to Vishnu, among the inhabitants of the forests. Bill vermilion above, passing into yellow; the lower

* This secretion is also noticed by Mr. Hodgson in the "Asiatic Researches."

mandible whitish, at the base blackish. The male bird has the space between the prominence and the true beak in front blackish, from which a black stripe runs down the crest of the beak towards the point, and the posterior termination of the prominence is also dusky in the male, red in the female. This Hornbill is very shy, and difficult to approach. The noise of its wings when flying is very loud, and can be heard some distance off. The Malyalum name signifies, I am informed, 'that make the jungles resound.'"—(W. Elliott's Notes.)

In the "Asiatic Researches," Mr. Hodgson states: "The Hômrái tenants the whole of the lower ranges of hills which lie contiguous to the plains, from Haridwar on the west to Assam on the east, and, following the course of the larger rivers traversing these regions, it penetrates a considerable distance into their mountainous interior; but in such cases always confines itself to the low valleys through which the rivers flow, and never ascends the neighbouring lofty mountains to dwell among them. I have been told that the Hômrái is migratory, that it tenants the lower hills only during the winter and spring, and proceeds northward to the vicinity of the snows on the accession of the hot weather, there to reside during the hot months of the year; but I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of this report, though it came from those who were familiar with the bird during its periodical residence in their limited district, and though I have known a tail-feather of the species to be picked up in the woods of Nepal proper, where the Hômrái certainly does not reside at any season.

It loves the lofty perch afforded by the fine old Burr and Pipul trees (*Ficus indica* and *religiosa*), and is passionately fond of their fruit. The people of Dumja, a small open and cultivated tract at the confluence of the Rosi and Sûn Kosi, in the interior of the mountains, but communicating by the narrow valley of the latter river with the lesser hills and Tarai, assure me that the Hômrái frequents their district exclusively in the cold season, and that it migrates northerly towards the close of February, when the heats become excessive. I cannot imagine the species to be truly migratory, but think it probable that it resorts to the valleys during the cold weather, to the *proximate* heights, both for coolness and for retirement in the breeding season, during the hot and rainy months of the year; and it may be easily supposed to move about from district to district, within the general limits assigned to it by nature, in quest of those various fruits which constitute its principal, if not exclusive,

food; and thence to appear migratory to the people of any one of these districts.

This species is gregarious, of staid and serious manners and motions, full of confidence and quietness, and seeming to prefer the few open and cultivated spots in the wilds it inhabits; which spots are usually limited to the banks of rivers. There, perched on the top of some huge fantastic Burr-tree, you may see this large, grotesque, and solemn bird sit motionless for hours, with his neck concealed between the high shoulders of its wings, and its body sunk upon its tarsi. Occasionally it will take a short flight, accompanied by one or two companions (for it is a social bird), to some other high tree; never, so far as I have observed, alighting on the ground, nor on a low tree. Twenty or thirty birds are commonly found in the same immediate vicinity, six or eight upon the same tree, if it be large; and they will continue perched for hours with the immovable gravity of judges, now and then exchanging a few syllables in the most subdued tone of a voice as uncouth as their forms and manners. This subdued articulation is not louder than, and is similar in character with, the low croaking of a bull-frog. But if the remorseless gunner intrude upon this solemn congress, and bring down, without mortally wounding, one of its members, the clamours of the captive bird will utterly amaze him. I cannot liken this vehement vociferation to anything but the braying of a jackass; its power is extraordinary, and is the consequence of an unusually osseous structure of the rings of the trachæa and of the larynx.

The Hômrái flies with its neck stretched out, its legs retracted, and its tail levelled and somewhat expanded. Its flight is straight and laborious, with heavy, uniform, frequent motion of its wings, which, though ample in size, have not a corresponding degree of energy: I presume so from the short, straight, and laborious flight of the Hômrái; and Dr. Bramley infers the same thing from the lax concatenation of the vertebræ of its back.

With respect to food, my impression is that the Hômrái is almost exclusively frugivorous. That it is altogether so, *at certain seasons*, is unquestionable; for, out of six birds which I opened in January and February, there was not one the stomach of which contained a single particle of anything but the fruit of the Pipul-tree.

It is almost helpless on the ground; with feet incapable of grasping, in the raptorial sense, but admirably suited for laying-hold upon the larger branches of those tall trees in which the species seem to spend nearly their whole lives, feeding and roosting in one

and the same place, and having no necessity to go abroad in search of water, since they never take it.

From a comparison of many specimens of the Hômrái, showing both sexes in maturity, and the young in various stages of progression towards it, I am led to conclude that the body does not reach its full size under two or three years, and that the bill and casque, especially the latter, are not perfectly developed in less than four or five years.

The casque and upper mandible deep waxen-yellow, passing to rich red on the top of the casque and towards the tip of upper mandible; the tip itself and the lower mandible ivory-white; base of both mandibles, anterior and posterior surface of the casque, a line along the ridge of the bill, its cutting edges, and the whole inner surface of the bill, and naked skin round the eye, black; iris intense crimson. The female, and young of a year old, have the iris pure hoary, the naked skin of the ophthalmic region pale purpurescent dusky, and the black colour, which distinguishes the casque and ridge, cutting edges and interior surface of the bill in the male, being red."

Mr. Hodgson also gives lengthened descriptions of the growth of the young of this bird, and also an elaborate account of the skeleton, by Dr. M. J. Bramley.

The Rev. J. Mason, in his work on the Natural Productions of Burmah, states, of the Concave Hornbill: "Their nests are constructed in a superior manner, of clay, in the stumps or hollows of old trees. After the female has layed five or six eggs, the male bird shuts her entirely in with mud, except a small orifice where she can only peep out her head; here she must sit during her incubation, for if she breaks through the inclosure, her life pays the forfeit; but to compensate for the loss of freedom, her spirited mate is ever on the alert to gratify his dainty mistress, who compels him to bring all her viands unbroken; for if a fig or any fruit be injured, she will not touch it."

Captain Tickell, writing from the Tenasserim provinces, remarks: "I obtained the egg of *Buceros cavatus*, and *have seen with my own eyes* that the male builds the female in by covering the hole in the tree where she incubates with mud, leaving only room for her bill to protrude and receive food from his! I thought that this was a fable."—(J. A. S. Beng. XXIV. p. 279.)

The reader will find an anatomical account of this bird by Prof. Owen in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, 1833, p. 102.

Genus HYDROCISSA, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 90 (1849).

ANTHRACOCEROS, *Reichenbach*, *Syst. Av.* (1849).*

869. ***HYDROCISSA CORONATA***, *Boddaërt Sp.*

Buceros coronatus, *Boddaërt*, *Tabl. des Pl. Enl. d'Aubenton* (1783). *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 399.

Buceros Pica, *Scopoli*, *Deliciæ Floræ et Faunæ Insub. p.* (1786). (*Sonn.*, *Voy. Ind. t.* 121. *Pl. Enl.* 873.) *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 993; XVIII. *p.* 802; XXI. *p.* 352; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 43.

Buceros monoceros, *Shaw*, *Zool.* VIII. *p.* 8. (*Le Vaill.*, *Ois. d'Amér. et Ind. tt.* 9, 10, 11, 12.)

Hydrocissa monocera, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 90.

Buceros malabaricus, var. β, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 143; *Gen. Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 311.

Buceros malabaricus, *apud Tickell*, *J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 579. *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 38. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 993. *Layard*, *Ann. N. H.* XIII. *p.* 260.

Buceros violaceus, *Shaw*, *Zool.* VIII. *p.* 19. (*Le Vaill.*, *Ois. d'Amér. et Ind. t.* 19.) *Variety.*

Buceros viridis, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 147.

The Malabar and Ceylon Pied Hornbill.

BEGMA DUNNASE, *White*, *Asiatic Res.* IV. *p.* 119.

DANCHURI, Hind., *Jerdon.*

IBBA HAKI, Canara, *Jerdon.*

ATTA-KANDATTA, Ceylon, *Layard.*

ERRANA-CHUNDOO-COOROOVI, Mal., Ceylon, *Layard.*

A. ♂. Indian Penins. From Asiatic Society of Bengal.

B. Drawing. Ceylon. From M. Joinville's Collection.

C. Drawing. Ceylon. Presented by Mrs. Marsden.

"Inhabits all the peninsula from Central India southward, and Ceylon."—(Blyth.)

"This Hornbill is to be met with in the peninsula wherever there is lofty forest jungle, and is most plentiful on the Malabar coast; but even here it is far from being a common bird. It lives in parties of four, five, six, or more, and feeds on fruit and berries of different kinds."—(Jerdon.)

* *Nec.* Anthracocera, *Lepidoptera.*

Captain Tickell states: "These birds were very common in all the more open and large-timbered spaces in the jungles of Borabhúm, frequenting in preference the Pipul-trees, the berry of which forms their principal food. The young continue with the parent birds for many months after leaving the nest; hence these Hornbills are generally met traversing the forests in flocks of eight or ten. They are shy and wary, and the voice loud, clanging, and harsh. The horn is not developed till after the first year. These birds are never met with in the high rocky lands, nor in the barren tracts of saul-jungle, but abound in the rich meadows composing the valley of the Subonrika."

"In Ceylon," remarks Mr. Layard, "I have observed this species at Tangalle and near St. Pedro. It generally flies in large flocks, and seeks much of its subsistence on the ground; in such situations, I never could detect what it sought; but on trees it feeds upon berries and fruits. To procure the latter, when attached to a branch, it resorts to an odd expedient,—the coveted morsel is seized in its powerful bill, and the bird throws itself from its perch, twisting and flapping its wings until the fruit is detached: on this, the wings are extended, the descent arrested, and the bird regains its footing; the head is now thrown back, and the food allowed to fall into the throat, and swallowed without mastication. A live bird which I had for some time in my possession used its bill for the purpose of recovering its perch, as a parrot would do, with this exception, that the *Buceros* employed the whole of the bill, hooking on by the *under side* of the lower mandible, while the parrot uses the upper mandible. I have been credibly informed that, during the season of incubation, the male bird incloses the female in the hollow tree selected for the reception of the nest with a wall of mud, as a defence against the monkey tribes, who certainly would need more than ordinary courage to attack a fortress defended by such a formidable weapon as the powerful bill of the bird. The cock bird assiduously provides for his imprisoned partner, feeding her through an aperture left for the purpose; and when the young are excluded, breaks down the wall and sets her free to assist him in satisfying the increased demand upon his parental energies."

870. *HYDROCISSA ALBIROSTRIS*, *Shaw Sp.*

Buceros albirostris, *Shaw*, *Zool.* VIII. *p.* 13 (1811). (*Le Vaill.*, *Ois. d'Amér. et Ind. t.* 14.) *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 995; XVI. *p.* 994; XVIII.

p. 803; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 43. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 112.

Buceros malabaricus,* *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 359. (*Edw., Birds, t.* 281, *f.* D.) *Latham, Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 143; *Gen. Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 316. *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 164. *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 141.

Buceros leucogaster, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 922 (*juv.*); XII. *p.* 177.

Buceros nigralbus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Buceros Pica, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 399.

Hydrocissa Pica, *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 90.

Buceros malabaricus, var. A., *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 317.

The Common Pied Hornbill.

Auk-khyeng, Arracan, *Phayre.*

a. b. ♂ ♀. Bengal. Presented by Dr. Falconer.

c. d. ♂, ♀, and Drawing, Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

e. f. Adult and jun. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

g. ♂ and Drawing of jun. (*B. leucogaster*, Blyth). Tenasserim. From Asiatic Society of Bengal.

h. i. ♀ and jun. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

Allied in colour to *H. coronata*, but in size is smaller, and the four pairs of lateral tail-feathers are only tipped with white; the casque, also, is much wider (as if inflated), and the black patch upon it is much smaller, appearing only on the extreme tip of the ridge, but spreading downward and backward over part of the middle of the upper mandible, which latter it never reaches in *H. coronata*; the cutting edges of both mandibles are also more or less black in *H. albirostris*. In the female, the black patch is less defined, often occupying as much as half of the ridge of the casque, and extends even to occupy the tip of the upper mandible, while the cutting edges of both mandibles are also black.

"Inhabits Bengal, Nepal, Assam, Sylhet, Arracan, and the Tenas-

* This name is inadmissible, on account of this species *not* being found in Southern India.

serim provinces. I observed it to be tolerably common in the jungles of Midnapore."—(Blyth.)

According to the Rev. J. Barbe, "This species associates in large flocks in Tenasserim;" and Dr. Helfer also states the same.

871. *HYDROCISSA CONVEXA*, *Temminck Sp.*

Buceros convexus, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 530 (183–), ♀. *Motley and Dillwyn*, *Nat. Hist. of Labuan*, *p.* 53.

Buceros intermedius, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 994 (1847); XVIII. *p.* 803; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. B. p.* 48.

Buceros albirostris, *apud Horsfield*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 175.

Buceros malabaricus, *apud Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 291. *Vigors*, *App. Mem. Raffles*, *p.* 666.

Buceros violaceus, *apud Hay*, *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* II. *p.* 148.

The Malayan Pied Hornbill.

Klinglingan, Java, *Horsfield.*

Angka Angka, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

Mattee See-cawan, Malacca, *Cantor.*

A. and Drawing. ♂. Adult. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. c. Adult ♂. Malacca. *d. e. f.* ♂ ♀. Adult and Nestling. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

In plumage, like *H. albirostris*, but with the four lateral pairs of tail-feathers wholly white: in adults and in the young, these are black at base, and the middle pair tipped with white.

"Iris vandyke-brown; naked space round the eyes and sides of throat bluish-white."—(Dr. Cantor.)

This species is very abundant at Pinang, and is also found at Malacca, Java, and Sumatra.

"This Hornbill is not uncommon in Labuan; they are shy and wild in their habits, haunting very deep and tall jungle, and are generally seen in pairs. They feed almost entirely on fruits, though some which were kept in a cage for some time would eat almost anything; they preferred plantains, however, of which they would gulp three or four at a meal: the Malays say that they sometimes go on to the sea-beach to eat small fish. These specimens were chiefly fed with boiled rice, rolled into balls, and which they bolted

with great avidity; they became very tame, and always greeted their feeder with a croak. On one occasion, they bolted some ducklings which ventured within reach of their beaks. When first procured, one of these was very young, and without any sign of a horn upon his head; it grew, however, very rapidly. Small flocks of these birds may sometimes be seen at dusk flying steadily along over the tops of the jungle, and evidently bound for a long flight. Their note is a very harsh and discordant croak, uttered with the mouth wide open, and with a curious alternate movement of the floor of the mouth and the short tongue, at every repetition. It lasts sometimes for a minute or more, and is very striking when heard in the woods; it sounds something between the bray of an ass and the croak of a Landrail." —(Messrs. Motley and Dillwyn, Nat. Hist. of Labuan, 1855.)

Genus novum —— ?

872. *HYDROCISSA* (?) *MALAYANA*, *Raffles Sp.*

Buceros malayanus, *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 292 (1822), *juv.* ♂. *Temminck*, *Text. de Pl. Col.* *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 399. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 995; XVIII. *p.* 803; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 43.

Hydrocissa malayana, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 90.

Buceros anthracinus, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 529.

Buceros bicolor, *Eyton*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 104. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 995.

Buceros Elliotti, *Hay*, *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* II. *p.* 152 (1844).

The White-browed Hornbill.

Quay Quay, Malays, *Eyton*.

Mattee See-cawan, Malays, *Cantor*.

a. ♂. Juv. Malacca. Presented by J. Middleton, Esq.

b. c. ♀. Province Wellesley, Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

In our specimen of *immature male*, the plumage is wholly glossy-black, excepting a superciliary coronal circle and tips of the four outer tail-feathers, which are white; the bill and casque are spotless yellowish-white, excepting the base of the former and hindmost part of the latter, which are black, the casque sloping gradually in front to the curvature of the bill. Length of wing 10½ in., of tail 12½ in.,

its outer feather 3 in. less; bill from gape 4¾ in., from hindmost part of casque to point of bill, in a straight line, 6 in.; height from chin to top of casque, 3 in.

Presumed *adult* female has the superciliary coronal circle represented by obscure silvery-greyish. Length of wing 13½ in., of tail 16 in., outermost feather 4 in. less; bill from gape 5½ in., length of casque 5 in., height from chin to top of casque, 3 in. The casque in both birds is allied in shape to that of *H. albirostris* and *H. convexa*, and is of a different form to that of *H. nigrirostris*.

The female, according to Dr. Cantor's Notes, has the "iris greyish-brown, bill yellowish-white, or buff, naked space round the eyes livid, feet black."

873. *HYDROCISSA* (?) *NIGRIROSTRIS*, *Blyth Sp.*

Buceros nigrirostris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 995 (1847); XVIII. *p.* 803; XXIV. *p.* 272; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 44.

Buceros malayanus, *apud Lord Hay, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* II. *p.* 151.

Quay-Quay, Malays, *Cantor.*

The Black-billed White-browed Hornbill.

a. b. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

Plumage, in the presumed *male*, glossy greenish-black above, including the chin and throat, which, and the under-parts, are less glossy; head adorned with a broad yellowish-white superciliary coronal circle; tips of the four outer tail-feathers yellowish-white; space round the eyes and basal angle of lower mandible, naked, and in the dry skin, yellowish. Presumed *female*, as in male, excepting that the superciliary circle is represented by obscure silvery-greyish; bill and casque blackish; "and in the young," says Mr. Blyth, "white. The form of the casque is low, thinly compressed towards the front, and abruptly truncate anteriorly, with a longitudinal ridge on each side, in old birds, occasioning a broad shallow groove above and another below it."

Length about 20 in., of wing 11¾ in., tail to tip of middle feathers, 13 in., to tip of outer feather 10½ in., bill from gape 4¾ in., length of casque 3 in., height from chin to top of casque 2¼ in.

Mr. A. R. Wallace states, in a letter from Singapore (Ann. Nat. Hist., Feb. 1855), that *H. nigrirostris* is the female of *H. malayanus*,

Raffles, v. *anthracinus*, Temm. "I satisfied myself of this fact from the dissection of about a dozen specimens shot off the same tree."

The bill and casque of *H. malayanus* is allied in form to *H. albirostris* and *convexa*, Temm., v. *intermedius*, Blyth; and that of *H. nigrirostris*, somewhat to that of the next species.

We have described these birds as *male* and *female* on the authority of Dr. Cantor's Notes.

Genus ANORRHINUS, *Reichenbach, Syst. Av.* (1849).

874. *ANORRHINUS GALERITUS, Temminck Sp.*

Buceros galeritus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 520. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 399. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 44.

Anorrhinus galeritus, *Reichenbach, Syst. Av.*

Hydrocissa galerita, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 90.

Buceros carinatus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 187 (1845); XVI. *p.* 996.

QUAY QUAY, Malays, *Dr. Cantor.*

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

Colour green-glossed black, with the basal two-thirds of the tail drab-coloured, the wing-feathers slightly margined paler; head fully crested, composed of broad longish feathers; throat naked; bill and casque black in the one sex, which seems always to have the abdominal region pale; in the other, yellowish-white, with black along the summit of the casque, nearly to the end, and also occupying the basal two-thirds of the lower mandible, and the tomiæ of the upper one: and, according to Dr. Cantor's MS. Notes, "iris is vandyke-brown; naked space round the eyes, and pouch, black; feet greenish-grey." "A young specimen," says Mr. Blyth, "is quite similar to the adults in plumage, but has no trace of casque; and the bill is nigrescent, with a whitish ridge and tip: the casque in this species is low, and with a keel-shaped ridge, sloping off to the front."

Genus BERENICORNIS, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 91 (1849).

875. *BERENICORNIS COMATUS, Raffles Sp.*

Buceros comatus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn.* XIII. *p.* 339 (1822). *Schlegel et Müller, Verh. Natuurl. Gesch. Aves, p.* 29, *t.* 4, ♂. *Temminck, Text. de Pl. Col. Hay, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* II. *p.* 149. *Blyth, J.*

A. S. Beng. XIV. *p.* 187; XVI. *p.* 996, *t.* 44, *f.* 2, ♀; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 44. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 399.

Berenicornis comatus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 91.

Buceros lugubris, *Begbie, Malay Penin.* (1834), *p.* ; *Ann. N. H.* XVII. *p.* 405.

The Melancholy Hornbill, *Begbie.*

A. ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

"In this species, the adult males have the finely-plumed head, neck, breast, abdomen, tail, and wing-tips, pure white; the remainder black, a little tinged with brown upon the back: whereas the females have the neck, breast, and abdomen also black. Sir Stamford Raffles described the young male only, with 'back, wings, and tail of a dark brown; the belly of the same colour, mixed with white; and the wing and tail-feathers all tipped with white at their points. Colour of the beak and casque dusky, the former laterally whitish towards its base. Throat moderately well feathered. Size rather large, intermediate to *H. coronata* and *B. rhinoceros*, with proportionally long and broad cuneated tail."

"This bird is melancholy in its disposition, but withal voracious in its habits. I had one in confinement for some time, feeding it principally on plantains, which it devoured greedily, and never attempted to escape from its perch. I destroyed it on account of the filth and stench which it generated."—(Captain Begbie.)

Genus Tockus, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 252 (1831).

Rhynchaceros, *Gloger* (1842).

Meniceros, *Bonaparte* (1854), *nec. Gloger.*

876. *TOCKUS ERYTHRORHYNCHUS, Temminck Sp.*

Buceros erythrorhynchus, *Temm., Text. de Pl. Col. sp.* 19. (*Pl. Enl.* 260. *Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 238.) *Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 20. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 400.

Tockus erythrorhynchus, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 252 (1831). *Rüppell, Syst. Uebers. p.* 79. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 92.

Buceros nasutus, *Cuvier* (*nec. Linn.*).

Buceros nasutus, var. β, *Gmel., Syst. Nat.* I. *p.* 361.

Lath., *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 145; *Gen. Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 329.

Red-billed Hornbill, *Lath.*

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

877. *TOCKUS FLAVIROSTRIS*, *Rüppell Sp.*

Buceros flavirostris, *Rüppell*, *Fauna Abyss. Aves*, *p.* 6, *t.* 2, *f.* 1 (1835). *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 400. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 299.

Tockus flavirostris, *Rüppell*, *Syst. Uebers. p.* 79. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 92.

Yellow-billed Hornbill, *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 331.

Kudunkutu, Somáli, *Lieut. Speke.*

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

"A common bird in the Somáli country. He makes a loud quacking noise, not unlike a frog; is fond of the jungle-trees, and is noisy about sunrise."—(Lieutenant Speke, 46th Bengal N.I.)

878. *TOCKUS NASUTUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Buceros nasutus, *Linn.*, *Syst. Nat.* I. *p.* 154. (*Pl. Enl.* 890. *Le Vaill.*, *Ois. d'Afr. tt.* 236, 237.) *Gmel.*, *Syst. Nat.* I. *p.* 361. *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 328. *Temm.*, *Text. de Pl. Col. sp.* 18. *Wagler*, *Syst. Av. sp.* 19. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 400.

Tockus nasutus, *Rüppell*, *Syst. Uebers. p.* 79. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 91.

Buceros nasicus et hastatus, *Cuvier.*

Black-billed Hornbill, *Latham.*

A. ♀. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

879. *TOCKUS LIMBATUS*, *Rüppell Sp.*

Buceros limbatus, *Rüppell*, *Fauna Abyss. p.* 5, *t.* 2, *f.* 1 (1835). *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 400.

Tockus limbatus, *Rüppell*, *Syst. Uebers. p.* 79. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 92.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

"The naked space on the sides of the throat of this species is black in the male, and yellow in the female."—(Roth's MS. Notes.)

"Feeds on small reptiles, mice, and locusts."—(Dr. Roth's MS. Notes.)

880. *TOCKUS MELANOLEUCUS, Lichtenstein Sp.*

Buceros melanoleucus, *Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. Berl. Mus. p.* 8; *id.* (1823), *p.* 21. (*Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. tt.* 234, 235.) *Vieillot, Enc. Méth. Ois. t.* 240, *f.* 4. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 400.

Tockus melanoleucus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 91.

Rhynchoceros melanoleucus, *Gloger.*

Buceros coronatus, *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 35 (1811). *Swains., Zool. Ill. 2nd ser. t.* 178.

A. Cape of Good Hope. Presented by Dr. Horsfield.

881. *TOCKUS BICORNIS, Scopoli Sp.*

Buceros bicornis, *Scopoli, Del. Floræ et Faun. Insub.* (1786). (*Sonn., Voy. t.* 121. *Le Vaill., Ois. Amér. et Ind. t.* 15.)

Buceros ginginianus, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 146 (1790); *Gen. Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 314. *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 36. *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 579. *Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 38. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 996. *Hodgson, Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 112. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 400.

Tockus ginginianus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 91.

Meniceros ginginianus, *Bonaparte* (1854).

Buceros oxyurus, *Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 14 (1827).

Buceros cinerascens, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc. p.* 85 (1844).

Buceros birostris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 995 (1847); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 44.

? Buceros griseus, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 147.

? Buceros cineraceus, *Temm., Text. de Pl. Col.*

Indian Hornbill, *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 315.

Gingi Hornbill, *Latham.*

Common Grey Hornbill, *Jerdon.*

PUTTEAL DUNNASE, *White, As. Res.* IV. *p.* 121.

DHANMAR or LAMDAR, Upper Prov., *Phillips.*

CHAKROTRA, Hind., *Jerdon.*

a. Himalaya. From Griffith's Collection.
b. N. India. From Dr. Falconer's Collection.
C. D. Madras. From Wight's Collection.
e. Drawing. From Heyne's Collection.

"Inhabits India generally (*nec.* Assam); never on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal. In the Midnapore jungles, I observed it constantly in pairs, instead of in small flocks like *H. albirostris.*"—(Blyth.)

Rev. T. Phillips, in his MS. Notes, states, that "this is very shy, especially towards roosting-time. A specimen killed at Hasanpur, on the Ganges, received two shots, and died after repeated attempts to strangle it. It uttered a shrill sound, like *kik*, while on the tree, and when wounded. In its belly was found a hard lump, the size of a pigeon's egg, which, on being cut open, was found filled with the fruit of the Peepul and other trees."

"This bird is spread all over the Peninsula, frequenting not only jungles, but also, not unfrequently, large groves of trees and avenues (in the more wooded parts of the open country). It is generally seen in small parties, or sometimes single. I have generally found fruit in the stomach of this bird; but on one occasion I found some large insects, chiefly Mantides."—(Jerdon.)

Lieutenant Hardy remarks: "I was out shooting one day beyond Pahlunpore, when a slate-coloured bird, about the size and figure of a Magpie, flew past me. My beaters marked it down on a tree, where I shot it. They then told me that it was very valuable to them, that they would chop up the flesh, pickle and preserve it in a bottle, and sell it as a medicine to alleviate the pangs of child-birth, for which it was highly prized."—(P. Z. S. 1850, p. 275.)

Genus Rhyticeros, *Reichenbach, Syst. Av.* (1849).
Calao, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 90 (1849).
Cassidix, *Bonap.* (1849).

882. *RHYTICEROS PLICATUS, Latham Sp.*

Buceros plicatus, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 146 (1790); *Gen. Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 323, *t.* 34. (*Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 239, ♂.) *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 38. *Temm., Text. de Pl. Col. sp.* 8. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 399. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 319.

Rhyticeros plicatus, *Reichenbach, Syst. Av.*
Calao plicatus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 90.
Buceros obscurus, *Gmelin, S. N.* I. *p.* 362.
Buceros undulatus, *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 26. (*Le Vaill., Ois. d'Amér. et Ind. tt.* 20, 21, ♀.) *Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 175. *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 666.
Buceros javanicus, *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 28. (*Le Vaill., Ois. d'Amér. et Ind. t.* 22, *jun.*)
Buceros javanus, *Vieillot.*
Buceros niger, *Vieillot.*
Buceros annulatus, *Drapiez.*
Buceros Pusaran, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 293 (1822). *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 990; XVI. *p.* 998; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 45.
Buceros ruficollis, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 176.
Wreathed Hornbill, *Lath., Gen. Syn.* I. *p.* 358.
Goge or Bobosan, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. ♂. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

B. ♀, and Drawing of Adult and Young. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. d. e. ♂. Adult and Young. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

f. ♂. Drawing. From Dr. Wallich's Collection.

Distinguished from *R. subruficollis* by its superior size, the flatness of its casque, and the lateral transverse ridges of the basal portion of the bill itself; these last being constantly absent in the other, which has likewise the casque much more elevate, or convex. "In the full-grown young of *R. plicatus*," remarks Mr. Blyth, "these lateral ridges of the bill do not appear till after three or four corrugations are exhibited on the casque; prior to which the bill much resembles that of *A. nipalensis* of corresponding age, except that the bulge in place of the casque is more decided."

"This species is very abundant in the extensive forests of the province of Blambangan, at the eastern extremity of Java. The nest is made in hollow trees, and is so constructed as completely to confine the female, leaving only an aperture for the protrusion of the bill. During the period of incubation, the female is fed by the

male, and is not allowed to leave the eggs. According to the report of the natives, the male exhibits an uncommon degree of watchfulness and jealousy, and it is called, by distinction, '*Burong Chimbaruan*, or the Jealous Bird.' If, during his absence, any traces appear of the nest having been approached by another male, the aperture is completely closed with mud, and the imprisoned female is left to perish. This fact, which was first communicated to me in Blambangan, was subsequently confirmed by intelligent natives in other parts of Java."—(Horsfield's MS., 1806.)

Dr. Cantor states, that "the male has the bill [yellowish] white; iris pale crimson; gular pouch rich gamboge-yellow, with two transverse black bars; feet blackish: and the female has the iris narrow, golden round the pupil, the rest golden vandyke; eyelids brick-colour; pouch dirty azure, with two transverse black bars; feet blackish-grey. The young male has the iris mother-o'pearl colour; bill yellow at the point, and bluish-green at the base; space round the eyes, and pouch, yellow, with the transverse black bars indistinct; feet bluish-black."

883. *RHYTICEROS SUBRUFICOLLIS*, *Blyth.*

Buceros subruficollis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 177 (1843); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 320.

Buceros plicatus, *apud Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 991; XVI. *p.* 998; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 45.

a. b. c. ♂ ♀. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

d. ♀. Tenasserim. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"Entirely resembles *R. plicatus* in its plumage, having the sides of the head and neck (*in the male*) more or less deeply tinged with golden saffron; but the size is much inferior, though the wings and tail being proportionally longer, the difference in actual admeasurements is not great, though that of the weight would be considerable; the casque is also much more elevate and highly convex, instead of being flattened above; there are also no lateral transverse ridges at the basal part of the mandibles, which is a further distinction from *R. plicatus.*"

"The naked skin of the throat and around the eyes is of a beautiful blue, instead of yellow, as in *R. plicatus.*"—(Rev. J. Barbe, J. A. S. Beng. X. p. 922.)

Length about 32 in., of wing 16½ in., tail 9¼ in., bill to gape 6¾ in., and with its casque nearly 3 in. high, of which the latter occupies a

full inch; it is also broad behind, becoming gradually narrower to the front; whereas that of *B. plicatus* is much more uniform in its breadth throughout. Female with the head and neck also black, and smaller in size.

"In a series of specimens before me, the curious fact of the successive advance forward of the ridges of the casque, in consequence of the growth from behind, is particularly manifest. In none of these specimens does the number of transverse ridges exceed seven, and it is obviously apparent, upon inspection of the series of specimens, that these ridges are thus pushed forward till they finally scale off anteriorly, while others are continually in process of formation behind; also that in young birds they are individually much larger and thinner in substance, becoming narrower and closer by degrees."

"Inhabits Arracan and the Tenasserim provinces; in the latter, the Rev. J. Barbe states that both this species and *B. plicatus* are very common, associating in flocks of a dozen or twenty birds, but the two species *do not* mingle in the *same* flock."—(Blyth.)

Genus ACEROS, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc. p.* 85 (1844).

884. *ACEROS NIPALENSIS, Hodgson.*

Buceros nipalensis, *Hodgson, Calcutta Gleanings in Sci.* I. *p.* 249 (1829); *Asiatic Res.* XVIII. *pt.* 1, *p.* 176, *t.* ♀; *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 15; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 112. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 970; XII. *p.* 989; XVI. *p.* 997; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 45. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 400, *t.* 99, ♂.

Aceros nipalensis, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Calao nipalensis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 90.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

c. d. e. ♂, ♀, and young ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Inhabits the S. E. Himalaya, also the hill-ranges of Assam and Munipur."—(Blyth.)

"Tenants the deep woods, covering the hills which overhang the great saul-forest. Its more peculiar haunts are the largest trees, especially such as are decaying, the trunks of which it perforates from the side, making its abode within upon the solid wood, and having its mansion further secreted by an ingeniously-contrived door, so that it is difficultly found, and more difficultly taken. I am told it

pairs, and is not gregarious. It cannot walk; but advances on foot forwards and sideways, by hops, like a Crow or Magpie. Its flight is horizontal and heavy, with neck retracted, and tail dropped. The voice of the mature bird is usually a short hoarse croak; but when angry or alarmed, it utters a cry not unlike a dog's bark. If left alone, it seldom speaks; but when once excited to utterance, is most pertinaciously noisy.

The figure of the bird is infinitely various in different attitudes. The familiar posture is a squat, with the neck-feathers ruffled out, the neck retracted with the high shoulders of the wings, and the tail frequently erected like a Magpie's, at other times, dropped; and in this attitude the bird has a very stupid and clumsy appearance. When it raises itself on its feet, puts its neck partially forth, closes its neck-plumes, and drops its tail, the outline of the body is long, narrow, and not unpleasing. But to see this bird to advantage, mark it when dressing its plumage, with the fine shoulders of the wings projected, the strong nervous legs exposed to view, and the flexible neck extended and arched backwards: its figure has then some of the graces, and even terrors, of the nobler birds of prey. Its disposition is placid and tranquil; but it is not, therefore, deficient in spirit, and when a captive and caged, though it hates, it fears not, the approach of dogs, and to man's approach is quite indifferent. It is easily tamed, both from its confidence and quiet habits. After much inquiry, I gather that this species feeds chiefly upon fruits, but, when urged by hunger, does not refrain from various kinds of reptiles. Judging by the structure of its bill, legs, and claws, one should conclude that it is not raptorial, even in the meanest sense; and its perfect freedom from all offensive odour, as well as the excellency of the flesh (which is much esteemed by the mountaineers for the table), seems to go far towards proving that it is almost exclusively frugivorous. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that, in the tame state, it will eat meat (either raw or dressed) with as much apparent relish as fruit. A specimen (female) which I kept in confinement was fed principally with boiled rice, mixed with ghee, and made up into large balls; water it never touches. The throat is very wide, and the swallowing powers prodigious. Whatever is offered to the bird as food, is gulped entire, after being rubbed more or less, according to the exigency, between the huge mandibles; and if not capable of being thus disposed of, it is rejected. As a consequence of this mode of feeding, the bird is apt to be incommoded by its food after it has reached the upper stomach; in which case, the

substance swallowed is immediately and easily regorged into the bill, rubbed a little more, and swallowed again. The discomposed wiry feathers of the head and neck, which are rather longer than the rest, form a sort of pendent ruff, that is capable of partial erection at the bird's pleasure. The inner margins of the bill are, by nature, united and entire, but with their edges cut out, and interlocked towards the base; and so they continue to be in the oldest birds. Towards the tip, the inner margins are, in old birds, much and irregularly broken, and separated by hard use, and the ridge also is broken by similar means. The naked skin round the eyes and base of the bill is of a velvety softness, and of a rich light-blue; the bag depending from the throat, which is of the size of a fowl's egg, is bright scarlet; this the bird fills and empties at will, but never changes its colour. The legs are so placed in the body, that the bird, in perching, grasps somewhat obliquely.

A young specimen was taken in the beginning of August, and was then tolerably well-grown and well-fledged, having the wiry feathers of the head, neck, and body beneath, dingy red; tail entirely white, save at either extremity, where was a margin of black; iris of eye greenish-white; bill unribbed on the upper mandible, and with the green tinge stronger than in the old bird; inner edges of the bill quite smooth and united; naked skin round the eyes, and base of bill, and bag beneath the chin, wanting the fine colours of maturity. Voice like the clucking of a brood-hen, falling now and then into the shriller, more homophonous note of the guinea-fowl; in other respects, like the mature bird. Now, in the middle of November, the following changes have taken place: the bill less green; the first rib of the upper mandible developed; the naked skin at the base of bill, and bag beneath, taking rapidly the fine hues of maturity; the basal third, and more of the tail, black; and the tip no longer black; the dingy red of the body beneath darkened a good deal on the thighs and vent; the voice hoarser, and like the mature birds; the inner margins of the bill still perfectly entire.

The skinned carcase of an adult [female] measured from first to last joint of neck 8 in., from last joint of neck to end of rump 9 in." —(Hodgson.)

Mr. Blyth states, that "the young of both sexes of this species resemble the mature male."

Fam. V. MUSOPHAGIDÆ, *Swainson.*

Subfam. II. MUSOPHAGINA.

Genus TURACUS, *Cuvier, Anat. Comp.* (1799-1800).
TOURACO, *Lacépède, Mém. Instit.* (1800-1801).
CORYTHAIX, *Illiger, Prod.* (1811).
OPAETHUS, *Vieillot, Analyse* (1816).
SPELECTOS, *Wagler, Syst. Av.* (1827).
GALLIREX, *Lesson* (1844).

885. *TURACUS ALBOCRISTATUS*, *Strickland.*
Turacus albocristatus, *Strickland. G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 395. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 87.
Opaethus Persa, *Vieillot.* (*Pl. Enl.* 601.)
Corythaix Persa, *Lesson.*
Spelectos Corythaix, *Wagler, Syst. Av. sp.* 1.

A. B. Cape of Good Hope. From Dr. Horsfield.

886. *TURACUS LEUCOTIS*, *Rüppell Sp.*
Corythaix leucotis, *Rüppell, Faun. Abyss. Av. p.* 8, *t.* 3.
Turacus leucotis, *Rüppell, Syst. Uebers. p.* 80. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 395. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 87.
Corythaix leucotis, *Bonaparte* (1854).
SORIT, Abyssinia, *Dr. Roth.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

"Colour of the bill blood-red, on the margins yellowish; eyelids red, with many fleshy excrescences; legs dark. These birds inhabit the high trees in the forests near Ankober, also in the lower countries of Efat. They feed on grain of various kinds."—(Dr. Roth's MS. Notes.)

Genus SCHIZORHIS, *Wagler* (1829).
CHIZÆRHIS, *Wagler, Syst. Av.* (1827).
ICHTHIERAX, *Kaup* (1844).

887. *SCHIZORHIS LEUCOGASTRA*, *Rüppell.*
Chizaerhis leucogaster, *Rüppell, P. Z. S.* (1842), *p.* 9;

id. Trans. Zool. Soc. III. *p.* 232, *t.* 17; *Syst. Uebers. p.* 80. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 299 (1855).

Schizorhis leucogastra, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 395. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 88.

Gobiyan and Fát, Somáli, *Lieut. Burton.*

A. *b.* ♂. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

"Called in some parts of the Somáli country *Gobiyan*, and in others *Fát*. It is a noisy bird, with a loud cry, and has all the cunning of a Magpie when pursued. It is fond of the thick trees on the banks of the ravines. The Arabs call this bird *Kakatua*, and consider it a species of Parrot."—(Lieut. Burton.)

888. *SCHIZORHIS PERSONATA*, *Rüppell.*

Chizaerhis personata, *Rüppell, P. Z. S.* (1842), *p.* 8; *Trans. Zool. Soc.* III. *p.* 232, *t.* 16; *Syst. Uebers. p.* 80.

Schizorhis personata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 395. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 88.

A. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

"Naked space about the eyes, cheeks, and throat, black, with a few short hair-like feathers; bill and feet black."—(Dr. Roth's MS. Notes.)

Subfam. III. COLIINA.

Genus Colius, *Brisson, Orn.* III. *p.* 304 (1760).

Urocolius et Rhabdocolius, *Bonaparte* (1854).

889. *COLIUS STRIATUS*, *Gmelin.*

Colius striatus, *Gmelin, S. N.* I. *p.* 843. (*Sonn., Voy. t.* 74. *Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 256.) *Lath., Hist. of B.* V. *p.* 201. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 393. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 70. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 86.

Rhabdocolius striatus, *Bonaparte* (1854).

The Striated Coly.

A. B. C. ♂ ♀. Cape of Good Hope. From Dr. Horsfield.

890. *COLIUS MACROURUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Lanius macrourus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 134.

Colius macrourus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 393, *t.* 96. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 70.

Urocolius macrourus, *Bonaparte* (1854).

Colius senegalensis, *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 842. *Vieill.*, *Gal. des Ois. t.* 51. *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* V. *p.* 198. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 86.

The Senegal Coly, *Latham.*

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

" The birds of this genus are peculiar to the continent of Africa, where they are usually observed in parties on the trees, among the branches of which they are seen quickly hopping from one to another in search of the fruits and freshly-formed buds on which they subsist. Their flight consists of little more than flitting from one tree to another; and they have a peculiar habit of suspending themselves by one foot attached to the branch, with the head hanging downwards. They are rarely observed on the ground, as the formation of their foot does not admit of their walking with ease. They form their nests in society, closely packed together on the same tree or bush, and are composed of flexible twigs, lined with feathers; the female depositing from four to six eggs."—(Gray's Gen. of Birds.)

April 26th, 1856.

TRIBE IV. SCANSORES, *Cuvier*.

Fam. I. PSITTACIDÆ, *Leach*.

Subfam. I. CACATUINA.

Genus CACATUA, *Brisson, Orn.* IV. (1760).
KAKATOE, *Cuvier* (1799).

891. *CACATUA SULPHUREA*, *Gmelin Sp.*

Psittacus sulphureus, *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 330. (*Edwards, Birds, t.* 317. *Pl. Enl.* 14.) *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 206.

Cacatua sulphurea, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 425. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 2.

Plyctolophus sulphureus, *Lear's Psitt. t.* 4. *Bonap., Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 155.

Cacatua luteocristata, *Brisson, Orn.* IV. *p.* 206.

Lesser Sulphur-crested Cockatoo.

CHOTA CHAMPA, Bengal, *Blyth*.

A. Moluccas. From Finlayson's Collection.

Subfam. II. PSITTACINA, *Vigors*.

Genus PŒOCEPHALUS, *Swainson* (1837).

892. *PŒOCEPHALUS RUFIVENTRIS*, *Rüppell*.

Pœocephalus rufiventris, *Bonap., Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 154.

Pionus rufiventris, *Rüppell, Syst. Uebers. pp.* 83, 94, *t.* 32 (1845).

Psittacus rufiventris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* III. *App. p.* 20.

A. *b. c. d.* ♂ ♀. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

Genus PSITTACULA, *Brisson Orn.* (1760).

893. *PSITTACULA TARANTA*, *Stanley Sp.*

Psittacus Taranta, *Stanley, Salt's Travels in Abyss. App.*

p. 46, *t.* 55. *Lear's Psitt. t.* 39. *Bourj. St. Hill. Perr. t.* 99.

Psittacula Taranta, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 423.

Agapornis Taranta, *Bonap., Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 154.

DONKORO, Abyssinia, *Roth.*

The Abyssinian Parrakeet, *Stanley.*

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Sir W. Harris's Collection.

"Numerous in Abyssinia about the pass of Taranta."—(Salt's Travels.)

"Feeds on grain and the fruit of the sycamore."—(Dr. Roth's MS. Notes.)

Genus TANYGNATHUS, *Wagler, Abhandl. Akad. München* (1832), *p.* 501.

ERYTHROSTOMUS, *Swains., Classif. of B. p.* 300 (1837).

894. *TANYGNATHUS SUMATRANUS, Raffles Sp.*

Psittacus sumatranus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 281 (1822).

Tanygnathus sumatranus, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* iii. *Bonap., Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 155.

Eclectus sumatranus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* II. *p.* 418.

KEKE, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

a. Drawing (type). Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

Genus PSITTINUS, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 789 (1842).

895. *PSITTINUS MALACCENSIS, Latham Sp.*

Psittacus malaccensis,* *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 130 (1790); *Gen. Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 263. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 231. *Swains., Zool. Ill.* 1*st ser. t.* 154. *Bourj. St. Hill. Perr. t.* 92.

Psittinus malaccensis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 789. *Bonap., Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 153.

Tanygnathus malaccensis, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 3; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIX. *p.* 235.

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* *Nec.* Gmelin.

Psittacus incertus, *Shaw, Nat. Misc. t.* 769. *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 278.

Psittacula incerta, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* III. *App.* 30*c*.

Agapornis azureus (*Temm.*). *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 6.

Blue-rumped Parrakeet, *Latham.*

Blue-green Parrot, *Shaw.*

TANOU or PIALLING, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

TANA, Malayan, *Blyth.*

a. ♂. Drawing. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

b. ♂. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

c. ♀. *d.* Young. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

e. f. ♂ ♀. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

The *male* of this species has the crown, rump, and upper tail-coverts bright purplish smalt-blue, passing into greyish on the nape, and then to greyish-dusky on the back; under-parts yellowish-olivaceous, the mesial portion being tinged with brownish-ruddy and edged with bluish; lower tail-coverts yellowish-green, tipped with blue; tibial plumes mingled blue and green; uropygials deep green; and the rest of the tail-feathers yellow, more or less green-edged; wing-feathers deep green, margined with yellowish on the coverts, except those of the primaries, secondaries, tertiaries, speculars, and shoulder of wing, which are bluish or purple; extreme edge of shoulder yellowish-green; wing-spot marrone, and the coverts underneath the wing and axillaries crimson. The *female* has the crown greenish-marrone, on the forehead lighter and bluish, and passing on the nape to the deep green of the back; the blue of the rump and upper tail-coverts is tinged with bright green; sides of face intermixed yellowish-marrone; throat greenish-yellowish; under-parts light-green; wing, wing-spot, under wing-coverts, and axillaries as in male. Young lighter green, yellowish beneath, and more broadly margined with yellow on the wings; forehead and rump bluish; upper tail-coverts bright green; wing-spot, under wing-coverts, and axillaries as in adults. The upper mandible in the male is bright coral, paler at tip; the under mandible dusky; ditto in female lighter, and in young yellowish-white; and, according to Dr. Cantor's Notes, has the "inner ring of the iris greenish, outer one pale yellow; feet dark green."

"Very rare in the Tenasserim provinces; only in the southernmost parts."—(Helfer.)

Subfam. III. PALÆORNINA, *Vigors.*

Genus PALÆORNIS, *Vigors, Zool. Journ.* II. *p.* 47 (1825).

BELOCERCUS, *Müller et Schlegel* (1849 ?).

BELURUS, *Bonap., Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 152.

896. ***PALÆORNIS ALEXANDRI, Linn. Sp.***

Psittacus Alexandri, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 141. (*Pl. Enl.* 642. *Le Vaill., Perr. t.* 30. *Edwards, B. t.* 292.) *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 159. *Kuhl, Monog. Psitt. No.* 35.

Palæornis Alexandri, *Vigors, Zool. Journ.* II. *p.* 49. *Selby, Nat. Libr. Psitt. p.* 72, *t.* 2. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 208. *Blyth, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 90. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B. p.* 409. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 112. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 4; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIX. *p.* 230. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 2; *id. Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 152. *Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 262. *Souancé, Rev. Zool.* (1856), *p.* 157.

Psittacus eupatria, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 140. (*Le Vaill., Perr. t.* 73. *Pl. Enl.* 239.) *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 113, ♀.

Psittaca ginginiana, *Brisson, Orn.* IV. *p.* 343, ♀.

Psittacus guinneensis, *Scopoli* (*nec.* guineensis, *Gmel.*).

Psittacus Sonneratii, *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 324. (*Sonn., Voy. t.* 43.) *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 161.

Palæornis nipalensis, *Hodgs., As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 177 (1836); *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

The Alexandrine Ring-necked Parrakeet.

Alexandrine Parrakeet, *Shaw.*

Gingi Parrot, *Latham.*

CHANDANA ('*sandal-wood coloured,*' alluding to the yellowish tinge of the under-parts and upper portion of the back), Bengal, *Blyth.*

CHANDA-BAN-I, Masuri, *Hutton.*

KARAN SUGA and KARARIA, Nepal, *Hodgson.*

RÁEE TOTAH ('Royal Parrakeet'), Hind., *Jerdon.*

KYAI PHOUNGKHA, Arracan, *Phayre.*
LABOO GIRAWA, Ceylon, *Layard.*

A. B. ♂. Bengal. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
c. ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
d. ♂. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.
e. ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.
f. ♀. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.
g. ♂. Drawing. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Inhabits the hilly regions of all India proper, from the Sub-Himalayas to Ceylon inclusive, Assam, Sylhet, Arracan, and the Tenasserim provinces."—(Blyth.)

"This species is much more common in the peninsula of India than the next. The first time I became aware of its being found here was seeing one carried off in an open space in the jungles of Malabar by a Shaheer (*Falco Aldrovandi*), which dropped it on my firing at it. I have also seen it once or twice in the neighbourhood of well-wooded villages, in the northern part of the table-land, and obtained four young ones from the nest, in a hole of a lofty tree, in December. It breeds during the cold season."—(Jerdon.)

In Ceylon, this "is found in countless thousands at Batticaloa, nestling in the cocoa-nut trees, and resorting to them by night in vast flocks. I also found it near Matelle in the central province, and I shot a single bird at Gillymalle. The natives tell me they breed in hollow trees, and lay two round white eggs. The young are much sought after to rear as pets, and they are taught to speak many native words with great distinctness."—(Layard.)

897. *PALÆORNIS TORQUATUS*, *Brisson Sp.*

Psittaca torquata, *Brisson*, *Orn.* IV. *p.* 323 (1760). (*Pl. Enl.* 551. *Le Vaill.*, *Perr. tt.* 22, 23, 39, 42, 43.)

Palæornis torquatus, *Vigors*, *Zool. Journ.* II. *p.* 50. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 96. *Lear*, *Psitt. t.* 33. *Sundevall*, *Physiogr. Sällsk. Tidsk.* *McClelland*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 165. *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 207. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 409. *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 113. *Blyth*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 90; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 4; *J. A. S.*

Beng. XIX. *p.* 231. *Bonap., Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 152. *Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist. n. s.* XIII. *p.* 262. *Burgess, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* 256. *Souancé, Rev. Zool.* (1856), *p.* 157.

Psittacus torquatus, *Kuhl, Monog. Psitt. No.* 34.

Psittacus cubicularis, *Hasselquist. Wagler.*

Psittacus docilis, *Vieillot.*

Psittacus streptophorus, *Desmarest.*

Psittacus Alexandri, var. β, *Latham.*

Sulphur Parrakeet, *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 428. (*Le Vaill., Perr. t.* 43), *variety.*

The Rose-ringed Parrakeet, *Latham.*

Tiya (or Teeah, imitative of voice), Hind., *Blyth.*

Gallar, of some, Hind., *Phillips.*

Tent'hia Suga, Nepal, *Hodgson.*

Lybar, Masuri, *Hutton.*

Ragoo and Keeruh, Mahrattas, *Sykes.*

Lybar Totah, S. India, *Jerdon.*

Kyai-gyot, Arracan, *Phayre.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. ♂. Shikarpore. From Griffith's Collection.

f. ♂. Scinde. Presented by Dr. H. Gould, 1855.

g. ♂. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

"Appears in considerable flocks in Dukhun, and are very destructive to the crops, particularly to the *Carthamus persicus;* they are also fond of the fruit of the *Melia azadirachta.*"—(Sykes.)

"Lays four round ovate-pyriform pure white eggs, in holes in trees, walls, and steep banks; size $\frac{1\cdot 26}{1\cdot 05}$. May 3rd."—(W. Theobald, Jun., Esq., J. A. S. Beng. XXIII. p. 596.)

"This Parrakeet breeds during the month of March, in holes in buildings and trees, laying three or four eggs, of a pure white colour, $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. in length by 1 in. in width."—(Lieutenant Burgess.)

In Ceylon, it is "exceedingly abundant at Chilaw, on the western coast, and northward to Jaffna, and round by Mulletivoe to Trincomalie, on the east coast, and in the interior of the island likewise. At Chilaw, I have seen it in such vast flights coming to roost in the

cocoa-nut trees which overhang the native bazaar, that their noise quite drowned the Babel of native tongues engaged in bargaining for the evening provisions.

Hearing of the swarms which resorted to the spot, I posted myself on a bridge some half a mile away, and attempted to count the flocks that came from one direction, eastward, over the jungle. About five o'clock in the afternoon, straggling bodies began to wing their way homeward, but many of them came back again to pick up the scattered grains left on the fields near the village: about half-past five, however, the tide fairly set in, and I soon found I had no flocks to count,—it was one living, screaming stream. Some, high in air, winged their way till over their homes, when, with a scream, they suddenly dived downwards, with many evolutions, until on a level with the trees; others flew along the ground, rapid and noiselessly; now darting under the pendent boughs of some mango, or other solitary tree; now skimming over the bridge close to my face with the rapidity of thought, their brilliant green plumage shining in the setting sunlight with a lovely lustre. I waited at this spot till the evening closed in, and then took my gun and went to the cocoa-nut tope which covered the bazaar. I could hear, though, from the darkness, I could not distinguish, the birds fighting for their perches; and, on firing a shot, they rose with a noise like the rushing of a mighty wind, but soon settled again; and such a din commenced as I shall never forget. The shrill screams of the birds, the fluttering of wings innumerable, and the rustling of the glazed leaves of the cocoa-nut trees, mingled with the gabbling of the natives below, quite stunned me; and I was glad to escape to the path by the river's side which led to the Government rest-house, where I was stopping.

It breeds in hollow trees, making little or no nest, and laying three, or sometimes four, pure white eggs, weighing 11 3. 16 grs. Axis 14 lines, diameter 11 lines. It feeds on grain of all kinds, fruits, chillies, plantains, &c. It is easily domesticated, becomes very attached and familiar, and is usually seen in most native and European houses."—(E. L. Layard.)

Remark.—"This is the only Indian Parrot, so far as we are aware," says Mr. Blyth, "that affects the vicinity of human habitations; flocks of them often settling upon buildings, especially if situate in gardens with trees about them, and one or more pairs occasionally breeding in suitable cavities about buildings. It is the only species observed wild in the densely-populous neighbourhood

of Calcutta; but in jungle districts becomes replaced by *P. cyanocephalus*."

"This Parrakeet is one of the most common birds in India, frequenting the cultivated ground and gardens in all parts of the country, even the most bare and open. It is very destructive to various kinds of grain and fruit. It associates in flocks of various size, sometimes very numerous, roosting in the holes of old trees, and flying forth to their various feeding-haunts early in the morning. When the grains are cut and fruit is scarce, it often takes long flights in search of any fruit-bearing trees, skimming close to the large trees, and when successful in its search, in general not alighting suddenly, but taking a short circle, and changing its usual mode of flight, viz., a swift and continued flapping of their wings, to a steady sailing, with wings spread and turned obliquely downwards; and thus, alighting on the tree, speedily commences its meal. Its flight is very swift, and it generally keeps up a harsh scream when in motion; it is, however, at all times, a noisy bird. It breeds in holes of trees during the hot weather, laying, as I am credibly informed, three or four white eggs."—(Jerdon.)

898. *PALÆORNIS COLUMBOIDES*, *Vigors.*

Palæornis columboides, *Vigors, Zool. Journ.* (1830), *p.* 274. *Lear, Psitt. t.* 31. *Bourj. St. Hill. Perr. tt.* 3, 3*a*. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 209, *t.* 3; *Illust. Ind. Orn. t.* 18. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 410. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 475; XIX. *p.* 204; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 5. *Bonap., Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 152. *Souancé, Rev. Zool.* (1856), *p.* 158.

Psittacus melanorhynchus, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 96 (*the female*).

Blue-winged Parrakeet, *Jerdon.*

Mad-an-Gowr Totah, Hind., *Jerdon.*

A. ♂. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

B. ♀. Dukhun. (*P. melanorhynchus*, Sykes.) Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"I first procured this elegant-coloured Parrakeet at Trichoor, and afterwards in various other localities on the west coast, and on the sides of the Neilgherries, up to a height of 5,000 feet. It probably extends along the range of Western Ghauts for some distance. It

keeps entirely to the depths of the forests, and frequents only the loftiest trees. Its flight is very rapid and elegant, and it associates in small flocks. Its cry, though similar in character to the harsh call of the common Parrakeet, is much more mellow, subdued, and agreeable. It feeds on fruit and berries of various kinds."—(Jerdon.)

899. *PALÆORNIS SCHISTICEPS*, *Hodgson.*

Palæornis schisticeps, *Hodgs.*, *As. Res.* XIX. *p.* 178 (1836); *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 113. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 925; XIX. *p.* 232; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 5. *Bonap.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 152. *Souancé*, *Rev. Zool.* (1856), *p.* 159.

? Conurus himalayanus, *Less.*, *Belanger's Voy. Zool. p.* 239 (1834).

The Slaty-headed Parrakeet, *Hodgson.*

Madhana Suga, Nepal, *Hodgson.*

Puhari Tuiya ('Mountain Tuiya'), Masuri, *Hutton.*

Gagi of Calcutta bird-dealers, *Blyth.*

a. b. ♂ ♀ (type). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

C. D. ♂. Bengal. From Bax's Collection.

e. f. ♂ ♀. Olipore and Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.

g. Young. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

Head dull lavender-colour, or slaty-blue; chin and narrow band bordering the lavender-colour, black. General colour of the upper parts vivid green, a little paler beneath, and tinged about the nape and under wing-coverts with verditer; a marrone wing-spot; tail wholly yellow beneath, the two middle tail-feathers green above, near the base, then bright blue, and the terminal third yellow; the other tail-feathers all yellow on the inner web and tip, having the rest of the outer web green; upper mandible yellow, tinged with coral-red; tip and lower mandible yellow. Length 16 in., of which the middle tail-feathers occupy $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing $6\frac{1}{4}$ in., tarse $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

"The adult sexes differ, in the male having a small marrone spot on the wing, which is wanting, or barely indicated, in the female, and the black demi-collar is also rather more developed. The young have generally but a trace of the slaty-blue cap, but this is fully developed in some few specimens, though without the black demi-collar which borders the cap in the adult."—(Blyth.)

"Iris straw-colour; orbitar skin slaty; legs dusky green. Weight 4¼ oz. The tomiæ of the bill are very scarpt, trenchant, and, as well as the hook, crenulated internally."—(Hodgson.)

"Observed in flocks at Pushut."—(Griffith's MS. Notes.)

900. *PALÆORNIS CYANOCEPHALUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

♀ Psittacus cyanocephalus, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 141. (*Edw.*, *B. t.* 292. *Pl. Enl.* 192.) *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 119. *Le Vaill.*, *Perr. tt.* 26, 61.

Palæornis cyanocephalus, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 5; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIX. *p.* 232. *Layard*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 264. *Bonap.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 152. *Souancé*, *Rev. Zool.* (1856), *p.* 158.

♂ Psittaca bengalensis, *Briss.*, *Orn.* IV. *p.* 348 (1760). *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 325. (*Pl. Enl.* 888. *Sonnerat's Voy. t.* 42. *Le Vaill.*, *Perr. t.* 45. *Bourj. St. Hill. Perr. t.* 2.)

Palæornis bengalensis, *Vigors*, *Zool. Journ.* II. *p.* 54. *Jerd.*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 208. *Blyth*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 90. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 409. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 113. *Burgess*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* 256.

♂ Psittacus erythrocephalus, *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 325. (*Pl. Enl.* 264.)

Palæornis erythrocephalus, *Vigors*, *Zool. Journ.* II. *p.* 53.

Psittacus ginginianus, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 99; *Gen. Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 164.

♂ Psittacus rhodocephalus, *Shaw*, *Zool.* VIII. *p.* 434.

Palæornis rhodocephalus, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

♀ Psittacus flavitorquis, *Shaw*, *Zool.* VIII. *p.* 439. (*Le Vaill.*, *Perr. tt.* 75, 76.)

Palæornis flavitorquis, *Vigors*, *Zool. Journ.* II. *p.* 51.

♀ Psittacus annulatus, *Bechstein*, *Kuhl*, *Monog. Psitt. No.* 36.

♀ Palæornis flavicollaris, *Franklin*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 120.

Psittacus narcissus, *Lath.*, *Syn. Suppl.* II. *p.* 83, *t.* 123 (*yellow variety*).

Rose-headed Ring Parrakeet, *Edwards, B. t.* 233.
Blue-headed Parrakeet, *Latham.*
Blossom-headed Parrakeet, *Latham.*
Jonquil Parrakeet, *Latham* (*yellow variety*).
Red-headed Ringed Parrakeet, *Jerdon.*
Plum-headed Parrakeet, *Jerdon.*
Faridi and Faraidi ('plaintive'), Bengal, *Blyth.*
Tui Suga, Nepal, *Hodgson.*
Tuia Totá, Hind., *Jerdon. Phillips.*
Bengali Totá, Punjab, *Blyth.*
Dasi Tuiya, Masuri, *Hutton.*
Kyai-ta-ma, Arracan, *Phayre.*
Malitchia and Battoogirawa, Ceylon, *Layard.*

A. ♂. China. From Reeves's Collection.
b. c. d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
f. ♀. Himalaya. From Griffith's Collection.
g. Drawing. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.
h. (Yellow variety.) Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

"Inhabits the upland and jungle regions of all India proper, Ceylon, Assam, Sylhet, Arracan, and the Tenasserim provinces. It occurs in open jungle in the Bengal Sundarbans. To the westward, leaving the alluvial soil of the Ganges, it seems entirely to take the place of *P. torquatus* in the Midnapur jungles.

It is also less noisy than *P. torquatus*, and I have always observed it in small flocks."—(Blyth.)

"This lovely species is never found in the open country, being a denizen of open jungles, and is also found in the clearer spaces of the denser jungles. I have seen it in Goomsoor; also from the jungles of the Tondiman's country, in the Carnatic; on the west coast, not uncommon; and even occasionally in low jungly districts in the Deccan. It has the same habits as others of the genus. Irides light yellow; bill reddish-yellow above, blackish beneath."—(Jerdon.)

"I have had many opportunities of watching and closely observing the habits of these handsome Parrakeets; the red head being the mark of an advanced, if not mature, plumage. In young birds, the plum-colour of the head is much mixed with green, the former

colour becoming decided as the birds grow older, and this again giving way to the red head-dress. I have met with these birds in the woody ravines and recesses amongst the lower ranges of hills in the Deccan, also in the thickly-wooded garden-land near the cantonments of Ahmednuggur; in this latter spot, I have often watched them, in the hope of securing one of the richly-coloured red-headed birds. They fly in flocks like *P. torquatus*, visiting the grain-fields, and carrying off the ears to the neighbouring trees. Their cry is not so loud and harsh as that of their larger brethren, and they may thus be distinguished when not seen. I scarcely ever saw more than two or three red-headed birds amongst a flock of plum-heads. I have not met with the nest or eggs, but from the very immature plumage of young birds which I shot in January, I should say they breed in November and December."—(Lieutenant Burgess.)

In Ceylon, it is "found throughout the island, except in the northern province. It is very commonly seen in confinement in the native houses, and is easily domesticated. Nestles in hollow trees; eggs four, pure white and rounded."—(Layard.)

It is stated in the Rev. T. Phillips's MS. Notes, that it "feeds on the fruit of the Peepul-tree."

901. *PALÆORNIS LONGICAUDA*, *Boddaërt Sp.*

Psittacus longicauda, *Bodd.*, *Tabl. des Pl. Enl. d'Aub.* *p.* 53 (1783).

Palæornis longicauda, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 410.

Psittacus malaccensis, *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 325 (1788). (*Pl. Enl.* 887. *Le Vaill.*, *Perr. t.* 72. *Bourj. St. Hill. Perr. t.* 1.)

Belurus malaccensis, *Bonap.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 152.

Palæornis malaccensis, *Vigors*, *Zool. Journ.* II. *p.* 52. *Selby*, *Nat. Libr. Psitt. p.* 75, *t.* 3. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 788; XIX. *p.* 233; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 5. *Motl. and Dill.*, *Nat. Hist. of Lab. p.* 26.

Psittacus erubescens, *Shaw*, *Zool.* VIII. *p.* 437 (1811). *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 231.

Psittacus ginginianus, var. C, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 99; *Gen. Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 165.

Psittacus barbatulatus, *Bechstein*.

Psittacus barbatulatus, *Kuhl*, *Monog. Psitt. No.* 38 (1820).

Belocercus barbatulatus, *Müller et Schlegel.*
Palæornis erythrogenys, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 215 (1831).
The Malayan Ring Parrakeet.
Blossom-cheeked Parrakeet, *Shaw.*
BURONG BAYAU, Sumatra, *Raffles.*
MADNA BHOLA of the Calcutta dealers, *Blyth.*

A. Malacca. Presented by General Thomas Hardwicke.

b. c. Pinang. *d. e.* Adult and young. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

f. Drawing. From Raffles's Collection.

The young has the plumage yellowish-green, darkest on the crown, sides of throat, and palest beneath; wings above the same, and having the primaries, secondaries, portion of tertiaries, and speculars bluish on their outer webs, and the three former narrowly edged with yellowish; under wing-coverts and axillaries green; rump more bluish-green, and upper tail-coverts bright yellowish-green; tail bluish-green, and edged with yellowish-green, the latter beneath dingy, dusky yellowish-green; before the eye, slightly above, and broadly beneath, ferruginous, intermixed with greenish-yellow; upper mandible red, pale at tip, and the under one also pale. Length 8 in., of wing $5\frac{3}{8}$ in., tail 3 in., its outermost feather 1 in. less, tarsus $\frac{7}{10}$ in., outer fore toe $\frac{8}{10}$ in., ditto, with claw, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Sir Stamford Raffles states, that "it is this Parrot that figures in the fables and poetry of the Malays, in which it is represented to be endowed with a supernatural degree of intelligence."

"These handsome Parrakeets are not uncommon in Labuan, and are to be seen in the early morning flying about above the tops of the trees in small flocks of six or eight, uttering in their flight a loud quick scream, very much like the note of the common Swift. They are particularly fond of the fruit of the *Dryabalanops camphora*, which they split open, and eat the curious crumpled cotyledons, in spite of their pungent taste and smell of turpentine. A specimen was shot while feeding upon the seeds of the *Dillenia speciosa*, a shrub about 10 or 15 feet high; and it is the only instance in which we have known them venture so near the ground. When first seen, he was busy opening the capsules of the plant and scraping out the seeds with his beak, never omitting to clip off at a single bite every one he emptied; having done this, he dropped himself under the twig he sat on, swinging by one leg to watch it fall; when it reached

the ground, he testified his satisfaction by a low chirp, and, giving himself a vigorous swing, caught the perch with his other foot, and walked gravely along to another capsule, not hopping, but placing one foot before the other in a most old-fashioned way. Another of these Parrakeets, which had been pinioned by a shot without being otherwise injured, was placed in a cage, where, soon finding his two long tail-feathers to be an incumbrance, he deliberately turned round, pulled them out, and then walked round the cage, evidently to try the effect of his contrivance."—(Messrs. Motley and Dillwyn, Nat. Hist. of Labuan, 1855.)

902. *PALÆORNIS ERYTHROGENYS*, *Blyth.*

Palæornis erythrogenys, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *pp.* 23, 51, 369 (1846); XIX. *p.* 233; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 6.

Belurus eythrogenys, *Bonap., Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 152.

The Red-cheeked Parrakeet.

a. ♂ (type). Nicobar Islands. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"General colour bright green, more yellowish below, and tinged in the male with hoary greyish-blue on the nape and back; winglet and primaries blue, the latter margined and broadly tipped with green; middle pair of tail-feathers also blue, margined with green for the basal half, and the rest of the tail-feathers chiefly or wholly green above, and all of them dull yellow below; cap emerald-green, and uniformly coloured with the back (save where the latter is tinged with grey in the male); a well-defined narrowish black streak from the nostril to the eye, and black moustache as in *P. malaccensis;* lores, cheeks, and ear-coverts *only* are red; upper mandible coral-red, with a white tip; the lower black. The female merely differs in having the crown, nape, and back quite uniform green, without the hoary-blue tinge conspicuous in the male; and the upper mandible is more or less black, like the lower one. A finer specimen of the male has the nape and interscapularies light yellowish, rather than tinged with hoary-grey, and the under-parts are also more yellowish. A still finer male, just deceased, has the cheeks and ear-coverts, continued forward to the beak, of a beautiful bright cherry-red, and devoid of the lake or 'peach-blossom' tinge prevailing on the same parts of *P. malaccensis*, and which, in the latter species, is continued round the nape; the crown, also, is not of the

deep emerald-green as in that species; the occiput and nape incline to light straw-yellow; and there is a well-defined black line from the nostril to the eye: all which combine, with its superior size and absence of red above the ear-coverts, to distinguish it from *P. malaccensis*. Length $18\frac{1}{2}$ in., of which the middle tail-feathers measure $10\frac{1}{2}$ in., wing $7\frac{5}{8}$ in. [Middle rectrices beyond lateral ditto $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; outer fore claw, exclusive of nail, $\frac{8}{10}$ in.; and the outer hind ditto the same; curve of upper mandible 1 in.] Irides dull greyish."—(Blyth.)

"Occurs abundantly in the Nicobar Islands."—(Blyth.)

Remark.—This specimen has been compared at the Derby Museum, Liverpool, by my brother, Mr. T. J. Moore, with the type specimens of *Palæornis erythrogenys*, Fraser (P. Z. S. 1850, p. 245), which has been determined to be a distinct species from the above; and "which differs in having the general colour pale *blue-green*, palest on the breast and nape; primaries *green;* middle pair of tail-feathers *blue only on the apical half;* the length being from base of bill to tip of tail, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in., of which the tail occupies $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; wing 8 in., middle tail-feathers beyond the lateral ditto 3 in., outer fore claw, exclusive of nail, 1 in., and the outer hind ditto the same; curve of upper mandible $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. (Died in confinement; therefore probably longer than in a natural state.)" The name of this species is altered to *P. Fraseri*, T. J. Moore.

903. *PALÆORNIS CANICEPS*, *Blyth.*

Palæornis caniceps, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *pp.* 23, 51, 368 (1846); XIX. *p.* 233; *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 6. *Bonap.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 152.

a. ♀. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor (1854).

"General colour of *male* vivid yellowish-green, with the winglet and base of the secondaries indigo-blue, and the medial portion of the secondaries incliniug to emerald-green; primaries black, the longest tinged with indigo towards the base; cap grey; a broad frontal band continued to the eyes, and a broad black moustache, with some black feathers also on the throat; above this moustache, between it and the frontal band, the feathers are of the same grey as those of the crown; tail green above, with some blue on its middle feathers, and dull golden-yellowish below; upper mandible coral-red,

with a white tip; lower black: the form of the bill is both narrower and less deep than in *P. Alexandri*, and angulates above towards the base. The *female* has the head less pure grey than in the male; and the bill is wholly black."—(Blyth.)

Length of female about 20 in., of which the middle tail-feathers occupy 9¼ in.; of wing 7 in.

The female has the "iris golden-yellow, bill black, feet blackish-grey."—(Dr. Cantor.)

This species also inhabits the Nicobar Islands.

904. *PALÆORNIS OSBECKI*, *Latham Sp.*

Psittacus javanicus, *Osbeck, It. Ind. Orient.* I. *p.* 101 (1757); *id. Forster, id. English edit.* I. *p* 156. (1771). *Gmelin, S. N.* I. *p.* 321 (1788).

Psittacus bimaculatus, *Sparr., Mus. Carls. t.* 30 (1787). *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 163.

Psittacus barbatus, *Gmelin, S. N.* I. *p.* 325. *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 163.

Palæornis barbatus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIX. *p.* 233; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 6. *Tytler, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 365.

Psittacus pondicerianus, *Gmelin, S. N.* I. *p.* 325 (1788). (*Pl. Enl. t.* 517. *Le Vaill., Perr. t.* 31.) *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 162. *Kuhl, Nova Acta, &c., No.* 48.

Palæornis pondicerianus, *Vigors, Zool. Journ.* II. *p.* 54. *Swains., Zool. Ill. n. s. t.* 16. *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 165. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 410. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 113. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 24; XVI. *p.* 475; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XX. *p.* 386.

Belurus barbatus, *Bonap., Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 152.

Psittacus borneus, *Gmelin, S. N.* I. *p.* 325.

Psittacus Osbeckii, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 87 (1790). *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 182. *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 122.

Psittacus mystaceus, *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 436, *t.* 63 (1811).

Palæornis mystaceus, *v.* pondicerianus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Palæornis nigrirostris, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85 (*the young female*).

Osbeck's Parrakeet.

Whiskered Parrakeet, *Latham.*

Mustache Parrakeet, *Latham. Shaw.*

Bearded Parrakeet, *Latham.*

Bornean Parrakeet, *Latham.*

Javan Parrakeet, *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 426.

Modest Parrakeet, *Fraser.*

MADNA (*i. e.* 'charming, pleasing'), the Red-billed, Hind., *Blyth.*

KAJLA (as having the black pigment Kajal applied to the eyebrows, alluding to the black loral line), the Black-billed, Hind., *Blyth.*

IMRIT BHELA, Nepal, *Hodgson.*

BETTET, Java, *Horsfield.*

a. b. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

e. ♂. Siam. From Finlayson's Collection.

F. *g.* ♂ ♀. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

"The upper mandible of the male is always bright coral-red; that of the female is usually black, but often more or less mingled with red. In a presumed female, observed in captivity, the upper mandible changed from black to coral-red when the bird was about eighteen months old. This bird is common in Bengal, Nepal, Assam, Sylhet, Arracan, Tenasserim, Malayan peninsula (to latitude of Pinang), Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. It does not appear to occur wild in Pondicherry, or any other part of the Indian peninsula, or in Ceylon."—(Blyth.)

"All Parrakeets love the shelter of hills, and breed there exclusively, though they wander a good deal in the cold season, especially in the plains."—(Calcutta Journ. VII. p. 561.)

We have deemed it advisable to adopt for this species the name of *P. Osbecki*, in preference to that of *javanicus* or *bimaculatus*, as M. Osbeck was the first to give it a systematic name, and as the bird is an inhabitant of other countries besides Java.

Genus Platycercus, *Vigors, Zool. Journ.* I. *p.* 527 (1825).

905. ***PLATYCERCUS EXIMIUS***, *Shaw Sp.*

Psittacus eximius, *Shaw, Nat. Misc. t.* 96; *Gen. Zool.* VIII. *p.* 411, *tt.* 57, 58. *Kuhl, Monog. Psitt. &c.* (*Le Vaill., Perr. t.* 28.)

Platycercus eximius, *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 281. *Wagler, Monog. Psitt. in Abhandl., &c., p.* 530. *Gould, B. of Austr. t.* . *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 408. *Bonap., Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 153.

Psittacus capitatus, *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 466.

Rose-hill Parrakeet, *Colonists of N. S. Wales.*

a. Drawing. Australia. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

Genus Aprosmictus, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1842), *p.* 111.

906. ***APROSMICTUS SCAPULATUS***, *Bechstein.*

Psittacus scapulatus, *Bechstein. Kuhl, Monog. Psitt. No.* 56. *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 407, *t.* 55. (*Le Vaill., Perr. tt.* 55, 56.)

Aprosmictus scapulatus, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1842), *p.* 111; *B. of Austr.* V. *t.* 17. *Bonap., Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 153.

Platycercus scapulatus, *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 284. *Swains., Zool. Ill. 2nd ser. t.* 26. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 408.

Psittacus cyanopygius, *Vieill., Dict. d'Hist. Nat. 2nd edit.* XXV. *p.* 339; *Gal. des Ois. Suppl. t.* .

Blue-rumped Parrot, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* III. *p.* 55 (1808).

Wellat, Natives of N. S. Wales, *Gould.*

a. b. Drawing. Australia. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

Subfam. IV. LORIINA.

Genus Eclectus, *Wagl., Abhand. Akad. Münch. p.* 495 (1832).

907. ***ECLECTUS GRANDIS***, *Gmelin Sp.*

Psittacus grandis, *Gmelin, S. N.* I. *p.* 335 (1788).

Lath., Hist. of B. II. *p.* 230. (*Pl. Enl.* 683. *Brown, Ill. Zool. t.* 6. *Le Vaill., Perr. tt.* 126-7-8.)

Eclectus grandis, *Wagler, Monog. Psitt. Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 9. *Bonap., P. Z. S.* (1849), *p.* 143; *Consp. Gen. Av. p.* 4; *Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 155.

Psittacus ceylonensis,* *Boddaërt, Tabl. des Pl. Enl. d'Aubenton* (1783).

Eclectus ceylonensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 418.

Psittacus janthinus, *Gmelin, S. N.* I. *p.* 319.

Psittacus guebiensis, var., *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 135.

The Grand Lory, *Latham.*

Lal-mohan (*i. e.* 'Red favourite'), Hind., *Blyth.*

a. Drawing. Moluccas. From Finlayson's Collection.

Genus Mascarinus, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 181 (1831).

Psittacodis, *Bonap.* (1850), *nec. Wagler* (1830).

908. *MASCARINUS POLYCHLOROS, Scopoli Sp.*

Psittacus polychloros, *Scopoli, Deliciæ Floræ et Faun. Insub. pt.* 2, *p.* 87 (1786). (*Sonnerat's Voy. t.* 108.)

Eclectus polychloros, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 418. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 9.

Psittacus sinensis, *Gmelin, S. N.* I. *p.* 337 (1788). (*Pl. Enl.* 514.) *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 233.

Mascarinus sinensis, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 188.

Psittacus magnus, *Gmelin, S. N.* I. *p.* 344.

Psittacodis magnus, *Bonap., P. Z. S.* (1850), *p.* 26; *Consp. Gen. Av. p.* 4; *Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 155.

Psittacus viridis, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 125; *Gen. Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 251.

Psittacus lateralis, *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 490. (*Le Vaill., Perr. t.* 132.)

Mascarinus prasinus, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn.*

? Psittacus orientalis, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 125; *Gen. Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 251.

Green and Red Chinese Parrot, *Edwards, B. t.* 231.

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* This name is inapplicable.

New-Guinea Green Parrot, *Latham.*

Red-sided Parrot, *Shaw.*

HIRA-MOHAN (' Prized favourite '), Hind., *Blyth.*

A. Moluccas. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

B. Moluccas. Donor unknown.

Genus LORICULUS, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 9 (1848) ; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIX. *p.* 236 (1850).

909. *LORICULUS GALGULUS, Linn. Sp.*

Psittacus galgulus, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 150. (*Pl. Enl.* 190. *Edwards, B. t.* 293, *f.* 2.) *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 266. *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 182. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 281.

Loriculus galgulus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIX. *p.* 236. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 6; *Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 155.

Psittacula galgula, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 423.

Psittaculus galgulus, *Motley and Dillwyn.*

Psittacus flavigulus, *Boddaërt, Tabl. des Pl. Enl. d'Auben. p.* 12.

Psittacus pumilus, *Scop., Del. Floræ et Faunæ Insub. pt.* 2, *p.* 87 (1786). (*Sonn. Voy. N. Guin. t.* 38, *f. inf.*)

Loriculus pumilus, *Blyth. Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 9.

Psittacula cyanopileata, *Bourj. St. Hill. Perr. t.* 88.

Sapphire-crowned Parrakeet, *Edwards.*

SILINDIT, or SILINDITUN, Java, *Horsfield.*

SERINDIT, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

SEREN-DAK, SINDADA, Malacca, *Blyth.*

A. B. ♂. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

C. ♀. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

d. e. f. g. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

Messrs. Motley and Dillwyn, in Contr. to Nat. Hist. of Labuan, state, this is " not a common bird in Labuan, though very abundant on the mainland of Borneo. In Java, they are said to be very destructive to the cane-plantations ; and one which we kept in a cage for some time fed chiefly on sugar-cane ; he became very tame, and when his cage was hung out in the verandah, a wild one would often come into a neighbouring tree and answer his calls : the note is a low chirp."

910. *LORICULUS VERNALIS*, *Sparrman Sp.*

Psittacus vernalis, *Sparrman*, *Mus. Carls. t.* 29 (1787). *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 265.

Loriculus vernalis, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 10; *J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 801; XIX. *p.* 236. *Bonap.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 155.

Psittaculus vernalis, *Swains.*, *Zool. Ill.* 2*nd ser.* I. *t.* 1. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 921. *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 209. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 113. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 423.

Psittacus pendulus, *Pearson*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 654 (1841).

Psittacula pyropyga, *v.* vernalis, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Vernal Parrot, *Latham.*

Pendulous Parrot, *Pearson.*

Red-rumped Dwarf Parrot, or Lorikeet, *Jerdon.*

Bhora, or Bhoara, Hind., S. India, *Jerdon.*

Latkan (*i. e.* 'pendent'), Hind., Bengal, *Blyth.*

Kyai-tha-da, Arracan.

A. India. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

B. Madras. From Dr. Wight's Collection.

c. d. ♂. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

"Inhabits all India, from the sub-Himalayan region to S. India, and the countries bordering the eastern shores of the Bay of Bengal, as far as the Tenasserim provinces, where it abounds, and also Java[?]; whereas, in the Malayan peninsula, there appears only to be *L. galgulus.*"—(Blyth.)

In C. W. Smith's Notes, it is stated: "These birds have no note that I ever heard, nor do they speak. They are very tame, and when going to roost, resort to the upper part of the cage, where they hang themselves by the legs, with the wings folded almost close to the side, the tail a little spread, and the head downwards."—(J. A. S. Beng. X. p. 654.)

Mr. Jerdon remarks: "I have found this species in S. India, only in the more open spaces of the lofty jungles of the west coast. It is most numerous, I think, in Travancore and the more southern portions, also at the foot of the Neilgherries. I did not observe

it at any considerable elevation, but I see it is enumerated in Mr. Elliott's catalogue as found in the Southern Mahratta country, but only during the rains. It is found in small flocks, and while feeding keeps up a continual feeble chirping. I have found in the stomach of several birds a soft pulpy vegetable mass, with a few seeds. I am informed by a gentleman that the species from Malacca had the same habit of sleeping with its head downwards. Irides whitish-yellow; bill and legs orange."

"Neither the *Eclecti* nor the *Loriculæ* have the tongue filamented as in the *Loriinæ*, with which they have been generally, but quite erroneously, classed. These two *genera* form a particular and peculiarly Asiatic division of the *Psittacinæ*, immediately preceding the *Loriinæ;* such, at least, is the result of our long-continued study of living specimens."—(Blyth.)

911. *LORICULUS ASIATICUS*, *Latham Sp.*

Psittacus asiaticus, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 130 (1790); *Gen. Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 264. (*Edwards*, *B. t.* 6.)

Loriculus asiaticus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 801; XIX. *p.* 236; *Cat. B. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 312. *Layard*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 261.

Psittacus indicus,* *Gmelin*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 349 (1788).

Psittacula indica, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 423.

Loriculus indicus, *Bonap.*, *Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 155.

Red and Green Indian Parrot, *Latham.*

GIRA-MALITCHIA.

POL-GIRAWA ('Flower Parrot'), Ceylon, *Layard.*

a. Drawing. Ceylon. From Jonville's Collection.

"Differs from *L. vernalis* in having the crown deep red, passing to a saffron hue on the nape, and in some specimens over much of the back, while the fore part of the neck is tinged more or less deeply with verditer. This appears to be wholly confined to Ceylon."—(Blyth.)

"Kandy, Putlam, Caltura, Galle, Hambantotte, and Gillymalle, in Ceylon, are the various localities where I have most plentifully procured this pretty little Parrakeet. At Gillymalle, they were in such abundance, that the flowering trees were literally alive with them;

* This name is inapplicable, inasmuch as this species is *not* found in India proper.

they clung to the bright scarlet flowers, head downwards, or scrambled from branch to branch, while the forest echoed with their bickerings. They bit off the leaves (which fell like scarlet snow upon the ground) to get at the calyx, and when this dainty morsel was devoured, they flew off to the banana-trees, down the broad leaves of which they slid, and fastened upon the ripening clusters of fruit or the pendent heart-shaped flower."—(Layard.)

"The distinctive colouring of this species (or race) from *L. vernalis* would appear to be constant; nevertheless, it is so very closely affined to the Indian bird, that many would prefer to regard it as a permanent local variety of the same species."—(Blyth.)

Genus Eos, *Wagler, Abhandl. Akad. Münch. p.* 494 (1832).

912. *EOS RUBRA, Gmelin Sp.*

Psittacus ruber, *Gmelin, S. N.* I. *p.* 335. *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 129. (*Pl. Enl.* 519. *Edwards, B. t.* 173. *Le Vaill., Perr. t.* 93, 44.)

Eos rubra, *Wagler, Abhandl. Akad. München, p.* 494. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 417. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 11. *Bonap., P. Z. S.* (1850), *p.* 28; *Consp. Gen. Av. p.* 4; *Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 156.

Psittacus borneus, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 89; *Gen. Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 127.

Psittacus cærulatus, *Shaw, Nat. Misc. t.* 937.

Psittacus cyanonotus, *Vieillot.*

a. Locality unknown. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Genus Lorius, *Brisson, Orn.* (1760). *Vigors, Zool. Journ. p.* 400 (1826).

Domicella, *Wagler* (1830).

913. *LORIUS PHILIPPENSIS, Brisson.*

Lorius philippensis, *Brisson, Orn.* IV. *p.* 225. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 10.

Psittacus Lory, *Gmelin, S. N.* I. *p.* 335. (*Edwards, B. t.* 170. *Pl. Enl.* 168. *Le Vaill., Perr. tt.* 123, 124.) *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 534. *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 228.

Lorius tricolor, *Stephens, Shaw's Zool.* XIV. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 416.

Black-capped Lory, *Latham.*

Papua Lori, Bengalese, *Blyth.*

a. Drawing. Moluccas? From Finlayson's Collection.

914. *LORIUS DOMICELLA, Linn. Sp.*

Psittacus domicella, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 145. (*Edwards, B. t.* 171. *Pl. Enl.* 84, 119. *Le Vaill., Perr.* 95, 95*.) *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 535, *t.* 81. *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 225.

Lorius domicella, *Vigors, Zool. Journ.* II. *p.* 62. *Selby, Nat. Libr. Psitt. p.* 146, *t.* 18. *Lear, Perr. t.* 37. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 416. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 10. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 7; *Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 156.

Psittacus Raja, *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 537. (*Le Vaill., Perr. t.* 94.) *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 226.

Psittacus Rex, *Bechstein.*

Psittacus radhea, *Vieillot.*

Purple-capped Lory, *Latham.*

Raja Lory, *Shaw.*

Kala-sira Lori, Bengal, *Blyth.*

A. and Drawing. Moluccas. From Finlayson's Collection.

Genus Trichoglossus, *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 287 (1826).

Australasia, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 209 (1831).

915. *TRICHOGLOSSUS NOVÆ HOLLANDIÆ, Gmelin Sp.*

Psittacus Novæ Hollandiæ, *Gmelin, S. N.* I. *p.* 316. (*Brown, Ill. t.* 7. *Le Vaill., Perr. t.* 24.) *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 123.

Trichoglossus Novæ Hollandiæ, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 11.

Australasia Novæ Hollandiæ, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 209.

Trichoglossus hæmatodus, *apud Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 289.

Trichoglossus Swainsonii, *Jard. et Selby, Ill. Orn. t.* 112. *Selby, Nat. Libr. Parr. t.* 20. *Swains., Zool. Ill.* III. *2nd ser. t.* 92. *Gould, B. of Austr. t.* .

Trichoglossus multicolor, *Wagler, Mon. Psitt. in Abhandl.* I. *p.* 553 (1820). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 411. *Bonap., Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 157.

Blue-bellied Parrakeet, *Brown.*

Swainson's Lorikeet, *Jardine et Selby.*

Warrin, Australia, *Gould.*

Jat Bangnu, Bengal, *Blyth.*

a. Drawing. Australia. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

916. *TRICHOGLOSSUS ORNATUS, Gmelin Sp.*

Psittacus ornatus, *Gmelin, S. N.* I. *p.* 324. (*Edwards, B. t.* 174. *Pl. Enl.* 552. *Le Vaill., Perr. t.* 52.) *Lath., Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 140. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 281.

Trichoglossus ornatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 411. *Bonap., P. Z. S.* (1850), *p.* 27; *Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 157.

Eos ornata, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 417. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 11; *J. A. S. Beng.* XIX. *p.* 237.

Variegated Lorikeet.

Lory Parrakeet, *Latham.*

Bangnu and Bandhnu, Hind., *Blyth.*

A. and Drawing. Malacca (?) From Raffles's Collection.

Sir Stamford Raffles states that this species "is found on the Malayan peninsula."

Subfam. V. MACROCERCINA, *Vigors.*

Genus Conurus, *Kuhl, Monog. Psitt.* (1820).

Psittacara, *Vigors, Zool. Journ.* (1826).

Cyanoliseus, *Bonap., Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 150.

917. *CONURUS CYANOLYSEOS, Molina Sp.*

Psittacus cyanolyseos, *Molina. Lear, Psitt. t.* 10.

Conurus cyanolyseos, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 413.

Psittacus patagonus, *Vieillot.*

Psittacus (Aratinga) Byroni, *Children, Gray's Zool. Misc. p.* 12 (1832).

Cyanoliseus patagonus, *Bonap., Rev. Zool.* (1854), *p.* 150.

A. S. America. Donor unknown.

Summary view of the distribution of the PSITTACIDÆ *in India and the neighbouring countries.* By E. BLYTH.—"From the foregoing catalogue it follows that only two generic forms of *Psittacidæ* inhabit India, viz. *Palæornis* and *Loriculus;* nor are we aware that another occurs in all continental Asia, with the exception of *Tanygnathus* [Psittinus], as exemplified by *T. malaccensis* in the Malayan peninsula; this species being, however, barely separable from *Palæornis*, and the peninsula itself belonging physically to the region of the archipelago, or *Indonesia*, as this region has been recently designated by Mr. Logan. *Tanygnathus* [Psittinus] should accordingly be regarded as strictly an Indonesian form. In the Asiatic countries westward of Scinde, it does not appear that any species of Parrot has been observed; and we know but little of those of Indo-China eastward of the British possessions on that side of the Bay of Bengal, or those of the southernmost provinces of China. In the great Indonesian or Austral-Asian archipelago, the number of genera and of super-generic forms gradually increases to the eastward, where the Lories and species of White Cockatoo, also the two species of *Eclectus* (*E. polychlorus* and *grandis*), among the *Psittacinæ*, and the large *Tanygnathi*, are met with in Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, and some of them even in the Philippines; forms of Black Cockatoo appearing likewise in the Papuan group; while in Australia the *Psittacidæ* attain their maximum of development as regards the number of genera and of species, though the two generic forms of India, and certain others of Indonesia, are foreign to the Australian Fauna. Sumatra and Java contain the *Tanygnathus* perhaps as a rarity, but no Cockatoo, nor *Eclectus;* and the only Lory, if any, is *Eos ornata*, which Sir Stamford Raffles reported by mistake (?) to inhabit the Malayan peninsula.

With regard to the distribution of *species* in India and the neighbouring countries, we first remark three of *Palæornis* (*Alexandri, torquatus*, and *cyanocephalus*) as common—with unimportant local exceptions—to all India, from the sub-Himalayan regions to Ceylon inclusive, and also to the eastward, in Assam, Arracan, the Tenasserim provinces; and *P. torquatus* as far southward as Penang. Others are much more local, as *P. Calthrapæ*, Layard, which is confined to

the mountains of Ceylon, [and *P. Layardi*, Blyth, also peculiar, so far as is yet known, to Ceylon, where one specimen only was procured by Mr. Layard, and another by Willis Earle, Esq., F.M.;] and *P. columboides* to those of S. India, *P. schisticeps* to the sub-Himalayan regions, and *P. erythrogenys* (so far as known) to the Nicobar Islands. Of *P. caniceps* we know of but two examples, one procured in the Nicobars, the other at or near Penang [*vide* p. 621, *antè*]; and this may prove to be properly a species of Indo-China. In the hilly parts of Bengal, and along the S.E. sub-Himalayan regions, in Assam, Sylhet, Arracan, the Tenasserim provinces, and the Malayan peninsula, to the latitude of Penang, *P. barbatus* [*Osbecki*] abounds, and is common also in Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, but it is unknown in the Indian peninsula (though having for a synonyme the name of *pondicerianus*), and it would seem equally so in the southern parts of the Malayan peninsula. In these latter countries its place would seem to be taken by *P. malaccensis*; and the range of *Tanygnathus* [*Psittinus*] *malaccensis* and of *Loriculus gulgulus* corresponds. In Malacca collections, I have seen only the three last-named species, added to which, in Penang collections, I have seen *P. torquatus*, *P. barbatus*, and one specimen of *P. caniceps*; while another of this last is the only Parrakeet which I have seen from the Nicobars, in addition to *P. erythrogenys*. It is probable that both of these also inhabit the Andamans and the northern part of Sumatra. Of *Loriculus*, while *L. gulgulus* would appear to be confined to the Malayan peninsula, Sumatra, [Borneo, and Java, F.M.,] and *L. asiaticus* (so called) to Ceylon, *L. vernalis* ranges over the hilly regions of all India, with Assam, Arracan, the Tenasserim provinces, and also Java [? F.M.], like *Palæornis barbatus*, and similarly, without invading (as it would seem) the regions tenanted by *L. gulgulus*, together with *P. malaccensis* and *Tanygnathus* [*Psittinus*] *malaccensis*. It may further be remarked, that the whole of these species are such as no zoologist would hesitate in regarding as indisputably distinct, with the exception of *Loriculus asiaticus*, which some would consider to be a local variety of *L. vernalis*; in which case the race of Philippines (*L. rubrifrons*), and another we have seen figured with the entire head crimson, should likewise rank as varieties merely of *L. vernalis*."—(J. A. S. Beng. 1850, p. 237.)

June 16th, 1856.

J. A. S. Beng. XV. *p.* 13. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 143. *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

A. *b.* Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

f. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

922. ***MEGALAIMA LINEATA***, *Vieillot Sp.*

Bucco lineatus, *Vieillot*, *Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat.* *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 12; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XX. *p.* 321.

Megalaima lineata, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 66. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 144. *Tytler*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIV. *n. s.* *p.* 173.

Bucco corvinus, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 522. *McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 165.

Bucco caniceps, *v.* viridis, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Megalaima caniceps, *apud Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep.* *p.* 114.

? Megalaima Hodgsoni, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 144 (1850).

Fichtel's Barbet, *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 226.

The Hill Barbet.

PAHARIAH CORUL, Beng., *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* II. *p.* 149.

PHO-GOUNG, Arracan, *Phayre.*

POKOUNG, Burmese, *Tickell.*

a. and Drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. e. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

f. Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

"Common in some parts of Bengal, and in Nepal, extending westward to the Deyra Doon; also in Assam, Sylhet, Arracan, and the Tenasserim provinces, whence it probably extends into Sumatra." (?)—(Blyth.)

923. *MEGALAIMA McCLELLANDI, Moore.*

A. N. E. Bengal. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq., 1841.

M. McClellandi, n. s.—Allied to *M. caniceps*, having the head, neck, and throat wholly buffy-white; the breast and belly of the same colour, with the feathers gradually margined laterally with light brownish; flanks and vent greenish, tinged with golden-yellow; back, wings, and tail green, and having a golden cast; wing-coverts and tertiaries *without* terminal whitish speck. The bill is shorter, thicker, and higher than in *M. caniceps*. Length about 8¼ in., of wing 5 in., tail 3¼ in., bill from frontal plumes 1⅛ in., height from chin $\frac{6}{10}$ in., tarsus 1⅛ in.

924. *MEGALAIMA CANICEPS, Franklin Sp.*

Bucco caniceps, *Franklin, P. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 121. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 12.

Megalaima caniceps, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 429. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 66. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 144. (*Le Vaill., Barb. t.* 28.)

Bucco lineatus, *apud Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 579.

Bucco viridis (*part*), *apud Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 217.

Bucco zeylanicus, *apud Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 140.

Fichtel's Barbet, var. A., *Latham.*

Jungle Barbet, *Jerdon.*

Hackled Barbet, *Tickell.*

BURRA BASSUNTA, Central India, *Franklin.*

KOOTOMRA, Hind., *Jerdon.*

KOOTOORGA, Mahr., *Jerdon.*

KOOTUR-KAKEE, Canara, *Jerdon.*

a. Midnapore Jungle. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"Inhabits the Indian peninsula, spreading northward to the Deyra Doon; common in Midnapore jungles, and in Central India."—(Blyth.)

"Found throughout peninsular India, only in the higher jungles, and is most abundant on the west coast. From Mr. Elliot's Notes, I extract the following interesting observations:—'Seldom seen on

the wing; but single birds heard on almost every tree, uttering their peculiar note, which resembles the native (Canarese) name, being a continued *Kōotur*, *Kŏturr*, or *K'turr*. They continue to call for some minutes at a time, and are heard throughout the day. On each side of the throat is a naked spot with skin wrinkled, which is probably contracted and expanded when the bird is calling.' This bird does not climb like a Woodpecker, and I never heard any tapping from the trees it frequents. Its most general food is fruit and berries; occasionally it eats various insects. Irides reddish-brown; bill and legs pale horny-brown.

They breed in holes of trees, laying, I am informed, three or four white eggs."—(Jerdon.)

925. *MEGALAIMA ZEYLANICA*, *Gmelin Sp.*

Bucco zeylanica, *Gmelin*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 408. (*Brown*, *Ill. Zool. t.* 15.) *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 229. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *pp.* 13, 282.

Megalaima zeylanica, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XX. *p.* 181.

Megalaima caniceps (*ex Ceylon*), *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 67.

Megalaima caniceps, *apud Layard*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 446.

Kotoorooal, Ceylon, *Layard*.

Kotoor, Mal., *Layard*.

a. Ceylon. Drawing. From M. Jonville's Collection.

"Common in Ceylon, and universally distributed. It feeds on fruits and berries of all kinds, which it swallows entire; it does not, that I know of, devour small birds when in a state of nature; but one kept in a large aviary in Colombo destroyed all the little *Amadinæ* placed with it. Not content with snapping them up when within his reach, he would lie in wait for them behind a thick bush or the feeding-trough, pounce upon them unawares, and, after beating them a little on the ground or perch, swallow them whole. When this cannibal came into my possession, he was confined in a smaller cage than that in which he had at first been secured; this seemed to displease him, and he went to work to find some means of escape: he narrowly examined every side and corner to discover a weak spot, and having detected one, applied himself vigorously to bore a hole through it, as a Woodpecker would have done. Grasping the bars with his feet, he swung himself round, bringing his whole weight to

bear upon his bill, which he used as a pickaxe, till the house resounded with his rapid and well-aimed blows. On being checked from exercising his ingenuity in this manner, he became sulky, and refused to eat, or offer his call of recognition when I approached him; in a day or two, however, he apparently thought better of the matter, resumed his labours upon another spot, and fed as voraciously as ever, devouring huge slices of bananas, jungle-fruits, the bodies of any small birds I skinned, &c. I hoped he would have lived long with me, but found him dead one morning at the bottom of his cage; and as he was fat and well-favoured, I presume he died a victim to the solitary system.

The species builds in hollow trees, laying three or four pure white, but very shining eggs. Axis 1 in. 1 line, diameter 11 lines. The natives all affirm that the birds hollow out their own nest-hole. One I saw was in an unsound tree, the nest slightly formed of a few bents of dry grass."—(E. L. Layard.)

926. *MEGALAIMA VIRIDIS*, *Gmelin Sp.*

Bucco viridis, *Gmelin*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 408. (*Pl. Enl.* 870.) *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 228. *Temm.*, *Text. de Pl. Col.* *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 217; XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 140; *Ill. Ind. Orn.* *t.* 26. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 13.

Megalaima viridis, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 429 (*excl. syn.*). *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 67. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 144.

Bucco caniceps, *apud Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 97.

The Green Barbet, *Latham.*

A. *b.* *c.* Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

"Inhabits the Indian peninsula, and generally found in the woods on the Neilgherries, but also here and there in the forests of Malabar, chiefly in the higher portions of the Ghauts. Its note is hardly so loud as its more common congener of the Malabar forests, viz. *M. caniceps.* Its flight, as indeed is that of all the species, is rapid, direct, and somewhat undulating. It perches generally on lofty branches of trees; and on a wood being beaten for game, several of these may be seen winging their way over the tops of the trees to a more secure spot. I have occasionally heard the call of a species of this genus by moonlight."—(Jerdon.)

"Found only in the dense woods of the Ghauts. Its note is quite

startling, and makes the hills echo. Stony fruit only found in the stomach."—(Colonel Sykes.)

Genus Chotorea, *Bonaparte* (1854).

Megalaima, *p. Gray.*

927. *CHOTOREA JAVENSIS*, *Horsfield Sp.*

Bucco javensis, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 181 (1820). *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 231. *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 667.

Chotorea javensis, *Bonaparte* (1854).

Megalaima javensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 429. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 143.

Bucco Kotoreas, *Temm., Text. de Pl. Col.* (*Le Vaill., Barb. Suppl. t. C.*)

Chodok, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. B. C. *d.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

928. *CHOTOREA CHRYSOPOGON*, *Temminck Sp.*

Bucco chrysopogon, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 285. *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 668. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 13; XVI. *p.* 466.

Megalaima chrysopogon, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 429. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 67. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 143.

a. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

929. *CHOTOREA VERSICOLOR*, *Raffles Sp.*

Bucco versicolor, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 284 (1822). *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 667. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 309. *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 105. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 13; XVI. *p.* 466.

Megalaima versicolor, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 429. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 67. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 143. *Motley and Dillwyn, Nat. Hist. Labuan, pt.* 1, *p.* 28 (1855).

Bucco Rafflesii, *Lesson, Rev. Zool.* (1839), *p.* 137.

Takoo, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

Takoor, Malacca, *Eyton.*

Panggil Panggil, Malays, Labuan, *Motley.*

A. and Drawing. Sumatra. From Sir S. Raffles's Collection.

b. c. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

d. e. Malacca. *f.* Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

930. *CHOTOREA MYSTACOPHANOS*, *Temminck Sp.*

Bucco mystacophanos, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 315. *Vigors*, *Mem. Raffles*, *p.* 668.

Megalaima? mystacophanos, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 429. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App.* *p.* xix. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 143.

Bucco quadricolor, *Eyton*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 105. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 14.

Megalaima quadricolor, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 429. *Blyth*, *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 67.

TAHOOR CAPATA CUNING, Malaya, *Eyton*.

A. Sumatra. From Sir S. Raffles's Collection.

b. c. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Genus CYANOPS, *Bonaparte* (1854).

MEGALAIMA, *p. Gray*.

931. *CYANOPS ASIATICA*, *Latham Sp.*

Trogon asiaticus, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 201 (1790). (*Le Vaill.*, *Barb. tt.* 21, 22.)

Cyanops asiatica, *Bonaparte* (1854).

Megalaima asiatica, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 429. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep.* *p.* 114. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 67. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* *p.* 143. *Tytler*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s.* *p.* 367.

Bucco asiaticus, *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 223, *t.* 51. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 13. *Tickell*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVII. *p.* 298.

Capito cyanicollis, *Vieillot*, *Gal. des Ois.* *t.* 35.

Bucco cyanicollis, *Temm.*, *Text. de Pl. Col.* *Sundevall*, *Physiogr. Sällsk. Tidsk.* (1837), *p.* ; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVIII. *p.* 398.

Bucco cyanops, *Cuvier*, *Règ. Anim.* (1817), *p.* 428.

McClell., P. Z. S. (1839), *p.* 165. *Pearson, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 655.

Bucco cæruligula, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

The Blue-cheeked Barbet, *Latham.*

BURRA BASSUNT-BAIRI, Bengal, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton. Blyth.*

BURRA BENEBO, Beng., *Sundevall.*

BASSUNT GORUL, Sylhet, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

CORUL, of the Mussulmen, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

SUTTRA, Plains, *Tickell.*

KOOP-KHA-LOUNG, Arracan, *Phayre.*

A. *b.* and Drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

c. d. e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

g. Drawing. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Abounds in the sub-Himalayan region, in Nepal, Bengal, Assam, and Sylhet; but becomes comparatively rare in Arracan."—(Blyth.)

"Common near Calcutta, and is called *Burra Benebo.* Lives solitary, and feeds on berries, which were always found broken asunder upon examining the stomach. The note may be expressed by *rokuroj! rokuroj!* the middle syllable being uttered in a higher note than the other two. Both sexes cry in the same manner, sitting still with outstretched neck; at intervals they were seen to spring aside, or transversely across the branch, with considerable activity. They were observed from February to May."—(Sundevall.)

"The Blue-cheeked Barbet is common in Bengal, less so in Orissa, and I did not observe it at Juanpore. Mr. C. W. Smith, in his MS. Notes, well observes of it, that 'it has a peculiar habit, when perched, of bowing the head, accompanying each motion with a single note, resembling the word '*hoo.*' It has two broods, the one in the month of May, the other in November.' "—(Pearson.)

"Found in the neighbourhood of Calcutta throughout the year, and excavates holes in trees for its nest. It feeds chiefly upon wild figs, plantains, and other fruit, and is extremely noisy. Its name, *Bassunt Bairi,* signifies the 'Old Woman of the Spring;' *Bairi* being an old woman, and *Bassunt* being one of the divisions of the

year, which includes our February and March."—(F. (Buchanan) Hamilton, MS. I. p. 62.)

"Nest hemispherical; 5 in. in diameter, coarse; outer covering of tendrils and dry grass, with the cottony blossoms of jungle-grass plastered on; lining of fine hay. Eggs four, shape ordinary; size $1\frac{7}{10} \times 1\frac{1}{10}$ in.; colour plain white, soiled with faint brownish here and there. Found in a Mowhooa tree, near jungle. August."—(Captain Tickell.)

932. *CYANOPS FRANKLINII, Blyth Sp.*

Bucco Franklinii, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 167 (1842); XV. *p.* 13.

Megalaima Franklinii, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 430. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 114. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 68. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 144. *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 278.

Bucco igniceps, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Franklin's Barbet, *Blyth.*

A. *b.* Himalaya. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. e. f. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Inhabits the S. E. Himalaya, Cherra Punji, Assam, and the mountains of Tenasserim.

"This Barbet swarms in the mountains of Tenasserim, from 3,000 to 5,000 feet elevation, not higher, nor lower; and from the first level it suddenly and entirely supplants *M. lineata.* As long as day lasts, the woods amongst the Dauna hills resound with its cry, —*piow, piow, piow,* &c."—(Captain Tickell.)

933. *CYANOPS HENRICI, Temminck Sp.*

Bucco Henricii, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 524 (183–).

Megalaima Henrici, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 143.

Bucco malaccensis, *Hartlaub, Rev. Zool.* (1842), *p.* 337.

Megalaima malaccensis, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* xix. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 144.

Megalaima armillaris, *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 67.

A. B. Sumatra (?) Purchased.

C. Sumatra (?) From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Genus XANTHOLÆMA, *Bonaparte* (1854).
MEGALAIMA, *p. Gray.*

934. *XANTHOLÆMA INDICA*, *Latham Sp.*

Bucco indicus, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 205 (1790); *Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 225. *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 150. *Jerd., Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 216. *Pearson, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 655. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 922; XV. *p.* 13; XVI. *p.* 464; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XX. *p.* 385.

Bucco philippensis, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 283. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 97. *Sundevall, Physiogr. Sällsk. Tidsk.* (1837), *p.* ; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVIII. *p.* 397.

Bucco philippensis, var. A., *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 222.

Megalaima philippensis, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 429. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 68. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 144. *Tytler, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 367. *Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 447.

Bucco flavicollis, *Vieillot.*

Bucco luteus, *Less., Tr. d'Orn. p.* 163 (1831); *Ois. de Murs. Pl p.* 121 (*albino variety, Jerdon*).

Bucco Rafflesius, *Boie, nec. Lesson.*

Megalaima Rafflesia, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 144.

Indian Barbet, *Latham.*

KUT-KHORA, Hind., *Jerdon.*

TAMBAYUT (*i. e.* 'Coppersmith'), Hind., *Sykes, Jerdon.*

CHOTA BASSUNT BAIRI, Bengal, *Blyth.*

BASSUNTA LISORA, Upper Provinces, *Rev. T. Phillips.*

CHANDA, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

MAL-KOTOOR, Ceylon, *Layard.*

KOKOORUPAN, Mal., *Layard.*

A. *b.* ♂ ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. Bengal. From Dr. Falconer's Collection.

d. Drawing. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

e. f. Nepal (No. 931, Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., 1853.

g. h. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

i. Keddah. *j.* Prov. Wellesley, Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

j. Sumatra. Drawing. From Raffles's Collection.

k. Ceylon. Drawing. From M. Jonville's Collection.

"This is extremely common in all parts of the country, wherever there are a sufficiency of trees, inhabiting open spaces in the jungles (never in the denser portions), groves, avenues, and gardens, being very familiar, approaching close to houses, and sometimes perching on the house-top. As far as I have observed, it does not climb like the Woodpeckers, but, when feeding, hops about the branches like a perching bird. Though I never detected this Barbet tapping like the Woodpeckers, I have once or twice had good reason for supposing that it does so occasionally. Its chief food is fruit of various kinds, and sometimes insects. When not employed in feeding, it generally seats itself on the very top of a tree, and gives utterance to its monotonous call of *took, took, took,* nodding its head at each call, first to one side and then to the other."—(Jerdon.)

"Sits on the loftiest and extreme twigs of trees, uttering the syllables *took, took, took,* deliberately, and nodding its head at each *took;* the sound and the motion originating the idea of a coppersmith at work hammering. Fruit and insects found in the stomach." —(Colonel Sykes.)

"Often congregates in small flocks. It flies with short jerks, high in the air, though to no great distance at a time. It is a social good-tempered bird."—(Pearson.)

"The voice of this bird is certainly very remarkable: it begins in a low tone, and gradually increases its pitch and its power until the whole tree seems vocal with one full rich sound. This ubiquity of sound much deceives a person endeavouring to see the bird who causes it, as he may look to any part of the tree, and his ear will never guide his eye. Another is the smallness and green colour of the bird, which hide it among the foliage; and the last is its immobility, for it remains fixed to one spot all the time it utters its note. When not thus engaged, it runs up and down the tree like a Woodpecker, displaying its beautiful yellow, red, and green clothing. Abounds in Rohilcund; and is also a visitant in the neighbourhood of Muttra. They generally occur in pairs; and I have seen them in all high trees."—(Rev. T. Phillips's MS. Notes.)

"This is the prevailing species of Barbet in the northern province of Ceylon. It frequents the tamarind-trees, on the fruit of which it

feeds. It breeds in holes, and I have seen it in the act of excavating them in decaying portions of living trees."—(E. L. Layard.)

935. *XANTHOLÆMA RUBRICAPILLA*, *Gmelin Sp.*

Bucco rubricapillus, *Gmel.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 408. (*Brown*, *Ill. Zool. t.* 14.) *Cuvier*, *Règ. Anim.* (1829), *p.* 457. *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* II. *p.* 224. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *pp.* 386, 464.

Megalaima rubricapilla, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 429. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 68. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 144. *Layard*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 448.

The Rose-crowned Barbet, *Latham.*

Mal-Kotoor, Ceylon, *Layard.*

a. Drawing. Ceylon. From M. Jonville's Collection.

"This species differs from *M. indica* in having its throat, and above and below the eye, orange-yellow, instead of sulphur-yellow; in the much inferior development of the crimson gorget, which is little more than indicated; in the black of the moustaches and ear-coverts being replaced by dull verditer, that of the crown being also considerably less developed; and in the abdominal region and the lower tail-coverts being uniform streakless pale green, more or less faintly tinged with verditer; the feathers of the upper parts also are margined with dull verditer, instead of yellowish; and the nasal bristles are yellow at their extreme base."—(Blyth.)

"Very common about Colombo; I have also seen it from Batticaloa, and procured it at Jaffna. It frequents the banian-trees in great numbers, and feeds upon the ripe fruits, swallowing them entire."—(E. L. Layard.)

936. *XANTHOLÆMA ROSEA*, *Cuvier Sp.*

Bucco roseus, *Cuvier*, *Règ. Anim.* (1817), *p.* 428.

Megalaima rosea, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 429. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 143.

Capito rosaceicollis, *Vieillot. Temm.*, *Text. de Pl. Col.*

Bucco roseicollis, *Vigors*, *Mem. Raffles*, *p.* 667 (1829). (*Le Vaill.*, *Barb. t.* 33.)

Bucco philippensis, *apud Horsfield*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 181.

ENGKU, Java, *Horsfield*.

A. B. *c. d.* Adult and Young. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

937. *XANTHOLÆMA MALABARICA*, *Blyth Sp.*

Bucco malabaricus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *pp.* 386, 465 (1847).

Megalaima malabarica, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 336.

Bucco barbiculus, *apud Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 13. *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* 2, *p.* 140.

A. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

"General colour deep green; the forehead, around the eyes, and the throat, crimson, the last margined with yellow; occiput and cheeks pale blue. Length 5 in., of wing 3⅛ in., tail 1⅝ in., bill to forehead ⅝ in., and tarse ¾ in."—(Blyth.)

938. *XANTHOLÆMA DUVAUCELLI*, *Lesson Sp.*

Bucco Duvaucelli, *Lesson*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 164 (1831).

Bucco trimaculatus, *J. E. Gray*, *Zool. Misc.* (1832), *p.* 3, *t.* 3. *Eyton*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 105. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 465.

Megalaima trimaculata, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 429. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 68. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 143.

Bucco frontalis, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 536, *f.* 1. *Guèrin*, *Icon. Règ. Anim. Aves*, *t.* 34.

Bucco australis, *apud Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 285. *Vigors*, *Mem. Raffles*, *p.* 667. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 13.

Bucco cyanotis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 465 (1847) (*variety*).

TANDA, Malays, *Eyton*.

TANHAK, Malays, *Blyth*.

NGET-PA-DIN, Arracan, *Phayre*.

A. ♂. Malacca. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. c. d. e. Adult and Young. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

f. (*Cyanotis*, Blyth). Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

g. Drawing. From Raffles's Collection.

Inhabits the Malayan peninsula, Sumatra, with a variety in Arracan and Tenasserim, having the ear-coverts of the same verditer-blue as the throat, and the crimson spots much weaker.

939. *XANTHOLÆMA AUSTRALIS*, *Horsfield Sp.*

Bucco australis, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 181 (1820). *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 230. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 466.

Megalaima australis, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 429. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 143.

Bucco gularis, *Reinwardt*, *Temm. Pl. Col.* 89, *f.* 2. *Cuvier*, *Règ. Anim.*

Austral Barbet, *Latham.*

Truntung, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. *b.* (type). Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Genus Megalorhynchus, *Eyton*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 106.

Caloramphus, *Lesson* (1839).

Psilopus, *Temminck.*

940. *MEGALORHYNCHUS HAYI*, *J. E. Gray Sp.*

Bucco Hayii, *J. E. Gray*, *Zool. Misc. p.* 33 (1832).

Megalorhynchus Hayii, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 431. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 69.

Psilopus Hayi, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 141.

Micropogon fuliginosus, *Temminck*, *Text de Pl. Col.*

Megalorhynchus spinosus, *Eyton*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 106.

Caloramphus sanguinolentus, *Lesson.*

Bucco Lathami, *apud Raffles*, *Trans. Linn.* XIII. *p.* 284. *Vigors*, *Mem. Raffles*, *p.* 667.

Megalorhynchus Lathami, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 202.

Caloramphus Lathami, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 13.

Hay's Barbet.

Ampis, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

ARIKO BERINE, Malays, *Eyton.*
UNKOT BESEA, Penang.

A. *b.* Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.
c. d. e. f. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.
g. Drawing. From Raffles's Collection.

Inhabits the Malayan peninsula, and, according to Sir Stamford Raffles, "the interior of Sumatra."

Genus TRACHYPHONUS, *Ranzini* (1823).
CUCUPICUS, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).
POLYSTICTE, *Smith, S. Afr. Journ.* (1835).
PROMEPICUS, *Lafresnaye.*

941. *TRACHYPHONUS MARGARITATUS*, *Rüpp. Sp.*
Bucco margaritatus, *Rüppell, Zool. Atlas, Aves, p.* 30, *t.* 20 (1826).
Trachyphonus margaritatus, *Rüppell, Syst. Uebers, p.* 95. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 142.
Micropogon margaritatus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 490.
Capito margaritatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 430.
Tamatia erythropygos, *Ehrenberg.*

A. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Subfam. II. PICINA.

Genus Hemicercus, *Swainson, Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 306 (1837).
Micropicus, *Malherbe* (1850).

942. *HEMICERCUS CONCRETUS, Reinwardt Sp.*

Picus concretus, *Reinwardt, Temm., Pl. Col.* 90, *f.* 1, 2. *Wagler, Syst. Av. Pic. sp.* 70. *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 221. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 437. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 195, XXIV. *p.* 272; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 54. *Strickland, P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 104. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 129.
Hemicercus concretus, *Swains., Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 306.
Dendrocopus sordidus, *Eyton, Ann. N. H.* XVI. *p.* 229.
Picus Hartlaubii, *Malherbe, MS. Mus. East-Ind. Comp.*

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.
E. ♂. (*P. Hartlaubii,* Malh.) Malacca.

943. *HEMICERCUS CANENTE, Lesson Sp.*

Picus canente, *Lesson, Cent. Zool. t.* 73 (1830).
Hemicercus canente, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 437. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 282; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* 54. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 129.
Hemicercus cordatus, *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 211 (1840). *Ill., Ind. Orn. t.* 40.
Heart-spotted Woodpecker, *Jerdon.*

C. D. ♂ ♀. Madras. From Wight's Collection.
a. b. ♂ ♀. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

Inhabits the Burmese countries, and a smaller race in S. India.

Mr. Jerdon states that in S. India "this is found only in the highest forest of Malabar, Travancore, and Canara, frequenting high trees, usually in pairs, or single. Like Woodpeckers generally, it is a wary bird, and being constantly in motion, occasionally eludes the pursuit of the naturalist. Though generally spread through the forests of Western India, it is a rare bird."

Genus Reinwardtipicus, *Bonaparte* (1854).

944. *REINWARDTIPICUS VALIDUS, Reinwardt Sp.*

Picus validus (*Reinwardt*), *Wagler, Syst. Av. Picus Sp.*

13 (1827). *Temm., Pl. Col.* 378 ♂, 402 ♀. *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 668.

Reinwardtipicus validus, *Bonap.* (1854).

Campephilus validus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 436.

Hemilophus validus, *Bonap., C. Gen. Av. p.* 131.

A. ♂. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

b. c. ♂ adult and young, *d. e.* ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Genus MULLERIPICUS, *Bonaparte* (1854).

HEMILOPHUS,* *Swainson, Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 309 (1837).

DRYOPICOS, *2nd div. Malherbe* (1850).

945. *MULLERIPICUS PULVERULENTUS, Temm. Sp.*

♂ Picus pulverulentus,† *Temm., Pl. Col.* 389. *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 222. *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 669.

Hemilophus pulverulentus, *Swainson, Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 309. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 54; *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIII. *p.* 215.

Mulleripicus pulverulentus, *Bonap.* (1854).

♀ Picus Mackloti, *Wagler, Syst. Av. Picus Sp.* 4 (1827).

Hemilophus Mackloti, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 439. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 131.

Picus gutturalis, *Valenciennes.*

♂ Picus javensis (*fœm.*), *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 176.

♂ Picus Horsfieldii (*fœm.*), *Wagler, Syst. Av. Pic. Sp.* 5.

A. B. ♂. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

c. ♀. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

d. ♂. Malacca. Reserved from Indian Collection, Exposition Universelle at Paris, 1855.

"Bill, iris, and feet blackish."—(Dr. Cantor's MS. Notes.)

This is an inhabitant chiefly of the Malayan peninsula, Arracan, Java, and on the continent of India has been found in the Deyra Doon.

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* Preoccupied in Entomology by Serville in 1835.

† Published prior to the appearance of Wagler's Syst. Avium.

946. *MULLERIPICUS JAVENSIS*, *Horsfield Sp.*

♂ Picus javensis (*male*), *Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 175 (1821). *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 668. *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 353.

Hemilophus javensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 439. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 283; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 55. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 131.

Picus leucogaster (*Reinwardt*), *Temm., Pl. Col.* 501, ♂. *Wagler, Syst. Av. Picus Sp.* 7, ♀. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 464.

Hemilophus leucogaster, *Motley et Dillwyn, Contr. Nat. Hist. Labuan, p.* 29.

♂ Picus Horsfieldii (*male*), *Wagler, Syst. Av. Picus Sp.* 5 (1827).

Picus Crawfurdii, *J. E. Gray, Griff. An. Kingd. Aves,* II. *p.* 513, *fig.* (1829).

Picus maximus malayensis, *Bland, J. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 952.

Java Woodpecker, *Latham.*

PLATUK-AYAM, Java, *Horsfield.*

GULATOH, Malays.

A. ♂ adult. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. ♀ young. Presented by J. Gould, Esq.

c. ♀ adult. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

d. ♂. Malacca. Reserved from Indian Collection, Exposition Universelle at Paris, 1855.

"These birds are not uncommon in Labuan, and frequently fly in small parties of six or eight; they much frequent dead trees, whose bark is just beginning to fall, and are very amusing to watch, being always in motion, and very noisy: they begin rather low down on a tree, moving upwards by jumps with a cry like the chatter of a Magpie to the time of our green Woodpecker's laugh. Perhaps two or three will be ascending one tree at the same time, trying the bark with incessant taps, and wrenching open every likely crack with their powerful chisel-beaks: when they reach the branches, they hold a sort of discussion of tremendous chatter, and then each takes his own branch, and the bark, here being usually more decayed than on the stem, comes down in showers. If you make any loud noise or show yourself suddenly, all disappear in a moment. Perhaps one or

two may fly off with a swift but laborious action of the wings; but the majority hide behind branches. In a minute or so, if all is quiet, you will see a head peer out from behind some snag, and after looking round and seeing nothing, a croak of satisfaction brings out two or three more heads; but not a body is seen till all the heads are perfectly satisfied of their safety: at last they all come out and chatter together most vociferously for a minute or two before they go on feeding. Though apparently so wary, they rarely leave the tree they are examining, even if fired at."—(Messrs. Motley and Dillwyn.)

Genus CHRYSOCOLAPTES, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 1004 (1843).

INDOPICUS, *Malherbe* (1850).

947. *CHRYSOCOLAPTES SULTANEUS*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Picus sultaneus, *Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 105 (1837). *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 105.

Chrysocolaptes sultaneus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 436. *Hodgson, Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 116. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 55. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 121.

Picus strenuus (*Gould*), *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 165.

♀ Picus guttacristatus, *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 578 (1833).

Picus strictus, *apud Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 210. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 970.

Chrysocolaptes strictus, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 1004; XIV. *p.* 191.

The Royal Indian Woodpecker, *Hodgson.*

a. b. ♂ ♀. (type). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. ♂. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Kumaon. From Capt. R. Strachey's Collection.

F. G. and Drawing (*P. strenuus*, Gould). Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

h. ♀. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

i. j. ♂. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

"Inhabits India generally, chiefly the hill forests, being rare in the plains: also Assam, [Bootan,] Sylhet, Arracan, Tenasserim, and Malayan peninsula southward as far as Malacca."—(Blyth.)

Mr. Hodgson remarks that the "young of this species at first resemble the female, and the males do not attain their perfect plumage till the second or third year. It breeds once a year,—in May. It moults also but once, between June and October, both inclusive. Weight, 8 to 9 ounces."

"In Southern India this handsome Woodpecker is found only in the dense and lofty forests of the west coast, occasionally seen below the Ghauts, but most numerous on the more elevated wooded regions, and frequently seen on the summit of the Neilgherries, in the thick woods there. Irides yellow; bill blackish lead-colour; feet plumbeous."—(Jerdon.)

948. *CHRYSOCOLAPTES STRICTUS*, *Horsfield Sp.*

Picus strictus, *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 176 (1821). *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 352.

Chrysocolaptes strictus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 436. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 121. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* xviii.

Picus peralaimus (*ex Java*), *Wagler, Syst. Av. Sp.* 93.

Picus goënsis, *apud Vigors, App. Mem. Raffles, p.* 668.

Platuk, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. B. ♂ (type). Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Genus Brachypternus, *Strickland, P. Z. S.* (1841), *p.* 31.
Brahmapicos, *Malherbe* (1850).

949. *BRACHYPTERNUS AURANTIUS*, *Linn. Sp.*

Picus aurantius, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 174. *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 367. *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 28.

Brachypternus aurantius, *Strickland, P. Z. S.* (1841), *p.* 31. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 194; XV. *pp.* 17, 282; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 56. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 441. *Hodgson, Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 117. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 120. *Tytler, Ann. N. H.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 367. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 448.

Picus bengalensis, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 175 (*Pl. Enl.* 695).

Lath., Hist. of B. III. *p.* 348. *Sundevall, Physiogr. Sällsk.* (1837), *p.*
Brachylophus bengalensis, *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 214.
Picus nuchalis, *Wagler, Syst. Av. Pic. Sp.* 94 (1827).
Picus tibetanus, *Natterer.*
Picus psarodes, *Lichtenstein.*
Picus hemipodius, *Swainson.*
Malacolophus melanochrysos, *Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 109 (1837).
Brachypternus igniceps, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.
Brachypternus dilutus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 550 (*var.*).
Spotted Indian Woodpecker, *Edwards's B. t.* 182.
Orange Woodpecker, *Latham.*
Bengal Woodpecker, *Latham.*
Golden and black Woodpecker, *Hodgson.*
Yellow-backed Woodpecker, *Layard.*
SAT RANGA, Muttra, *Phillips, MS. p.* 74.
TACHAN-COOROOVI, Mal., Ceylon, *Layard.*

A. *b.* ♂ ♀. Himalaya. *c.* ♂. Shikarpore. From Griffith's Collection.
d. ♀. Scinde (*B. dilutus*, Blyth). Presented by Dr. H. Gould, 1855.
e. ♂. Kumaon. From Capt. Strachey's Collection.
f. g. ♂ ♀. Bengal. From Dr. Falkner's Collection.
h. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.
i. ♂. N. E. Bengal. Presented by J. McClelland, Esq.
j. ♂ ♀. Drawing. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Common in the vicinity of Calcutta."—(Capt. Tytler.)

"This Woodpecker inhabits the neighbourhood of Calcutta throughout the year. It is very noisy, and builds in the holes of trees. It lays three or four eggs in Jyeshth (May–June), and has the young in Asharh (June–July)."—(F. (B.) Hamilton.)

In Ceylon "this is confined exclusively to the Borassus-growing districts, commencing at Chilaw sparingly, and increasing in numbers

till its knocking resounds from almost every Palmyra tope in the Jaffna peninsula. In these trees it likewise breeds, excavating large holes in the male trees, they being generally softer than the female. In the jungle and among the cocoa-nut plantations of the south and central portion of the island, it is entirely replaced by *Br. ceylonus*, Forster."—(E. L. Layard.)

950. *BRACHYPTERNUS CHRYSONOTUS*, *Lesson Sp.*

Picus chrysonotus, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 220 (1831).
Brachypternus chrysonotus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 121.
Brachypternopicus chrysonotus, *Malherbe, Rev. Zool.* (1845), *p.* 404.
Brachypternopicus puncticollis, *Malherbe, MS. Mus. East-Ind. Comp.* (*adult*).
? Brachypternus micropus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 194 (1845). *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *p.* 139.

A. B. ♂ ♀. (*B. puncticollis*, Malh., type). South India. Donor unknown.

"Found in Southern India, wherever there is plenty of wood or high jungle, and even in groves and gardens in the neighbourhood of well-wooded towns, as I have seen in the Northern Circars and Carnatic. On the bare table-land I have not observed it, but is tolerably plentiful on the west coast, and in the wooded regions on the summit of the Ghauts. It is generally seen single or in pairs. Irides crimson; bill blackish; legs plumbeous."—(Jerdon.)

951. *BRACHYPTERNUS CEYLONUS*, *Forster Sp.*

Picus ceylonus, *Forster, N. Nat. Forsch.* 13, *pl.* 4.
Brachypternus ceylonus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 282; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 56. *Jerdon, Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 47. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* XIII. *p.* 449.
Picus erythronotus, *Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. H. N.* XXVII. *p.* 73.
Brachypternus erythronotus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 441. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 121.
Picus neglectus, *Wagler, Syst. Av. Pic. Sp.* 99 (1827).
Picus bengalensis (*var.*), *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 349.
KAARALLA and KABERELLA, Ceylon, *Layard.*

a. ♂. Drawing. Ceylon. From Jonville's Collection.

"This species is peculiar to Ceylon, and is very common in the low country. Dr. Kelaart also notes it as 'found in great abundance in Newera Elia.' In habits it precisely resembles *B. aurantius.* Its call is a shrill, stridulous scream, often uttered during its flight, which is maintained by short, rapid jerks, repeated at considerable intervals. Irides red-brown."—(E. L. Layard.)

Genus CHRYSONOTUS, *Swainson, Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 309 (1837).
TIGA, *Kaup* (1836).
CHLOROPICOIDES, *Malherbe.*
BRACHYPTERNOPICUS, *Malherbe, Rev. Zool.* (1845), *p.* 400.

952. *CHRYSONOTUS TIGA, Horsfield Sp.*

Picus Tiga, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 177 (1821). *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 290. *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 669. *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 416. *Wagler, Syst. Av. Pic. Sp.* 100.
Chrysonotus tridactylus, *Swainson, Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 309.
Tiga tridactyla, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 441. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 193; XV. *p.* 17; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 56. *Strickland, P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 104. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 120.
Picus javanensis, *Lyngb.*
Picus bengalensis, var. B, *Lath. Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 350.
Tiga Woodpecker, *Latham.*
TUKKI BESAR, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. *b. c. d.* ♂ ♀. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.
e. f. ♂ ♀. Drawings. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

Inhabits Malacca, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo; specimens from the latter country being in the collection of J. Gould, Esq.

953. *CHRYSONOTUS INTERMEDIUS, Blyth Sp.*

Tiga intermedia, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 193 (1845); XV. *p.* 17; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 56. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* III. *App. p.* 22.
Picus Tiga, *apud J. E. Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 30, *f.* 2.

Blyth, J. A. S. Beng. X. *p.* 923. *Jerdon* (*part*), *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 216; XIII. *pt.* II. *p.* 139.

? Brachypternopicus rubro-pygialis, *Malherbe, Rev. Zool.* (1845), *p.* 400.

A. ♂ (type). From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. ♂. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

c. d. e. f. ♂ ♀. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

"Inhabits Nepal, Assam, Sylhet, Tipperah, Arracan, Tenasserim, Pinang, and Southern India."—(Blyth.)

954. *CHRYSONOTUS SHOREI, Vigors Sp.*

Picus Shorei, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 175. *Gould, Cent. of B. t.* 49. *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* II. *p.* 139.

Tiga Shorei, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 441. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 117. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 193; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 56. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 120.

Brachypternus Shorei, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Shore's Woodpecker.

a. ♀ young. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Inhabits the sub-Himalayan region, as well as the hill-ranges of Southern India."—(Blyth.)

Genus ——————— ?

Chrysonotus, *Bonap.* (1854), *nec. Swains.* (1837).

955. *CHRYSONOTUS* (?) *RAFFLESI, Vigors Sp.*

Picus Rafflesi, *Vigors, App. Mem. Raffles, p.* 669 (1829). *Strickland, P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 103.

Tiga Rafflesii, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 441. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 16; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 57. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 120.

Chrysonotus Rafflesi, *Bonap.* (1854).

Picus labarum, *Lesson.*

Tiga amictus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 441 (1846).

Raffles's Woodpecker.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.
c. ♀. Malacca. Reserved from Indian Collection, Exposition Universelle at Paris, 1855.

Genus DENDROBATES, *Swains.*, *Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 306 (1837).

956. *DENDROBATES ÆTHIOPICUS*, *Rüppell Sp.*

Dendromus æthiopicus, *Rüppell*, *Syst. Uebers. p.* 95, *t.* 36.
Campethera æthiopica, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 439.
Dendrobates æthiopicus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 123. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 299.
DAUDAULAY, Somali, *Burton.*

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

957. *DENDROBATES IMMACULATUS*, *Swainson.*

Dendrobates immaculatus, *Swainson*, *B. of W. Afr.* II. *p.* 152. *Rüppell*, *Mus. Senek.* III. *p.* 119. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 437. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 57. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 125.

A. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Genus GECINUS, *Boie*, *Isis* (1831), *p.* 542.
BRACHYLOPHUS, *Swains.*, *Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 308 (1837).

958. *GECINUS GUERINI*, *Malherbe*, *Sp.*

Chloropicus Guerinii, *Malherbe*, *Rev. Zool.* (1849), *p.* 539. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 127.

a. ♂. Shanghai. Presented by J. Gould, Esq., Sept. 1856.

959. *GECINUS SQUAMATUS*, *Vigors Sp.*

Picus squamatus, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1830), *p.* 8. *Gould*, *Cent. of B. t.* 48. *Jardine et Selby*, *Ill. Orn. t.* 108. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 923; XII. *p.* 998.
Gecinus squamatus, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 438. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 57. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 127.
Brachylophus squamatus, *Swains.*, *Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 308.
Picus dimidiatus, *apud J. E. Gray*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 29, *f.* 1.
Scaly-bellied Woodpecker.

A. *b.* ♂. Himalaya. From Bax's Collection.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Himalaya. From Griffith's Collection.

e. f. ♂ ♀. Kumaon. Presented by Capt. R. Strachey.

960. *GECINUS DIMIDIATUS*, *Temminck Sp.*

Picus dimidiatus, *Temm.*, *Text. de Pl. Col.* 501. *Wagler*, *Syst. Av. Pic. Sp.* 88 (1827).

Gecinus dimidiatus, *Boie*, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 439. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 127.

Brachylophus dimidiatus, *Swainson*, *Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 308.

Picus vittatus, *Vieillot*, *Nat. Dict.* XXVI. *p.* 91; *Encycl. Méth. Orn. p.* 1317. *Lesson*, *Tr. d'Orn. p.* 221.

Picus bengalensis, *apud Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 176.

Picus affinis (*part*), *Vigors*, *Mem. Raffles*, *p.* 668.

Platuk-bawang, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. B. *c. d. e. f.* ♂ ♀. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

961. *GECINUS VIRIDANUS*, *Blyth.*

Gecinus viridanus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 1000 (1843); XIII. *p.* 394.

Gecinus dimidiatus, *apud Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* *p.* 58.

a. b. ♂ ♀ (type spec.). Tenasserim. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

"Common throughout the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, as in Arracan and the Tenasserim provinces."—(Blyth.)

962. *GECINUS STRIOLATUS*, *Blyth.*

Gecinus striolatus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 1000 (1843); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 57. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 439. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nepal*, *p.* 117. *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XIII. *pt.* II. *p.* 138.

Brachylophus xanthopygæus, *Hodgson*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Gecinus xanthopygius, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* p. 127.
? Picus lepidotus, *Natterer.*
Picus squamatus, *apud Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XI. p. 213.

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal (*B. xanthopygæus*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
e. f. ♂ adult and young. Himalaya. From Griffith's Collection.
g. ♂. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

Mr. Jerdon remarks, "In S. India I have found this Woodpecker, only on the western coast, in well-wooded districts, from the close neighbourhood and level of the sea to the summit of the Neilgherries, where it is tolerably abundant, both in the thick woods and among the brushwood. It in general does not ascend high on trees, keeping to the lower branches, and I have on several occasions seen it alight on the ground. Irides pink, surrounded by a white circle; bill horny above, yellowish at the base and beneath; feet greenish slaty."

"Inhabits the Himalayas and hilly regions of Southern India, but is rare on the plains."—(Blyth.)

963. *GECINUS OCCIPITALIS*, *Vigors Sp.*

Picus occipitalis, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1830), p. 8. *Gould*, *Cent. of B.* t. 47. *McClelland*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), p. 165. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. p. 1002; XIV. p. 191.
Gecinus occipitalis, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. p. 438. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep.* p. 116. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* p. 58. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av.* p. 127.
Brachylophus occipitalis, *Swainson*, *Classif. of B.* II. p. 308.
♀ Picus barbatus, *J. E. Gray*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. t. 31, *f.* 2.
The Moustache Woodpecker, *Gray.*

a. ♂. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.
b. ♀. Himalaya. From Bax's Collection.
c. d. e. ♂ ♀ young. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
F. ♂. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.
g. ♀. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

964. *GECINUS AFFINIS, Raffles Sp.*

Picus affinis, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 288 (1821). *Vigors* (*part*), *Mem. Raffles, p.* 668.

The Sumatran Moustache Woodpecker.

TUKKI BAWANG, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

a. b. ♂ ♀. Drawings (type). Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

Differs from *G. occipitalis* in being smaller, and in the male having the crown and *occiput* crimson, these in the female being *entirely black.* Length 11½ in., of wing 5¼ in., middle tail-feathers 4 in., bill to forehead 1⅜ in.

Genus CHRYSOPHLEGMA, *Gould, B. of Asia, pt.* I. (1849).

965. *CHRYSOPHLEGMA FLAVINUCHA, Gould.*

Picus flavinucha, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1833), *p.* 120.

Chrysophlegma flavinucha, *Gould, B. of Asia, pt.* I. *fig.* ♂ ♀. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 127.

Gecinus flavinucha, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 438, *t.* 109. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 116. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 1003; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 58.

Dryotomus flavigula, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 106 (1837). *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Yellow-naped Woodpecker, *Gould.*

a. b. c. ♂. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.

f. Drawing, ♀. Assam. Presented by Dr. McClelland, 1856.

g. h. ♂. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

966. *CHRYSOPHLEGMA CHLOROLOPHUS, Vieillot Sp.*

Picus chlorolophus, *Vieillot, Nat. Dict.* XXVI. *p.* 78. *Wagler, Syst. Av. Pic. Sp.* 69.

Chrysophlegma chlorolophus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 128.

Picus nipalensis, *J. E. Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 31, *f.* 1 (1831). *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 165.

Gecinus nipalensis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 1003; XIV. *p.* 191; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 58. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 438. *Tytler, Ann. N. H. n. s.* XIII. *p.* 367.

Chrysophlegma nipalensis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 128.

Brachylophus seriocollis, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Chloropicus xanthoderus, *Malherbe, Rev. Zool.* (1845), *p.* 402.

Gecinus xanthoderus, *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 116.

Yellow-necked Woodpecker, *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 365.

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal (*P. seriocollis*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

F. ♀, and Drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

"Common on the Himalaya, and occurs rarely on the plains, including the vicinity of Calcutta."—(Blyth.)

Genus Gecinulus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 192 (1845).

967. *GECINULUS GRANTIA, McClelland Sp.*

Picus (Chrysonotus) Grantia, *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 165.

Gecinulus Grantia, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 192; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 60.

Tiga Grantia, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 441. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 120.

A. ♂, and Drawings (type). From Dr. McClelland's Collection.

b. c. ♂ ♀. Nepal (No. 889 Hodgs. Cat.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., 1853.

"This form is most nearly allied to *Gecinus*, from which it differs in the shortness and lateral compression of its beak and the small size of the feet, which have besides no inner fourth toe. As a peculiar form of Woodpecker, it is very distinct."—(Blyth.)

Colour of the head and neck light yellowish-green, paler and

browner towards the beak, and the crown of the male only dull crimson. Body somewhat brownish-red above, the secondaries and tertiaries having three light-red bars, and the greenish-dusky primaries four or five yellowish bars; tail similarly banded; breast and under-parts dusky-green; bill white, with some dusky at the base of both mandibles; feet apparently dark slaty. Length 9½ in., of wing 5 in., tail 3¾ in., bill to frontal bone 1⅛ in., spread of foot 1¾ in.

Genus Venilia, *Bonap.*, *G. C. Av. p.* 128 (1850).

Brachylophus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 128 (1850), *nec. Swainson.*

968. *VENILIA PUNICEA*, *Horsf. Sp.*

Picus puniceus, *Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 170 (1821). *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 289. *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 668. *Wagler* (*part*), *Syst. Av. Pic. Sp.* 96. *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 222. *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 423. *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 362.

Gecinus puniceus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 439. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 59.

Brachylophus puniceus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 128.

Crimson-winged Woodpecker, *Latham.*

Tukki Bajukarap, or Belatu, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. *b.* ♀ (type). Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

C. ♂. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

The figure of this bird, in Temminck's Pl. Col., is that of the male bird, the female differing only in the absence of the crimson whisker.

969. *VENILIA MINIATA*, *Forster Sp.*

Picus miniatus, *Forster, Ind. Zool. p.* 14, *t.* 4 ( ). *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 432. *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 241; *Gen. Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 361. *Pennant, Gen. Zool.* IX. *p.* 210, *t.* 35. *Shaw, Nat. Misc. t.* 413. *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 222. *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 176. *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 669. *Wagler, Syst. Av. Pic. Sp.* 98. *J. E. Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 30, *f.* 1.

Gecinus miniatus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 439. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. App. p.* 336.

Chrysonotus miniatus, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 106.

Brachylophus miniatus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 128.

Picus malaccensis, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 241 (1790); *Gen. Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 362. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 192.

Gecinus malaccensis, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 59.

Picus rubescens, *Vieillot, Nat. Dict.* XXVII. *p.* 90.

The Red Woodpecker, *Latham.*

Malacca Woodpecker, *Latham.*

PLATUK, Java, *Horsf.*

GLATO MERRA, Malays.

A. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

B. and Drawing. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

c. d. e. f. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

970. *VENILIA MENTALIS, Temminck Sp.*

Picus mentalis, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 384. *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 668.

Gecinus mentalis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 439. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 59.

Brachylophus mentalis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 129.

Picus gularis, *Temm., Wagler, Syst. Av. Pic. Sp.* 89 (1827).

A. From Finlayson's Collection.

b. c. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

d. e. Malacca. Reserved from India Collection, Exposition Universelle at Paris, 1855.

Inhabits the Tenasserim provinces, Malayan peninsula, and Sumatra.

971. *VENILIA MELANOGASTER, A. Hay Sp.*

Picus melanogaster, *A. Hay, Madras Journ.* XIII. *pt.* II. *p.* 153 (1844).

Hemicercus melanogaster, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* III. *App. p.* 21.

Picus rubiginosus, *Eyton, Ann. N. H.* XVI. *p.* 229 (1845).

Gecinus rubiginosus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 52; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 59.

Picus porphyromelas, *Boie, Rev. Zool.*

Venilia porphyromela, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 128 (1850).

GLATO GADING, Malays, *Dr. Cantor.*

a. b. c. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

d. e. ♀. Malacca. Reserved from India Collection, Exposition Universelle at Paris, 1855.

972. *VENILIA PYRRHOTIS, Hodgson Sp.*

Picus pyrrhotis, *Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 108 (1837).

Gecinus pyrrhotis, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 59.

Meiglyptes pyrrhotis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* III. *App. p.* 22. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 117.

Chloronerpes pyrrhotis, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

The Crimson-eared Woodpecker, *Hodgson.*

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀ (type). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

E. ♂. Himalaya. From Griffith's Collection.

Genus MICROPTERNUS, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 196 (1845).

PHAIOPICUS, *Malherbe, Rev. Zool.* (1849), *p.* 534.

973. *MICROPTERNUS BADIUS, Raffles Sp.*

Picus badius, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 289 (1821). *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 222. *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 669.

Micropternus badius, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *pp.* 194, 551; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 61.

Picus brachyurus, *Vieillot, Nat. Dict.* XXVI. *p.* 103 ( ). *Wagler, Syst. Av. Pic. Sp.* 71.

Meiglyptes brachyurus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 447.

Phaiopicus brachyurus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 113.
Picus phacopus, *Malherbe, MS. Mus. East-Ind. Comp.*
Malayan Rufous-Woodpecker.
TUKKI KALABU, Sumatra, *Raffles.*
GLATO AHBOS, Malays.

A. and Drawing (types). (*P. badius*, Raffles; *P. phacopus*, Malh.). Sumatra. From Sir S. Raffles's Collection.
b. c. ♂ ♀. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.
d. e. f. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

"Iris, bill, and feet black."—(Dr. Cantor's MS. Notes.)

974. *MICROPTERNUS PHAIOCEPS*, *Blyth.*

Micropternus phaioceps, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *pp.* 195, 551 (1845); *Ann. N. H.* XX. *p.* 321; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 60. *Tytler, Ann. N. H.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 367.
Meiglyptes phaioceps, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* III. *App. p.* 22.
Picus rufonotus, *Malherbe, MS. Mus. East-Ind. Comp.*
Phaiopicus rufonotus, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 113 (1850).
Phaiopicus Blythii, *Malherbe, Rev. Zool.* (1849), *p.* 534.
Picus rufus, *apud J. E. Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 29, *f.* 2.
Meiglyptes badius, *apud Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.
Meiglyptes brachyurus, *apud Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nepal*, *p.* 117.
Indian Rufous-Woodpecker, *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 364.
RAUT TOOKRA, Bengal, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 30; II. *p.* 144.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Bengal (type *P. rufonotus*, Malh.). From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
C. ♀. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.
b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
e. ♂. Kumaon. From Captain R. Strachey's Collection.
f. ♀. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.
g. Drawing, ♂ ♀. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Inhabits Bengal, Nepal, Assam, Tipperah, Arracan, and the Tenasserim provinces."—(Blyth.)

Genus Meiglyptes, *Swains., Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 309 (1837).

975. *MEIGLYPTES TRISTIS, Horsfield Sp.*

Picus tristis, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 177 (1821). *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 290. *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 669. *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 352.

Meiglyptes tristis, *Swains., Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 309. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 447. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 195; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 60. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 112.

Hemicercus tristis, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 106.

Picus poicilophus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 197, *f.* 1. *Wagler, Syst. Av. Pic. Sp.* 68. *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 221.

Streaked-crowned Woodpecker, *Latham.*

Platuk-watu, Java, *Horsfield.*

Tukki-boreh, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

Glato-bawan, Malacca.

A. *b.* ♀ (type). Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

C. D. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Donor unknown.

e. f. g. h. ♂ ♀. Pinang and Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

i. Drawing. From Raffles's Collection.

976. *MEIGLYPTES BRUNNEUS, Eyton Sp.*

Hemicercus brunneus, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 106.

Meiglyptes brunneus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 447. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 113.

Picus marginatus, *Reinwardt, MS.* (1821).

Picus Tukki, *Lesson* (1839).

Picus luridus, *Nitzsch.*

Meiglyptes pectoralis, *apud Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 60.

Glato Etam, Malays.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Purchased.

c. d. e. f. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

977. *MEIGLYPTES JUGULARIS, Blyth.*

Meiglyptes jugularis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 195 (1845); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 60.

a. ♂. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

"Colour black or brown-black, varied with buffy-white, and an obscure dull crimson moustache in the male; occipital feathers elongated and black; neck whitish, more or less deeply tinged with buff, and continued as a streak along each side of the breast in front of the wings; rump also buffy-white, a broad oblique stripe of the same upon the wings; and their nether surface and edge are of this hue, the large alars being broadly banded at base internally, with slight narrow pale bars or series of small spots on their outer surface; forehead, throat, and sometimes crown, more or less speckled or rayed with the same pale colour that variegates the rest of the plumage. Length about 7½ in., of wing 4 in., tail 2⅛ in., bill to forehead ⅞ in., and tarse ⅝ in."—(Blyth.)

This species much resembles *Hemicercus canente*, but it is readily distinguished by the very different form of the bill, by the buff-white colour of the nape, and by the rays or specks of the same hue upon its black throat.

Genus Picus, *Linn., S. N.* (1735).

Dryobates, *Boie, Isis* (1826), *p.* 977.

Dendrocopus, *Swains., Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 307 (1837).

Leuconotopicus, *Malherbe, Rev. Zool.* (1845).

Dendrodromas, *Kaup, Nat. Syst. der Eur. Thierw.* (1829).

Pipripicus, *Bonap.* (1854).

978. *PICUS MAJOR, Linnæus.*

Picus major, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 176. *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 340. *Wagler, Syst. Av. Pic. sp.* 17. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 229. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 435; *Cat. Brit. Birds Brit. Mus. p.* 122. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 466; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 62. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 134.

The Great Spotted Woodpecker, *Bewick.*

a. ♀. Europe. Presented by J. Gould, Esq., September, 1856.

979. *PICUS CABANISI, Malherbe.*

Picus Cabanisi, *Malh., Cabanis's Journ. für Ornith.* (1853), *p.* 172. *Gould, B. of Asia, pt.* IX. (1857), *t.*

a. ♀. Shanghai. Presented by J. Gould, Esq., Sept., 1856.

P. Cabanisi.—Closely allied both in size and general colour to *P. major;* the male differs, however, in the greater extent of the red on the occiput, this red mark assuming a triangular form in *P. Cabanisi,* instead of a straight mark, as in *P. major.*

This species also differs from *P. major* in the greater extent of the red on the centre of the abdomen, which colour does not spread laterally over the abdomen, but runs up in a narrow line almost to the chest. The cheeks, sides of the head, and flanks, which are nearly white in *P. major,* are strongly suffused with brown in *P. Cabanisi.*

Length about 8½ in., of wing 5½ in., tail 4 in., bill to gape 1¼ in.

Appears to be common about Shanghai, where several specimens were procured by J. R. Reeves, Esq., both sexes being in the collection of J. Gould, Esq.

It is a distinct species from *P. himalayanus.*

980. *PICUS HIMALAYANUS, Jardine et Selby.*

Picus himalayanus, *Jardine et Selby, Ill. Orn.* 1*st ser. t.* 116. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 435. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 165; XIV. *p.* 196; XVI. *p.* 466; XVIII. *p.* 803; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 62. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 136.

The Himalayan Woodpecker.

A. B. ♂ ♀. N. W. Himalaya. From Reeves's Collection.

c. ♀. Himalaya. From Griffith's Collection.

d. ♂. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

The adult male of this species has the whole coronal and occipital feathers crimson-tipped, and ill-defined whitish frontal band, which is mingled with reddish. The white bars on the primaries are much narrower than in *P. major,* and the black markings on the sides of the neck are less developed and less strongly defined than in *P. major,* descending much less upon the breast, where a ferruginous stain is always perceptible; and the upper third of the ear-coverts is black, instead of their being wholly whitish, as in *P. major.*

Inhabits the N. W. Himalayas.

981. *PICUS SCINDEANUS*, *Gould, MS.*

a. b. ♂ ♀. Shikarpore. From Griffith's Collection.

c. ♂. Scinde. Presented by Dr. H. Gould, 1855.

P. scindeanus, n. s.—Somewhat allied to *P. medius* of Europe, but is smaller, having the whole of the crown in the male red, as in that species; but the sides, instead of being suffused with rosy red, are dirty white: there is also a broad streak of black running from base of the lower mandible down sides of the neck.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing $4\frac{5}{8}$ in., tail $3\frac{3}{8}$ in., bill to gape $1\frac{3}{10}$ in., tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.

982. *PICUS MAJOROÏDES*, *Hodgson.*

Picus majoroïdes, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85; *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 115; *App. p.* 155.

Dendrocopus darjellensis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 196 (1845).

Picus darjellensis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 466; *Ann. N. H.* XX. *p.* 321; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 62. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* III. *App. p.* 21. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 136.

Picus Hodgsonii, *Malherbe.*

Hodgson's Spotted Woodpecker.

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal (type). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

E. F. ♂ ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

g. ♂. Darjeeling (*P. darjellensis*, Blyth). From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

The adult male of *P. majoroïdes* has a scarlet occipital band more than twice as broad as in *P. major*, and is further distinguished by having broad black central stripes to the feathers of the abdomen, flanks, and sides of the breast, and by the black moustachial stripe not being continued round the ear-coverts; but the fulvescent hue of the latter is continuous with a broad dull golden-fulvous band on the sides of the neck: the lower tail-coverts are of a weak scarlet, and not crimson.

Very common at Darjeeling and Nepal.

983. *PICUS LEUCONOTUS*, *Bechstein.*

Picus leuconotus, *Bechstein, Nat. Deutschl.* II. *t.* 25, *f.* 1. *Wagler, Syst. Av. Pic. sp.* 19. *Gould, B. of Eur.*

t. 228. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 435. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 62. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 135.

Dendrodromas leuconotus, *Kaup, Nat. Syst. der Eur. Thierw. p.*

Pipripicus leuconotus, *Bonap.* (1854).

a. ♀. N. Europe. Presented by J. Gould, Esq., Sept., 1856.

984. *PICUS MACEI, Vieillot.*

Picus Macei, *Vieillot, Nat. Dict.* XXVI. *p.* 80. *Temm., Pl. Col.* 59, *f.* 2. *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 220. *Sundevall, Phys. Sällsk. Tidsk.* (1837), *p.* ; *Ann. N. H.* XVIII. *p.* 309. *J. E. Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 32. *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 165. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 435. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 115. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 196; XVIII. *p.* 804; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 62. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 135.

Dendrocopus pyriceps, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Picus medius (*ex India*), *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 342. *F.* (*Buch.*) *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 29.

Mace's Woodpecker.

KAT TOKRA, Bengal, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

c. d. e. f. ♂ ♀. Nepal (*P. pyriceps*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

g. ♂. Drawing. From F. (Buch.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Inhabits Northern India generally, and is exceedingly common in Lower Bengal."—(Blyth.)

985. *PICUS ANALIS, Temminck.*

Picus analis, *Temm., MS. Mus. East-Ind. Comp.* (1822). *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 137. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 804.

Picus Wagleri, *Hartlaub, Cat. Brem. Mus. Vögel. G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 435.

Picus minor (var. B), *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 230; *Gen. Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 345.

Picus minor, *apud Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 177.

Picus Macei, *apud Wagler, Syst. Av. Pic. sp.* 26.

Horsfield's Lesser-spotted Woodpecker.

PLATUK-LALLAR, Java, *Horsfield.*

a. b. c. ♂ ♀ (type). Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Allied to *P. Macei*, but differs in being smaller, and having the *whole of the rectrices* spotted.

Length nearly 6 in., of wing $3\frac{3}{8}$ in., tail $2\frac{1}{8}$ in., bill to gape $\frac{11}{12}$ in., and tarse $\frac{8}{12}$ in.

986. *PICUS CATHPHARIUS, Hodgson Sp.*

Dendrocopus cathpharius, *Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 1006 (1843). *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Picus cathpharius, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 196; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 63. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 435. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 115.

The Nepal Woodpecker, *Gray.*

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀ (type). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

E. F. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

Upper parts black, with a white wing-patch, and series of white spots on both webs of the large alars; lower parts fulvescent-brown, the feathers below the fore-neck having mesial black streaks; a black stripe from the lower mandible along the sides of the neck, and above it a whitish stripe through the eyes to the ear-coverts inclusive, commencing on the sides of the forehead; the two outer tail-feathers barred with whitish, and the next one spotted with the same on its outer web only; occiput in the male crimson, extending laterally behind the ear-coverts to the black streak below them, and tending to be continuous into a gorget on the breast, where the feathers have a crimson tinge, as also have the under tail-coverts. The female has the occiput black, the sides of the nape behind the ear-coverts being deeply tinged with crimson.

Length about 7 in., of wing 4 in., tail $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., bill to forehead $\frac{7}{8}$ in., and tarse $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Genus Leiopicus, *Bonap.* (1854).

987. *LEIOPICUS MAHRATTENSIS*, *Latham Sp.*

Picus mahrattensis, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn. Sup. p.* 31 (1801); *Gen. Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 356. *F. (Buch.) Hamilton*, *MS.* II. *p.* 142. *J. E. Gray*, *Ill. Ind. Zool.* I. *t.* 32, *f.* 2. *Gould*, *Cent. of B. t.* 51. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 97. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 435. *Jerdon*, *Madr. Journ.* XI. *p.* 212. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 196; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 62. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 135. *Layard*, *Ann. N. H.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 448.

Leiopicus mahrattensis, *Bonap.*

Picus hæmosomus, *Wagler*, *Syst. Av. Pic. sp.* 30 (1827).

Picus aurocristatus, *Tick.*, *J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 579 (1833).

Mahratta Woodpecker, *Latham.*

Red-bellied Woodpecker, *Jerdon.*

A. B. ♂ ♀. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

C. D. ♂. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

"Inhabits the hilly regions of India generally, but never on the alluvium of Lower Bengal."—(Blyth.)

"This is the most universally spread of all the peninsular species of Woodpecker. I have seen it, though rarely, in the Carnatic; frequent on the wooded west coast, though not in the denser jungles; and even occasionally met with it in groves of trees in the bare Deccan. I have seen it, also, on the summit of the Neilgherries. I found it most abundant in the Wulliar jungle, in the gap of Coimbatore. Irides fine lake-colour, bill and legs slaty."—(Jerdon.)

In Ceylon, says Mr. Layard, it is "confined to the northern province, and found principally about the dead limbs of the *Euphorbia* trees. I have not seen more than half a dozen specimens."

988. *LEIOPICUS BRUNNIFRONS*, *Vigors Sp.*

Picus brunnifrons, *v.* auriceps, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *pp.* 44, 176. *Gould*, *Cent. of B. t.* 52. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 435. *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85; *Cat. B. of Nepal*, *p.* 115. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 196; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 62. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 135.

The Orange-fronted Woodpecker, *Gray.*

A. ♂. Himalaya. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
b. ♂. Pushut. From Griffith's Collection.
c. d. ♂ ♀. Kumaon. From Capt. R. Strachey's Collection.
e. f. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Hypopicus, *Bonap.* (1854).

989. *HYPOPICUS HYPERYTHRUS*, *Vigors Sp.*

Picus hyperythrus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 23. *Gould, Cent. of B. t.* 50. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 435. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 196; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 63. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 115. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 136.

Dendrocopus hyperythrus, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Hypopicus hyperythrus, *Bonap.* (1854).

a. b. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
c. ♂. Himalaya. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Genus Yungipicus, *Bonap.* (1854).

990. *YUNGIPICUS MOLUCCENSIS*, *Gmelin Sp.*

Picus moluccensis, *Gmelin, S. N.* I. *p.* 439. (*Pl. Enl.* 748, *f.* 2.) *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 358. *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 221. *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 669. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 435 (*exclus. syn.*). *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 14; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 63. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 137.

Tripsurus auritus, *Eyton, Ann. N. H.* XVI. *p.* 229 (1845).

Picus minor (*part*), *apud Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 177. *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 290.

Tukki Lilit, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.
c. Drawing. From Sir Stamford Raffles's Collection.
d. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

"As compared with the Indian species (*Y. variegatus*, Wagl.), this has rather larger bill and feet; the crown is darker-coloured, passing to blackish, or deeply infuscated, on the occiput and median line of

nape; the wings are shorter, and there is a difference in the barring of the tail-feathers, and in the form of the tips of the more outer ones, which in the Indian bird are more rounded, or somewhat truncated, with a slight emargination at the tip of the shaft, while in the Javanese bird they attenuate, and are obtusely pointed; the white bars also assume more the appearance of transverse bands in the Javanese species, and of separated round spots in that of the Indian, while the outermost feather is in the former tipped with white, and the penultimate has an all but terminal white bar, both these feathers in the Indian bird being broadly black-tipped, with a more interrupted white bar above."—(Blyth.)

991. *YUNGIPICUS PYGMÆUS*, *Vigors Sp.*

Picus pygmæus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 44. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 197; XVI. *p.* 466; *Ann. N. H.* XX. *p.* 321; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 63. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 135.

Picus trisulensis, *Lichtenstein.*

Picus Mitchellii, *Malherbe, Rev. Zool.* (1849), *p.* 530.

Dendrocopus moluccensis, *apud Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Picus Zizuki, *apud Hodgson's Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 116.

A. B. ♂ ♀ (type specimens of *P. Mitchelli*, Malh.). From Blagrave's Collection.

c. d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"The male of this species has a crimson occipital crescent, the lateral halves of which unite only in fine old specimens; in younger examples this crimson is confined to a mere lateral tuft, and I have seen specimens in every degree intermediate. Forehead and crown ashy-brown, the crimson of the occiput surrounded with black externally, forming a streak over each eye, continued to meet and expand posteriorly. Another and brownish-black streak, more or less developed, passes backward from below the eye; and between this and the last is a large triangular white patch on the sinciput. Upper parts black, with white cross-bands on the back, and the usual rows of white spots on the wings; four middle tail-feathers wholly black, and the next white only on its exterior margin; outermost and penultimate tail-feathers barred on the outer web with white, and having a single white bar, and sometimes two, crossing the feather towards its

tip; upper tail-coverts spotless black; throat dull white; the rest of the under parts brownish-white, with narrow dark central lines to the feathers. The hoary-grey colour upon the back mentioned in Mr. Vigors's description must refer to that of the base of the feathers, as shown in a specimen thin of plumage."—(Blyth.)

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., of wing $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., tail $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in.

Common in the Himalaya.

992. *YUNGIPICUS CANICAPILLUS*, *Blyth Sp.*

Picus canicapillus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 197 (1845); XVI. *p.* 467; XVIII. *p.* 805; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 64.

a. b. ♂ ♀ (type). Arracan. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

"Differs from *P. moluccensis* in having the entire crown light brownish-grey, with only a little black margining the occiput; the ear-coverts are also pale brown instead of brownish-black, and the beak is chiefly or wholly whitish. These are slight distinctions, and yet they appear to be constantly characteristic of the race from Arracan and Tenasserim, while the Malayan peninsula race is undistinguishable from that of Java."—(Blyth.)

Genus VIVIA, *Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 107 (1837).

PICULUS, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29 (1841), *nec. J. Geoffrey.*

993. *VIVIA INNOMINATA*, *Burton Sp.*

Picumnus innominatus, *Burton, P. Z. S.* (1835), *p.* 154. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 1005; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 65. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 432. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 114.

Vivia innominata, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 140.

♂ Vivia nipalensis, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* VI. *p.* 107 (1837).

Piculus nipalensis, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 29. *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

♀ Piculus rufifrons, *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

WEE WEE, Nepal, *Hodgson.*

a, b. ♂ ♀ (*P. nipalensis* et *rufifrons*, Hodgs.). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. ♀. Himalaya. From Blagrave's Collection.

"Tongue and feet *picine;* weight ½ an ounce."—(Hodgson.)

Genus Sasia, *Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 778 (1836).
Microcolaptes, *G. R. Gray, List Gen. of B.* (1840).
Comeris, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 27 (1841).
Picumnoides, *Malherbe.*
Picumnus, *2nd div. Temminck.*

994. *SASIA ABNORMIS*, *Temminck Sp.*

Picumnus abnormis, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 371, *f.* 3. *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 231.

Sasia abnormis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 433. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 65. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 140.

Microcolaptes abnormis, *G. R. Gray, List of Gen. of B.* (1840), *p.* , *et* (1841) *p.* 70. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 191.

a. Malacca. In exchange.

995. *SASIA OCHRACEA*, *Hodgson.*

Sasia ochracea, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 778 (1836); *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 115. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 433. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 1005; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 65. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 140.

Comeris ochracea, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 27. *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Microcolaptes ochracea, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV, *p.* 191.

Sasya, Nepal, *Hodgson.*

a. b. c. d. (type). Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. Drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

"Tongue as in *Picus;* orbits nude, and a transverse corneous opercule before the eye; iris brown; bill plumbeous, with a dusky

ridge; orbitar skin plumbeous; weight ¼ of an ounce. Sexes alike. Inhabits the forests of the lower regions of Nepal."—(Hodgson.)

"Common in the hill-ranges of Nepal, Sikim, Assam, Sylhet, and Arracan, being generally seen hopping from twig to twig of bushes or low branches of trees, though occasionally climbing like an ordinary Woodpecker."—(Blyth.)

Subfam. III. YUNCINA.

Genus YUNX, *Linn.*, *S. N.* (1748).

TORQUILLA, *Brisson, Orn.* IV. *p.* 3 (1760).

JYNX, *Linn.*, *Fauna Suec.* (1746).

996. *YUNX TORQUILLA*, *Linn.*

Yunx torquilla, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 172. *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 332. *Gould*, *B. of Eur. t.* 233. *McClell.*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 165. *Jerdon*, *Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 217. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 448; *List of Brit. B. in Brit. Mus. p.* 125. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 467; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 65. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 112. *Tytler*, *Ann. N. H.* XIII. *p.* 367.

Jynx torquilla, *Linn.*, *Fauna Suec. p.* 84.

The Wryneck, *Bewick.*

GARDAN EYENGTHA, Hind., *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton.*

a. Calcutta. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. c. d. Nepal. (No. 894, Hodgs. Cat.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., 1853.

e. Drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

f. Drawing. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Common in many parts of India. I have observed these birds in tolerable abundance upon some of the partially-cultivated alluvial islands up the river Hoogly, and have shot it near Midnapore, in the act of running up the perpendicular bole of a tree, in the manner of a Woodpecker. It is very seldom that the Wryneck is seen to climb; but in England I once winged one of these birds, and placing it on the trunk of a tree, it immediately ascended with such celerity

that I nearly lost it, pressing its soft tail against the bark, as the stiff tail of a Woodpecker or Tree-creeper is applied."—(Blyth.)

"During the cold season, numbers of the Wryneck are found about orchards and gardens near Barrackpore."—(Captain R. C. Tytler.)

"This bird frequents the thickest forests on the Mongyr hills during the whole year, but is very seldom seen. It lives almost entirely upon ants."—(F. (B.) Hamilton, MS. II. p. 146.)

Subfam. IV. INDICATORINA.

Genus INDICATOR, *Vieillot, Analyse, p.* 28 (1816).

997. *INDICATOR SPARMANNI*, *Stephens.*

Indicator Sparmanni, *Stephens, Shaw's Zoology. G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 451. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 100.
Cuculus Indicator, *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 418.
Sparmann's Honey-guide.

A. Cape of Good Hope. Presented by Dr. Horsfield.

"The species of this genus inhabit the wooded districts of Africa, and the forests of India, and the island of Borneo. They are usually observed in pairs in the neighbourhood of nests of wild bees, which are formed in the trunks of trees. The honey stored up by these insects is the chief food of the birds, who often pay dearly for attacking the nest, being sometimes found dead in the hives, having been stung to death; in which case the bees cover in the body with a vault of wax, that they may not be incommoded by its presence. Their flight is heavy, and continued only for a short distance at a time. They utter a continued cry, which makes them easy of discovery. The nest is formed in the holes of trees. The female deposits three or four eggs, and the male assists in the hatching." — (Gray's Genera of Birds.)

"The affinities of this genus," remarks Mr. Blyth, "I have long considered to be with the Woodpeckers, and not with the Cuckoos. Their feet are formed exactly as in the former group, not as in the latter; and they are accordingly known to climb the boles of trees, in the cavities of which they deposit numerous shining white eggs,

wherein also they resemble the Woodpeckers. I am unacquainted with the conformation of their soft parts, further than that the traveller Bruce informs us, of his 'Bee Cuckoo' (Appendix to Travels to discover the Source of the Nile, v. 179), that 'the tongue is sharp-pointed, can be drawn to almost half its length out of the mouth beyond the point of the beak, and is very flexible;' a statement which I did not remark until long after I had arrived at the opinion here expressed. If my view be correct, it will probably be further confirmed by the stomach proving to have its muscular coat considerably more developed than in the Cuckoos; by the absence of *cæca*, as in the Woodpeckers (normally),—these existing in all the Cuckoo tribe which I have examined; and by the sternal apparatus, the form of which is very different in the Woodpeckers and the Wryneck from what it is in the Cuckoos."—(J. A. S. Beng. (1842), p. 167.)

October 1st, 1856.

Fam. IV. CUCULIDÆ, *Leach.*

Subfam. II. CENTROPINA.

Genus Centropus, *Illiger, Prod. &c. p.* 205 (1811).
Polophilus, *Leach* (1814).
Corydonix, *Vieillot, Analyse* (1816).

998. *CENTROPUS SUPERCILIOSUS, Rüppell.*

Centropus superciliosus, *Rüppell, Fauna Abyss. t.* 21, *f.* 1; *Syst. Uebers. p.* 96. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 455. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 107.

A. ♀. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

999. *CENTROPUS MONACHUS, Rüppell.*

Centropus monachus, *Rüppell, Fauna Abyss. t.* 21, *f.* 2; *Syst. Uebers. p.* 96. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 455. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 107.

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

1000. *CENTROPUS RUFIPENNIS, Illiger.*

Centropus rufipennis, *Illiger* (*Berlin Trans.* 1812). *Strickland. Blyth* (*Theobald*), *J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 530.

Centropus philippensis, *Cuvier, Règ. Anim. p.* 426. *Horsf., Zool. Res. Java, p.* *t.* 60. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 98. *Sundevall, Physiogr. Sällsk. Tidsk.* (1837); *Ann. N. H.* XVIII. *p.* 401. *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 166. *Hodgs., Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85; *Cat. of B. of Nepal, p.* 118. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 455. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 1099; XII. *p.* 246; XIV. *p.* 202; *Ann. N. H.* (1847), *p.* 385; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 78. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 107. *Tytler, Ann. N. H.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 368. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 450. *Burgess, P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* 257. *Motley et Dillwyn, Nat. Hist. of Labuan, p.* 54.

Corydonyx pyrrhopterus, *Vieillot.*

Centropus pyrrhopterus, *Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 224.

Centropus bubutus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 180 (1820). *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 241.

Centropus castanopterus, *Stephens, Shaw's Zool.* IX. *p.* . *Helfer, J. A. S. Beng.* VII. *p.* 862.

Centropus fasciatus, *C. W. Smith; Pearson, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 659 (1841).

Chestnut Cuckoo, *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 243, *t.* 54.

Crow Pheasant of Europeans in India, *Jerdon.*

Mahuka, Hind., *Franklin. Jerdon. Blyth.*

Karmowa, Monghyr, *Theobald.*

Kuka, Bengal, *Blyth.*

Bubut, Java, *Horsfield.*

Atti-cuccula, Ceylon, *Layard.*

Chempagam, Mal., Ceylon, *Layard.*

a. b. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

c. Central India (Saugur). From W. T. Hooper, Esq.

d. Scinde. Presented by Dr. H. Gould, 1855.

e. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. Saharunpore. From Dr. Royle's Collection.

g. h. i. Young ♂ ♀. Bengal. From Dr. Falconer's Collection.

j. k. l. Adult and young. N. E. Bengal. *m.* Drawing, ♂. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

n. Drawing. From F. (Buchanan) Hamilton's Collection.

o. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

p. Drawing. Ceylon. From Joinville's Collection.

"The Crow Pheasant is a common and universally-spread bird, frequenting wooded and cultivated grounds in all parts, and found also in the more open spaces of thick jungles. It is often seen in thick hedges, also in woody nullahs, and in low bushy tracts. It feeds on the ground chiefly, walking and running with great facility; and picking up various large insects, centipedes, lizards, and even scorpions and small snakes. It may often be seen walking along the bank of a dry tank, a bund of a paddy-field, and, being a remarkably slow and stupid bird, and of slow flight, it is occasionally run down, or even caught by the hand, in sufficiently open ground. A good Shikra (*Accipiter Dussumieri*) will easily strike it down. It has a deep sonorous call, something like *whoot, whoot, whoot*, which is often heard in a thick bush or hedge, while the bird itself remains unseen. Irides crimson-red. Builds a very large nest in some thick bush or hedge, and lays two or three greenish-blue eggs. This I have on the authority of an excellent shikaree. It occasionally pilfers eggs from the nests of other birds."—(Jerdon.)

"Common in the vicinity of Calcutta. The young bird almost constantly repeats a strange hoarse sound, like a person choking (a sort of *guk, koh-koh*), which is not pleasant to hear. When running up the bough of a tree, which it does with remarkable celerity, it often throws the tail up over the back."—(Blyth.)

"This bird is very common in villages and cultivated rice-fields in Assam, and in low inundated lands along the banks of rivers. It is tame even in the most deserted places in which it is found, and seldom flies; but if pressed too closely, it rather forces its way into a thick hedge. It delights in moist, humid climates, as is proved by the vast numbers of them which occur in the Sunderbunds. I am informed that they are common at Moulmein, on the Tenasserim coast. They have a very peculiar suppressed note, resembling *whono*, uttered with such a degree of ventriloquism, that although you see the individual from which the sound escapes, you do not suspect it as the cause."—(McClelland.)

"This bird has acquired the appellation of Crow Pheasant from a

considerable resemblance to that bird in its mode of running, of crouching, and secreting itself in bushes, and from its taking wing in the same bustling way. It feeds upon insects, grubs, and, when opportunity occurs, upon carrion."—(C. W. Smith.)

"In the Tenasserim provinces this is one of the commonest inhabitants near human abodes."—(Dr. Helfer.)

"In Ceylon it is universally distributed. On the ground it marches about with a pompous air and outspread tail, scanning every blade of grass, and making short but rapid darts upon the various insects which fly up at its approach. When of its own free will it resorts to a tree, it flies slowly, sailing along on its rounded wings, frequently progressing sideways: on reaching its destination, it jerks up its tail, uttering its monotonous cry of *whoot, whoot, whoot,* and climbs about the branches, beating the bark for *Phasmiæ* and other insects, which trust to their resemblance to the vegetable world for escape from the bills of their numerous enemies. On being alarmed, it scrambles rapidly to the summit of the tree in perfect silence, and glides away in a contrary direction to that whence the cause of its terror sprung."—(E. L. Layard.)

"Not an uncommon bird about Labuan, frequenting low damp places, &c."—(Messrs. Motley and Dillwyn.)

"Nest placed in dense trees, being a neat but loose structure of twigs domed, and with aperture in the side lined with dried leaves. Eggs pure white: June; four; oval."—(W. Theobald, Junr.)

"The sexes of this bird do not differ in size nor plumage. It inhabits the most dense trees. Its call is a deep-toned *hoop, hoop, hoop.* A snake 8 inches long, a lizard 13 inches long (the head of the latter being in the stomach, and partly decomposed, and the rest in the œsophagus), many grasshoppers, bugs, beetles, and small lizards, were found in the stomachs of several specimens. Tongue broad and fleshy, with a concave notch at the tip; irides rich lake. In a specimen examined anatomically, the intestinal canal was 22 inches long; duodenum a little wider than the intestine; colon 3 inches long; cæca linear club-shaped, 2 inches long; liver of two lobes, without fissures, one of them very considerably larger than the other; gall-bladder not observed; spleen 1 inch long, subligulate, of a reddish colour; stomach very large, a mere bag. The following were the contents of the stomach of this solitary bird; viz., 18 slugs (*Limax*), each fully an inch long; a grasshopper 3 inches long; a bug, two beetles, and a centipede 2½ inches long."—(Col. Sykes, MS. Reports on the Dukhun, p. 381, 1831.)

1001. *CENTROPUS EURYCERCUS*, *A. Hay.*

Centropus eurycercus, *A. Hay, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 551 (1845). *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 78.

Cuculus bubutus, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 286.

a. Drawing. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

b. ♂. Malacca. Reserved from the Indian Collection, Exposition Universelle at Paris, 1855.

C. eurycercus: " being particularly remarkable for the great breadth of its tail-feathers, each of which measures 2⅝ inches across. Colour as in *C. rufipennis*, but the back and wings are of a brighter and more chestnut-brown, and the tail is glossed with steel-blue instead of green. Length about 23 inches, of which the middle tail-feathers measure half, the outermost being 4½ in. shorter; wing 8¾ in.; bill to gape nearly 2 in. (in a straight line), and ¾ in. in vertical height, being much larger than in *C. rufipennis*; tarse 2½ in.; long hind-claw 1 inch."

1002. *CENTROPUS VIRIDIS*, *Scopoli Sp.*

Cuculus viridis, *Scopoli, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insub. p.* (1786). *Sonnerat's Voy. t.* 80.

Centropus viridis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 455. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 78; *id. App. p.* 321. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 107.

Polophilus viridis, *Shaw, Zool.* IX. *p.* 55. *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 247.

Cuculus bengalensis, *Gmelin, S. N.* I. *p.* 412 (1788). (*Brown's Ill. Zool. t.* 13.) *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 248.

Centropus bengalensis, *Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XIII. *pt.* I. *p.* 172; *pt.* II. *p.* 142.

Corydonyx maculatus, *Vieillot.*

♂ Centropus affinis, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 180 (1821). *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 108.

♀ Centropus lepidus, *Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 180 (1821). *McClell., P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 166. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 1102; XII. *p.* 945; XIII. *p.* 391; XIV. *p.* 202. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 118.

Cuculus Tolu, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 285.

Cuculus pumilis *et* C. melanops (?), *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn.*

Centropus dimidiatus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 945 (1843).

Centropus pygmæus, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Centropus rectunguis, *Strickland, P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 104; *Ann. N. H.* XIX. *p.* 134.

Polophilus Lathami, *Leach, Zool. Misc. t.* 56. *Shaw, Zool.* IX. *p.* 46, *t.* 9.

Centropus Lathami, *Blyth, Ann. N. H.* (1847), *pp.* 321, 385. *Tytler, Ann. N. H.* XIV. *n. s. p.* 173.

? Centropus medius, *Müller, Mus. Lugd. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 108.

Lesser Crow-Pheasant.

Bubut-allang-allang, Java, *Horsfield.*

a. ♂. Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

b. ♂. N. India. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. (*C. pygmæus*, Hodgs.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. f. ♀ and drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

g. h. Adult ♂. Malacca. *i. j.* Young ♂. *k. l.* Young in first plumage. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

m. ♂. Drawing. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

n. o. p. q. ♂ ♀ (*C. affinis* et *lepidus*, Horsf.). Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Capt. Tytler observes that "this is a common bird at Dacca, being found in bush-jungle. The calls of this bird vary, and are curious; one resembling the bark of the Bengal Fox, whilst the other might be imitated thus:—*clack, clack, clack, clack, clack, gouk, gouk, gouk, gouk, kurr, kurr, kurr, kurr, kurr, clack, clack,* &c. I obtained the nest and egg of this bird during the month of June: the eggs are pure white, and very round in formation. The nest, which was composed of straw and grass, resembled a large ball supported on sticks, with a hole in the side for the bird to enter: the nest was well concealed, and was with great difficulty discovered."

Genus TACCOCUA, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 143 (1831).

1003. *TACCOCUA SIRKEE, J. E. Gray Sp.*

Centropus Sirkee, *J. E. Gray, Ill. Ind. Orn.* I. *t.* 28 (1832).

Taccocua Sirkee, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 201; *Cat. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 76.

Zanclostomus Sirkee, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 461. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 98.

Centropus cuculoides, *C. W. Smith, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 659.

Coccyzus chrysogaster *of Royle's Himalaya.*

Sirkeer Cuckoo, *p. Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 267.

a. Bengal. From Dr. Falconer's Collection.

b. Bengal. Presented by Rev. F. W. Hope.

1004. *TACCOCUA INFUSCATA, Blyth.*

Taccocua infuscata, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 200 (1845); *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 77.

Zanclostomus Sirkee, *apud Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 118.

a. b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

c. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

This species appears to be peculiar to the sub-Himalayan regions.

Subfam. IV. PHŒNICOPHAINA.

Genus PHŒNICOPHAUS, *Vieillot, Analyse, &c. p.* 27 (1816).

MALCOHA, *Cuvier, Règ. An.* (1817).

MELIAS, *Gloger* (1817).

1005. *PHŒNICOPHAUS CURVIROSTRIS, Shaw Sp.*

Cuculus curvirostris, *Shaw, Nat. Misc. t.* 905. *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 253.

Phœnicophaus curvirostris, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 459. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 75.

Phœnicophaus tricolor, *Stephens, Shaw's Zool.* IX. *p.* 61, *t.* 14. *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 105.

Phœnicophaus viridis, *Vieillot* (*Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 225). *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 927; XIV. *p.* 199.

Phœnicophaus viridirufus (*Vieillot*), *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 98.

Cuculus melanognathus, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 287.

Tricoloured Malkoha, *Latham.*

INGGANG BALUKAR, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

KADO BESAR, Malacca, *Eyton.*

a. b. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. e. f. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

g. Drawing. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

Capt. Tickell states that he observed this bird in the Tenasserim provinces, "on low jungly hills, being very like *Zancl. tristis* in habits; scarce. A pair shot were both precisely similar, except in colour of iris, the male having that cobalt-blue, and the female orange. Food coleopterous and hemipterous insects, and very large caterpillars."—(J. A. S. Beng. (1855), p. 278.)

"Inhabits the hills of Sumatra and the neighbouring islands, but is not easily procured, as it commonly perches on the summits of the highest trees. It lives on insects."—(Raffles.)

It appears to be a common species about Malacca.

1006. *PHŒNICOPHAUS MELANOGNATHUS, Horsfield.*

Phœnicophaus melanognathus, *Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 178 (1820). *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 391; XIV. *p.* 199. *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 254.

Sintok Malkoha, *Latham.*

KADALLAN or SINDOK, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. *b.* (type). Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Genus ZANCLOSTOMUS, *Swainson, Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 323 (1837).

MELIAS, *p. Lesson.*

1007. *ZANCLOSTOMUS JAVANICUS, Horsfield Sp.*

Phœnicophaus javanicus, *Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 178 (1821); *Zool. Res. in Java, t.* 57.

Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p. 670. *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), p. 105. *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. p. 255.

Zanclostomus javanicus, *Swainson, Classif. of B.* II. p. 323. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. p. 1097; XII. p. 944; XIV. p. 200; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* p. 76. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. p. 461. *Bonap., C. G. Av.* p. 99.

Coccyzus rubrirostris, *Drapiez, Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat.* IV. p. 558.

Coccyzus chrysogaster, *Temminck.*

Piaya erythrorhyncha, *Lesson.*

Chalybeate Cuckoo, *Latham, Gen. Hist.* III. p. 304.

Javan Malkoha, *Latham.*

Bay-breasted Sirkeer, *Blyth.*

Bubut Kembang, Java, *Horsfield.*

Kaka Apie, Malacca, *Eyton.*

A. *b. c.* Java (type). From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.
d. e. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.
f. g. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

"In Java this bird is found in the society of different Coucals (*Centropus*) at the confines of large forests, in plains covered with low shrubs, and solitary trees. It resembles the *Phrenotrix Temia* (*Crypsirina varians*) in its habits and manners. The shortness of its wings permits only of uninterrupted flights. It is not found in great abundance, being chiefly observed about noon, and is remarkable for the beauty of its form."—(Horsfield.)

"This species has also been received from Tenasserim and Borneo."—(Blyth.)

1008. *ZANCLOSTOMUS SUMATRANUS, Raffles Sp.*

Cuculus sumatranus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. p. 287 (1821). *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. p. 391.

Zanclostomus sumatranus, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng.* p. 76. *Bonap., C. G. Av.* p. 99.

Phœnicophaus Crawfurdii, *J. E. Gray, Zool. Misc.* p. 3, t. 2 (1832). *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), p. 105. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. p. 461.

Phœnicophaus sumatranus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 199.

SEPANDO, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

a. Drawing (type). Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

b. c. d. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

1009. *ZANCLOSTOMUS DIARDI*, *Lesson Sp.*

Melias Diardi, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn.* (1831), *p.* 182.

Zanclostomus Diardi, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 461. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 76.

Phœnicophaus Diardi, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 199.

Phœnicophaus tristis, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 928.

CADOW KACHIE, Malacca.

a. Malacca. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. c. d. e. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

f. g. Malacca. Reserved from the Indian Collection, Exposition Universelle at Paris, 1855.

1010. *ZANCLOSTOMUS VIRIDIROSTRIS*, *Jerdon.*

Zanclostomus viridirostris, *Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 223 (1840); *Ill. Ind. Orn. t.* 3. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 200; XV. *p.* 284; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 76. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 461. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 99. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 453.

Green-billed Cuckoo, *Jerdon.*

KUPPRA POPYA, Hind., *Jerdon.*

WAMANEH KAKI, Telugu, *Jerdon.*

HANDI KOOTA, Ceylon, *Daniell.*

MAL-OOHA, Ceylon, *Layard.*

a. Madras. From Wight's Collection.

b. S. India.

"The Green-billed Cuckoo is dispersed over a great portion of the peninsula of India, though by no means common except in some few localities. In the bare Carnatic and the Deccan it is chiefly

to be met with in those districts where the land is much inclosed, as in part of the zillah of Coimbatore, where large tracts of country are inclosed by thick and in many cases lofty hedges of various species of Euphorbia, which afford shelter and abundance of food to this bird. It is also to be found in patches of low and thorny jungle, more especially if, as is the case with many of the low range of hills in the Carnatic, bushes of Euphorbia form a prominent portion of the jungle. Throughout the west coast, where jungle and forests abound, it is much more common, especially in those parts where bamboos occur, and where numberless creepers entwine themselves, and hang in luxuriant festoons from almost every tree. Such is the peculiarly appropriate haunt of this Cuckoo, which diligently searches the foliage for various species of mantis, grasshopper, and locust, whose green colours and odd forms, though assimilating so strongly to the plants on which they rest, are of but little avail against its keen and searching eye. It is usually found single, and when observed, but seldom takes to flight, making its way most adroitly through the most tangled brakes or hedges, and concealing itself on the opposite side."—(Jerdon.)

"Very common in most parts of Ceylon, but abounding in the northern province. It is usually seen in pairs, flitting from tree to tree. It is wary and difficult to shoot, as it creeps through the thickest bushes and trees, and invariably flies out on the other side. It feeds in common with *Eudynamys orientalis*, on the fruit of the banian-tree."—(Layard.)

1011. *ZANCLOSTOMUS TRISTIS*, *Lesson Sp.*

Melias tristis, *Lesson*, *Tr. d'Orn.* (1831), *p.* 132.

Zanclostomus tristis, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 200; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 76. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 461. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 99.

Phœnicophaus tristis, *McClelland*, *P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 166. *Hodgs.*, *Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 118.

Phœnicophaus longicaudatus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 923 (1841); XI. *p.* 1095; XII. *pp.* 177, 246.

Phœnicophaus montanus, *Hodgs.*, *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

a. and drawings. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. e. Kumaon. Presented by Capt. R. Strachey.

This bird appears to be not rare in Nepal, and, from the name applied to it by Mr. Hodgson, may be presumed to affect upland forests. It is common in the Tenasserim provinces, according to the Rev. J. Barbe, and was always observed in pairs.

Genus RHINORTHA, *Vigors, App. Mem. Raffles, p.* 671 (1830).
BUBUTUS, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* (1831).
ANADÆNUS, *Swainson, Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 324 (1837).
IDIOCOCCYX, *Boie* (1838).

1012. *RHINORTHA CHLOROPHÆA, Raffles Sp.*

♀ Cuculus chlorophæus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 288 (1821).
Rhinortha chlorophæa, *Vigors, App. Mem. Raffles, p.* 671. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 924; XII. *p.* 246; XIV. *p.* 199; XVI. *p.* 468; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 76. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 461. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 97.
Cuculus sumatranus, *Cuvier.*
♂ Rhinortha caniceps, *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 671.
Bubutus Duvaucelei, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 148.
♀ Bubutus Isidorei, *Lesson, Zool. Voy. Belanger, t.* 1.
♀ Coccyzus badius, *J. E. Gray, Zool. Misc.* (1832), *p.* 3, *t.* 1.
♂ ♀ Anadænus rufus *et* A. rufescens, *Swainson.*
♀ Phœnicophæus viridirostris, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 105.
BUBUT, Sumatra, *Raffles.*
SLAYA, SEE-SAYA, Malacca.

a. ♂, and drawing ♀ (type). Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

b. c. d. e. f. ♂ ♀. Pinang and Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

g. h. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Reserved from the Indian Collection, Exposition Universelle at Paris, 1855.

Subfam. V. CUCULINA.

Genus Coccystes, *Gloger* (1834).

Edolius, *Lesson* (1831), *nec. Cuvier* (1817).

Oxylophus, *Swainson, Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 322 (1837).

1013. *COCCYSTES COROMANDUS, Linn. Sp.*

Cuculus coromandus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 171. (*Pl. Enl.* 274, *f.* 2.) *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 292.

Oxylophus coromandus, *Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 222. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 464. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 119. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 920; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 74. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 102. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 451. *Motley et Dillwyn, Nat. Hist. of Labuan, p.* 55.

Oxylophus coromandus, *v.* rubrarmus, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Cuculus collaris, *Vieillot.* (*Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 218.)

Oxylophus (*Sp.*), *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 923.

Red-winged Crested Cuckoo, *Blyth.*

Collared Cuckoo, *Latham.*

Ceylon Cuckoo, *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 291.

a. b. c. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

d. e. f. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

"Certainly a rare bird in the vicinity of Calcutta; and it does not appear to be commoner in peninsular India; but on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal it is more numerous, being common in Tenasserim, as likewise in Nepal. Irides dark hazel; orbits dusky; bill black; the inside of the mouth dull coral-red; feet lead-colour."—(Blyth.)

"I have seen specimens of this bird from the forests of Malabar." (Jerdon.)

"This is one of the rarest birds in Ceylon, only a few specimens falling under my notice during my residence in the island. One I killed in Jaffna, another near Colombo, and the last near Ratnapoora."—(E. L. Layard.)

1014. *COCCYSTES MELANOLEUCOS*, *Gmelin Sp.*

Cuculus melanoleucos, *Gmelin*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 416. *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 288. (*Buch.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* I. *p.* 31.

Oxylophus melanoleucos, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 74. *Tytler*, *Ann. N. H.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 368. *Layard*, *Ann. N. H.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 451.

Cuculus edolius, *Cuvier*.

Oxylophus edolius, *Swainson*, *Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 322. *Jerdon*, *Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 222. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 921; XII. *p.* 245.

Oxylophus serratoides, *Hodgson*, *Gray's Zool.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Leptosomus afer, *apud Franklin*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 121. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 97.

Oxylophus ater, *apud Hodgson's Cat. B. of Nepal*, *p.* 118.

Oxylophus serratus, *apud Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 464. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 102.

Pied Crested Cuckoo, *Blyth*.

Coromandel Crested Cuckoo, *Latham*.

Black and White Crested Cuckoo, *Jerdon*.

Popiya, Hind., (*Buch.*) *Hamilton*. *Jerdon*.

Kolu Bulbul, Bengal, *Blyth*.

Golli Kokila (*i. e.* 'Milkman Cuckoo'), Telugu, *Jerdon*.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. Central India (Saugor). From W. T. Hooper, Esq.

c. d. ♂ ♀. Bengal. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

e. ♂. Scinde. Presented by Dr. H. Gould, 1855.

f. g. h. ♂ ♀. Kumaon. Presented by Capt. R. Strachey.

i. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

k. Drawing. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"This is distributed over all India, but cannot be said to be a common bird anywhere. It is most numerous in the more wooded districts. I have observed it in the Carnatic, Malabar coast, and even on the bare Deccan, [where it is, remarks Col. Sykes, 'rare,'] in low jungle, or among gardens. It hunts single or in pairs, and feeds chiefly on various soft insects, &c. On the Neilgherries I have

seen it occasionally about the hedges of the hills, frequenting the thick bushy ground there. I obtained one young bird in the nest of *Malacocercus griseus*, in a thick hedge at Coimbatoor. It has a loud peculiar call, which it only appears to utter when on the wing."—(Jerdon.)

"A common species in Bengal. From what I have observed of this bird, it is not one which affects much concealment, but frequently sits exposed on a dead or bare branch. I have never heard from it any note resembling the sound *Popiya*, but only a continuously reiterated simple cry, by no means loud."—(Blyth.)

Mr. W. Theobald, jun., obtained the egg of this species "from the nest of *Malacocercus caudatus* in August, wherein were four ordinary eggs, which it closely resembles in colour, though its form indicates its parasitical character. Egg deep greenish-blue; one only; blunt oval form; size $\frac{0.94}{0.81}$."—(J. A. S. Beng. XXIII. p. 599.)

In Ceylon this is "abundant in open plains dotted with low bushes, from Hambantotte to Jaffna. It sits upon the tops of the Euphorbia trees, and utters a chattering cry. Shooting one morning in the vicinity of Point Pedro, I observed a pair of Mud birds (*Malacocercus bengalensis*), which hovered about an isolated bush with all the solicitude of parent birds attending upon a nest of young ones; when I drew near, they flew before me, feigning lameness, and endeavoured to draw off my attention from some object in the bush; this I soon found was a young *Oxylophus melanoleucos*, which I captured, the Mud birds meanwhile flying about my head, uttering the most unmistakable cries of distress. I found no other young bird or nest in the bush, which was a small one, and am convinced that these were foster-parents to the young cuckoo."—(E. L. Layard.)

Genus SURNICULUS, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 151 (1831).
PSEUDORNIS, *Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng.* VIII. *p.* 136 (1839).

1015. *SURNICULUS LUGUBRIS, Horsfield Sp.*

Cuculus lugubris, *Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 179 (1821). (*Zool. Res. in Java, t.* 58.) *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 286. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 463.

Surniculus lugubris, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 151. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 244; *Cat. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 72. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 105.

Pseudornis lugubris, *Hodgs., J. A. S. Beng.* VIII. *p.* 187. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *pp.* 790, 916.

Cuculus albopunctatus, *Drapiez, Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat. art. Coucou.*

Mournful Cuckoo, *Latham.*

Square-tailed Drongo Cuckoo, *Blyth.*

Awon Awon, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. Java (type). From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. c. d. e. f. g. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

"In Java this Cuckoo is found in districts of secondary elevation, which are diversified with extended ranges of hills, and covered with luxuriant forests. The southern and western parts of the island are generally of this description. In the extensive central plains intervening between abrupt, conical, and elevated mountains, and which are generally in a high state of culture, and covered with flourishing towns and villages, I have rarely observed it. This bird retires into the deepest coverts, and, having a dark plumage, it is with difficulty surprised. Its peculiarities, both as to voice and general habits, have not, so far as is known to me, been observed. Its habits are very different from those of *Eudynamys orientalis* and *Cuculus flavus*, which are both very abundant in Java."—(Horsfield.)

1016. *SURNICULUS DICRUROÏDES*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Pseudornis dicruroïdes, *Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng.* VIII. *p.* 186, *tab.* (1839); *India Review*, IV. *p.* 114; *Cat. B. of Nepal*, *p.* 119. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 915.

Surniculus dicruroïdes, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 244; *Cat. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 72. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 105.

Cuculus dicruroïdes, *Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 221. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 463. *Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 458.

Forked-tailed Drongo Cuckoo, *Blyth.*

Drongo, or Black fork-tailed Cuckoo, *Jerdon.*

a. b. c. Nepal (type). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Inhabits India, the Tenasserim provinces, and Ceylon.

According to Mr. Hodgson, "this species is confined exclusively to the mountain forests. Sexes alike. Iris hoary-brown; palate red; legs and feet blue."

Mr. Jerdon observes, "I obtained a single specimen of this most extraordinary species of Cuckoo in the Wynaad, near Manantoddy, and never again observed it. Irides reddish-brown; legs reddish. Does this Drongo Cuckoo select the nest of the Dicrurus to deposit its eggs in?"

"In Ceylon, the principal habitat of this Cuckoo seems to be the neighbourhood of Kandy, whence Mr. Thwaites has sent numerous specimens. I procured it about Cotta, in the low country." — (Layard.)

Genus POLYPHASIA, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 244 (1843).
? CACOMANTIS, *Müller* (1842).

1017. *POLYPHASIA MERULINA*, *Scopoli Sp.*

Cuculus merulinus, *Scopoli*, *Floræ et Faunæ Insubriæ*, *p.* (1786). (*Sonnerat's Voy. t.* 81.) *Strickland*, *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 391. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 463. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 72.

Cuculus flavus, *Gmelin*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 421 (1788). (*Pl. Enl.* 814.) *Lath.*, *Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 303. *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 179. *Raffles*, *id. p.* 285. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 912. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 103.

Polyphasia flava, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *pp.* 241–44.

Cuculus pyrogaster, *Drapiez*, *Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat.*

? Cuculus variegatus *et* flaviventris, *Scopoli* (*Sonn.*, *Voy. t.* 78, 79).

Yellow-bellied Cuckoo, *Latham*.

GEDASSE, Java, *Horsfield*.

A. B. *c. d.* (adult and young). Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

e. Drawing. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

f. g. h. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

"Iris pale lake-colour; legs pale orange."—(Dr. Cantor's MS. Notes.)

Dr. Horsfield remarks, "This Cuckoo descends into the plains and cultivated tracts, where it is heard in the morning from almost every tall tree. It has three distinct notes, which it repeats in great regularity with a loud but not unpleasant voice, although by many natives it is considered as ominous of evil."—(Zool. Researches in Java.)

1018. *POLYPHASIA TENUIROSTRIS, J. E. Gray Sp.*

Cuculus tenuirostris, *J. E. Gray, Hardwicke's Ill. Zool.* II. *t.* 34, *f.* 1 (1833). *Strickland, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 391. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVIII. *p.* 805; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 72. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 453.

Cuculus niger, *v.* pyrommatus, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Cuculus niger, *apud Latham, Gen. Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 285. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 908; XII. *p.* 242. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 463. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 120.

Plaintive Cuckoo, *Jerdon.*

Chota-bhrow, Bengal, (*Buch.*) *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 35.

Pousya, Mahratta, *Jerdon.*

a. b. c. d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

g. Drawing. From F. (Buch.) Hamilton's Collection.

h. ♀. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

"From what I can learn," says Mr. Blyth, "this Cuckoo appears to be not a rare bird in Bengal. I have been credibly informed by a man that he saw a specimen of this bird (which he shot) follow a butterfly on the wing, which it endeavoured to capture with its feet, in the manner of a Hawk; a trial that has already been recorded of the European Cuckoo."

"The Plaintive Cuckoo, as it may appropriately be named, is an inhabitant of the western coast of the peninsula, and is found alike in thick jungle and in the more open spaces, and even in gardens and avenues. It is found at all levels, from that of the sea to the top of the Neilgherries, about Coonoor and Kotagherry, where it is found in thick bushy ground. It is found single or in pairs. It has a most sweet and plaintive note, which is often heard, and which

sounds something like the last syllable, being *whĕ-whēw, whe-whē-ē-w,* much lengthened out, and very plaintive. I found its food to consist chiefly of caterpillars. Irides ruby-red."—(Jerdon.)

"In Ceylon this is very abundant throughout the island; it is migratory, appearing about Jaffna in the month of February."—(Layard.)

1019. *POLYPHASIA SONNERATI, Latham Sp.*

Cuculus Sonneratii, *Latham, Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 215 (1790). *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 906; XIV. *p.* 204; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 72. *Strickland, J. A. S. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 390; *P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 104. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 463. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 452.

Cuculus Pravata, *Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 179 (1821). *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 286.

Cuculus rufovittatus, *Drapiez, Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat.*

Cuculus venustus, *Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XIII. *pt.* II. *p.* 140 (1844).

Cuculus himalayanus, *apud Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 220.

Sonnerat's Cuckoo, *Latham.*

Small Bay Cuckoo, *Jerdon.*

Tracha, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. Java. (*C. Pravata,* Horsf.) From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. c. d. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

"Found, though rarely, all over the peninsula of India, in thick forest jungle. I have observed it once or twice only in Malabar, and in the Coonoor Ghaut, but have seen specimens from Travancore, where it appears tolerably abundant, and also from the eastern range of Ghauts, about the latitude of Madras. The stomach of the only specimen I shot contained caterpillars."—(Jerdon.)

"Dr. Kelaart procured several specimens of this in Ceylon, and it is one of our rarest birds."—(Layard.)

Genus Hierococcyx, *Müller, Verh. Nat. Gesch. p.* 233 (1842).

1020. *HIEROCOCCYX SPARVEROÏDES, Vigors Sp.*

Cuculus sparveroïdes, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 173. *Gould, Cent. of B. t.* 53. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI.

p. 898; XII. *p.* 240; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 70. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 463. *Hodgson, Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 120.

Hierococcyx sparveroïdes, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 104.

Ferruginous-necked Cuckoo, *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 269.

Accipitrine Cuckoo, *Blyth.*

a. Adult. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

b. c. d. Adult and young. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

This Cuckoo (and also the next) are included in the catalogue of Dr. Royle's birds, procured at Saharunpore and in the Himalaya, as migratory, appearing in March.

In Southern India, says Mr. Jerdon, "this species is only found in the dense woods of the summit of the Neilgherries. It is seldom seen, except when the woods are beaten for Woodcocks, and quits the shelter of the wood with reluctance. I never heard its note. Flight rapid; stomach filled with caterpillars."—(J. A. S. Beng. XII. p. 240.)

1021. *HIEROCOCCYX VARIUS, Vahl Sp.*

Cuculus varius, *Vahl, Shrivter af Naturl. Selsk.* IV. *pt.* I. *p.* 61. *Strickland, Ann. N. H.* XVIII. *p.* 399.

Hierococcyx varius, *Müller, Verh. Nat. Gesch. p.* 233. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 104?

Cuculus fugax, *Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 178 (1821). *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* . *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 98. *Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 219. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 899; XIV. *p.* 204; XV. *p.* 18; *Ann. N. H.* XVIII. *p.* 385; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 70. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 463. *Hodgson, Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 120.

Cuculus Lathami, *J. E. Gray, Ill. Zool. t.* 34, *f.* 2 (1832).

Cuculus tenuirostris, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* (1831).

Cuculus ejulans, *Sundevall, Physigr. Sällsk. Tidsk.* (1837); *Ann. N. H.* XVIII. *p.* 398.

Cuculus nisicolor, *Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 943 (1843). *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.
Bhrou Cuckoo, *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 264–5.
Bychan Cuckoo, *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 264–6.
Sokagu Cuckoo, *Latham.*
KUPUK, or UPUK, Hind., *Jerdon.*
CHOK-GALLO, Bengal, *Blyth.*
POPIYA, Bengal, *Jerdon.*
KUTTI-PUTTA ('Sword-bird'), Telugu, *Jerdon.*
ZUK-KAT ('Custom-house bird'), Dukhun, *Jerdon.*

a. ♂. Nepal (*C. nisicolor*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
b. Young. Bengal. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
c. Young. Bengal. Presented by Capt. R. C. Tytler.
D. ♂. Java (type of *C. fugax*, Horsf.). From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.
e. ♂. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Inhabits India generally, Ceylon, and the Malay countries.

"Common in Bengal, and apparently throughout India. It is a noisy bird, and has two or three different notes, the most remarkable of which is the shrill whistling *crescendo* note adverted to by Mr. Jerdon, and which Mr. Elliot endeavours to express by the sound '*whe-wheewa, whe-whee-wa, whe-whe-e-wa*, uttered eight or ten times, and sometimes oftener; at first lower, and gradually rising till the later repetitions become extremely loud and shrill;' indeed, so much so, that it is impossible for one's attention not to be roused by it; and the bird often delivers this cry perched conspicuously upon a bare branch near the top of a high tree, being answered to at times by others; and not unfrequently two or three of them may be heard engaged in noisy contest, emitting then a continuously reiterated squeaking cry, which also increases gradually in loudness."—(Blyth.)

"This Cuckoo is found all over the peninsula in the more wooded districts, not only in thick jungles, but also in groves and gardens. It is very numerous in the thickly-wooded western coast, and its loud, shrill *crescendo* notes, very similar to those of the Coel, are heard in every avenue. It flies very like the Shikra (*Accipiter Dussumieri*); and it is frequently pursued by small birds, probably under that impression. It lives chiefly on fruit, especially the fig of the banian-

tree; occasionally, however, on caterpillars and other soft insects. Irides bright-yellow; bill brown, yellowish at the base; gape, eyelids, and feet deep bright yellow."—(Jerdon.)

Genus CUCULUS, *Linn. S. N.* (1735).

1022. *CUCULUS CANORUS*, *Linnæus.*

Cuculus canorus, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 168. (*Pl. Enl.* 811. *Le Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. t.* 202, 203.) *Lath., Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 257. *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 98. *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 240. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 901; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 71. *Hodgson, Cat. B. of Nep. p.* 119. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 463. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 102. *Layard, Ann. N. H. n. s.* XIII. *p.* 452.

Cuculus borealis, *Pallas.*

Cuculus hepaticus, *Sparrman, Mus. Carls. t.* 55 (1788).

The Common Cuckoo.

P'HU-P'HU, Deyra Doon, *Blyth.*

a. b. ♂. Mésopotamia. Presented by Commander Jones.

c. d. e. ♂ ♀. N. W. India. From Griffith's Collection.

f. g. ♂, ♀, and young. Kumaon. Presented by Captain Strachey.

h. i. ♂ and young. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

j. k. ♂ ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

"In India this Cuckoo is tolerably common on the Himalayas, and Lieut. Tickell remarks that it is not rare in the jungles of Borabhúm and Dholbhúm; but Mr. Jerdon states that 'it is seldom met with southward of north lat. 20°. Its well-known note was often heard in Goomsoor.' Colonel Sykes mentions it as found, though rarely, in the Bombay Deccan; and Major Franklin designates it 'the common Cuckoo of India:' but I have never yet [1842] heard its note in the vicinity of Calcutta, though I possessed a living specimen for some months which was taken in the neighbourhood."—(Blyth.)

In 1846, Mr. Blyth further remarks: "I kept for about a year a pair of *C. canorus* (*indicus*), and for a long while in the same cage: upon separating them, the male soon began to utter his cry, *cuckoo*, generally of a morning and evening, ten or twenty times successively.

The note was certainly harsher and less musical than that of the English bird, whether heard near or at a distance."

Mr. Layard shot a single specimen of this Cuckoo near Colombo, in Ceylon.

1023. *CUCULUS HORSFIELDI*, *Moore.*

Cuculus canorus, *apud Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 179.

? Cuculus tenuirostris, *Temminck; Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 103.

? Cuculus optatus, *Gould, B. of Austr.* IV. *t.* 84.

Horsfield's Cuckoo.

A. ♂ adult. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Length about 12 in.; of wing 8 in.; tail 7 in.; bill to gape $1\frac{2}{10}$ in.; and tarsus $\frac{8}{10}$ in.

The Java Cuckoo appears to be a distinct species from *C. canorus*, but may ultimately be proved identical with the Australian bird *C. optatus*, Gould, and which inhabits the northern part of that country.

1024. *CUCULUS STRIATUS*, *Drapiez.*

Cuculus striatus, *Drapiez, Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat. Hodgson, Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 120. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 70.

Cuculus micropterus, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1837), *p.* 137. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 902; XIV. *p.* 204; XV. *p.* 18.

Great-billed Cuckoo, *Blyth.*

Bou-kotako, Bengal, *Blyth.*

Kyphul-pucka, Hillmen, Masuri, *Hutton.*

A. ♂. Himalaya. From Reeves's Collection.

b. c. d. Nepal (No. 507 Hodgs. List). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

? *f. g. h.* Young. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

"The bill in this is larger than in *C. canorus*, the under parts more distantly banded, and the upper parts of a bronzed ash-brown, and not *pure* dark ashy; the irides pale dusky, and the orbits and feet light wax-yellow.

"Inhabits India generally, and is common in the Himalaya.

Lieut. Tickell informs us that it is of frequent occurrence in the neighbourhood of Chyebassa, in Central India. Mr. Jerdon procured it in the Carnatic, remarking that 'it was certainly rare in the south of India.' About Calcutta it is not rare. I have often heard the musical note of one in possession of a native, and from which is derived its Bengalee appellation. Lieut. Tickell termed this a double repetition of the sound *cuckoo*, and the tone of utterance is much the same as in *C. canorus;* or it may be styled a melodious, deep-toned whistle, agreeable to hear, despite its monotonous reiteration. Among the natives this bird is an especial favourite."—(Blyth.)

1025. *CUCULUS HIMALAYANUS, Vigors.*

Cuculus himalayanus, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 137 (*nec. Gould, Century*). *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 71.

Cuculus saturatus, *Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 942 (1843). *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 18.

a. ♂. (*C. saturatus*, Hodgs.) *b. c.* Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Upper parts uniform pure dark-ashy; the under parts appear to be more closely barred than in *C. striatus*, and is altogether a more complete miniature of *C. canorus*, having the dimensions of *C. striatus*."

Inhabits the Himalaya generally.

1026. *CUCULUS POLIOCEPHALUS, Latham.*

Cuculus poliocephalus, *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 181. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 904; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 71. *Hodgson, Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 119.

Cuculus himalayanus, *v.* Bharovus, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85.

Cuculus himalayanus, *apud Gould, Cent. of B. t.* 54.

Small Himalayan Cuckoo, *Blyth.*

Ashy-headed Cuckoo, *Gray.*

CHOTA-BHEOU, Nepal, *Hodgson.*

a. b. c. d. e. ♂, ♀, and young. Nepal. (No. 501, Hodgs. List.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Length 10 in.; of wing $5\frac{7}{8}$ in.; tail $5\frac{1}{8}$ in.; bill from forehead $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.; and from gape 1 in.; tarse posteriorly $\frac{5}{8}$ in.

Inhabits the Himalaya, and Southern India rarely.

Genus CHRYSOCOCCYX, *Boie, Isis* (1826).

CHALCITES, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn.* (1831).

LAMPROMORPHA, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 98.

1027. *CHRYSOCOCCYX SMARAGDINEUS, Swains. Sp.*

Cuculus smaragdineus, *Swainson, B. of W. Afr.* II. *p.* 191. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 463.

Chrysococcyx smaragdineus, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 105.

A. B. ♂. Cape of Good Hope. From Dr. Horsfield.

1028. *CHRYSOCOCCYX KLASI, Cuvier Sp.*

Cuculus Klasii, *Cuvier, Règ. Anim. p.* 425 (1817). (*Le Vaillant, Ois. d'Afr. t.* 212.)

Chrysococcyx Klasi, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 105. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 73.

Chalcites Klasi, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* . *Swainson, B. of West Afr. t.* 21.

Klas's Cuckoo.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Cape of Good Hope. From Dr. Horsfield.

1029. *CHRYSOCOCCYX HODGSONI, Moore.*

Trogon maculatus, *Gmelin,** *S. N.* I. *p.* 404. (*Brown's Ill. Zool. t.* 13, *fig. sup.*)

Chrysococcyx smaragdinus,† *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 53 (1846).

Chrysococcyx lucidus, *apud Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 917; XII. *p.* 944.

Chalcites xanthorhynchus, *apud Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 85; *Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 120.

Cuculus malayanus, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *t.* 117.

Banded Emerald Cuckoo, *Blyth.*

a. ♂ adult. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Inhabits the hill-regions of India generally, Arracan, and Tenasserim."—(Blyth.)

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* But the specific name quite inapplicable.

† Previously used by Swainson.

1030. *CHRYSOCOCCYX XANTHORHYNCHUS, Horsfield Sp.*

Cuculus xanthorhynchus, *Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 179 (1821); *Zool. Res. in Java, t.* 59. *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 287.

Chrysococcyx xanthorhynchus, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 919; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 73. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 463. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 106.

Lampromorpha amethystina, *Vigors, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 98.

Amethystine Cuckoo, *Blyth.*

A. Java (type). From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

"Inhabits the Tenasserim provinces, Malayan peninsula and archipelago, and the Philippines (?)."—(Blyth.)

1031. *CHRYSOCOCCYX MALAYANUS, Raffles Sp.*

Cuculus malayanus, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 286.

Cuculus lucidus, *apud Temm., Pl. Col. t.* 102, *f.* 1.

a. Drawing. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

b. c. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

1032. *CHRYSOCOCCYX LUCIDUS, Gmelin Sp.*

Cuculus lucidus, *Gmelin, Syst. Nat.* I. *p.* 421 (1788). *Vigors et Horsf., Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 301. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 463.

Chrysococcyx lucidus, *Gould, B. of Australia,* IV. *t.* 88. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 106.

Chalcites lucidus, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 153.

Shining Cuckoo, *Latham.*

a. ♀. Australia. From Mr. G. Fradgeley.

"In Australia this species is very widely dispersed, being an inhabitant of every part of the continent and Van Diemen's Land. In the latter country it is strictly migratory, arriving in September, and departing again in January. If it be not so truly migratory in New South Wales, the great mass certainly retire in winter to the northward, where insect food is more abundant. I have, however,

seen it in the Botanic Garden at Sydney in the month of March. Its food consists of insects of various orders, the stomachs of those examined containing the remains of *Hymenoptera*, *Coleoptera*, and caterpillars. While searching for food, its motions, although very active, are characterized by a remarkable degree of quietude, the bird leaping about from branch to branch in the gentlest manner possible, picking an insect here and there, and prying for others among the leaves and the crevices of the bark with the most scrutinizing care. Its flight is rather quick and undulating, and when passing from one tree to another on a sunny day, the brilliant green colouring of the male shows very beautifully. Like the true Cuckoos, it always deposits its single egg in the nest of another bird: in Van Diemen's Land, those of the *Malurus longicaudus* and *Acanthiza diemenensis* are generally selected; in New South Wales, the *Malurus cyaneus* and the *Acanthiza chrysorrhœa* are among others the foster-parents; in Western Australia, the nests of the various kinds of Honey-eaters, and the *Malurus splendens*, are resorted to: and it is a remarkable fact that the egg is mostly deposited in a domed nest, with a very small hole for an entrance. Its note is a mournful whistle, very like that usually employed to call a dog. The egg is of a clear olive-brown, somewhat paler at the smaller end, about $\frac{11}{16}$ of an inch long, by $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in breadth. The stomach is capacious, membranous, and slightly lined with hair."—(Gould, B. of Australia.)

1033. *CHRYSOCOCCYX BASALIS*, *Horsfield Sp.*

Cuculus basalis, *Horsfield*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 179 (1821). *Latham*, *Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 287.

Chrysococcyx basalis, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 73.

Cuculus chalcites, *Illiger*, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col. t.* 102, *f.* 2.

Chrysococcyx chalcites, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 919; XII. *p.* 944. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 106.

Chrysococcyx lucidus, *apud Strickland*, *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XIII. *p.* 891.

A. Java (type). From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Genus Eudynamys, *Vigors et Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 303 (1826).

1034. *EUDYNAMYS ORIENTALIS*, *Linn. Sp.*

♂ Cuculus orientalis, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 168. (*Pl. Enl.* 274, *f.* 1.) *Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 178.

Lath., *Gen. Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 282: *Sundevall*, *Physiogr. Sällsk. Tidsk.* (1837); *Ann. N. H.* XVIII. *p.* 400. *F.* (*Buch.*) *Hamilton*, *MS.* I. *p.* 32.

Eudynamys orientalis, *Vigors et Horsf.*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. *p.* 304. *Vigors*, *Memoir*, *Raffles*, *p.* 671. *Sykes*, *P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 97. *Jerdon*, *Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 222. *Pearson*, *J. A. S. Beng.* X. *p.* 657. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 913; XII. *p.* 245; XVI. *p.* 468; *Ann. N. H.* (1847), *p.* 385; *Jard's Contr. Orn.* (1850), *p.* 69; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 73. *Hodgson*, *Cat. B. of Nepal*, *p.* 119. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 464. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 100. *Tytler*, *Ann. N. H.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 367. *Layard*, *Ann. N. H.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 451. *Burgess*, *P. Z. S.* (1854), *p.* 257. *Motley et Dillwyn*, *Nat. Hist. of Labuan*, *p.* 55.

♀ Cuculus mindanensis, *Linn.* (*Pl. Enl.* 277).

♀ Cuculus scolopaceus, *Linn.* (*Pl. Enl.* 586. *Edw. Birds*, *t.* 59).

♀ Cuculus maculatus, *Gmelin*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 415. (*Pl. Enl.* 764.)

Var.? ♂ Cuculus indicus, *Latham*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 211; *Gen. Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 285.

Cuculus niger, *Linn.*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 415.

Gymnopus niger, *Blyth.*

Eudynamys niger, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 101, *n.* 2.

Eudynamys indicus *et* maculatus *et* niger, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* II. *p.* 464.

Eudynamys australis, *apud Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 101, *n.* 3.

Eastern Black Cuckoo, *Latham.*

Coël ♂, Hind., (*Buch.*) *Hamilton*. *Jerdon*. *Blyth*.

Kokil, Bengal, (*Buch.*) *Hamilton*. *Sundevall.*

Tuhu ♂, Chule ♀, Java, *Horsfield.*

Coha and Cowde-coha, Ceylon, *Layard.*

Coosil and Coël, Mal., Ceylon, *Layard.*

A. ♂ (jun.). Dukhun. Presented by Colonel Sykes.

b. c. ♂. Bengal. From Dr. Falconer's Collection.

d. e. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

g. h. ♂ ♀. Drawings. From F. (Buch.) Hamilton's Collection.

i. ♀. Drawing. Ceylon. From M. Joinville's Collection.

j. k. l. m. n. o. ♂ ♀. Adult and young. Malacca, Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

p. q. ♂ ♀. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

"This bird appears perfectly identical, from India, China, and the Malay countries."—(Blyth.)

"This well-known bird is found in all parts of the peninsula of India, where there is a sufficiency of trees. It is common in the Carnatic in groves, gardens, and avenues, and also in the west coast, but rare in the table-land. It feeds entirely on fruit, and is remarkably fond of the fig of the banian-tree. The female lays its eggs in the nest of the common Indian Crow (*Corvus splendens*), from which it dislodges the crow's eggs. It is said always to choose this crow's nest."—(Jerdon.)

"A well-known and noisy bird, with singularly loud notes, not at all like those of a Cuckoo. These birds are frugivorous. In the stomachs of many the fruits of the *Bergera Kœnigi* and *Uvaria undulata* only were found. The tongue is exactly like that of the *Cuculus canorus*. Irides rich lake."—(Col. Sykes.)

"The Coël is very commonly kept caged by the native inhabitants of Calcutta, becoming quite fearless and familiar, and frequently uttering its loud cry (*koyo, koyo, koyo*, with variations), as well as another note, which truly corresponds to the sound *cuckoo* emitted by the bird of Europe, and which sounds like *ho-whee-yo*, delivered at intervals, as the *C. canorus* utters its well-known cry, often for a long while together, and not unfrequently in moonlight nights. It invariably deposits its eggs in the nests of the *Corvus culminatus* and *C. splendens*.

The Coël, though a bird of the skulking unobtrusive habits of the *Cuculinæ* generally, and having the same quiet gliding movements from bough to bough, is not particularly shy, allowing of a near approach, while itself lies still to avoid observation, especially when feeding, at which time they may be shot as fast as a gun can be loaded, by watching for them under a tree, to which they resort for its fruit, as a spreading banyan in its season; and they are particularly attached to the densely-foliaged *Bokul* (Bengal) or *Moulsari*

(Hind.), (*Mimusops Elengi*), keeping almost exclusively to this tree while its fruit is ripe; and at other seasons feeding on various berries, which are swallowed entire, and the large seeds of some of them ejected clean by the mouth. Though several may often be seen quietly feeding together, and sometimes in very conspicuous situations, there is no association amongst them; but each pursues its course independently, as we believe do all other *Cuculinæ*. As their breeding-season approaches, however, about the commencement of the year, or a little before, the Coëls become very noisy, and continue so for several months during the hot weather. The frequent utterance of the loud call-note of both sexes (a continuous repetition of the sound *kuil* many times successively, with a liquid intonation of the *l*, and slight variations), though certainly not unmelodious when heard sufficiently far off, and in moderation, being thoroughly cuculine in its tone, becomes wearisome from its monotonous reiteration at all hours of the day and night, more or less. The natives seem to admire it much, as they frequently cage this bird, feeding it almost entirely on boiled rice, with sometimes a plantain! and its voice, when thus heard too close, becomes insufferable to European organs. The male Coël has also another cry (*ho-ā-o*) corresponding to the *cuckoo* note of *Cuculus canorus*, and which is delivered in like manner. The female, as before remarked, appears to deposit her eggs invariably in the nests of the true *Corvi*, and so abundantly, that we have known five or six Coëls' eggs to be brought in together by a person who had been destroying crows' nests, each taken from a different one. The egg is certainly so often found alone, that there can be little doubt that the Coël destroys the eggs of the Crow at the time her own is deposited; but it is doubtful whether the young Coël is endowed with the instinct of ejecting any companions it may have, and it would seem that it has not that propensity; but the fact remains to be systematically observed. Mr. Frith informs us that he has never found more than one Coël's egg in a nest, and, in his long experience, has only met with it in those of the two Indian Crows. He has repeatedly seen the common *C. splendens* attack and drive off the female Coël from its neighbourhood; and in one instance observed the latter, while trying to escape the pursuit, dash itself against a pane of glass in an outhouse with so much force as to fall dead from the injury it received, the bill and fore-part of the head being quite smashed. The current native story is, that the Crow soon discovers the young Coël to be an interloper in its nest, and drives it away at an early age to find its own provender; but this is certainly not the

case, as shown by an observation made by Major Davidson (J. A. S. Beng. VIII. p. 684), who remarks: 'Happening to stand in the verandah of my bungalow, I heard a loud chattering noise on the lawn, and believing that a young Crow had fallen from its nest, I advanced to put it out of the reach of harm. Instead of a Crow, I was much surprised to find that an old Crow was feeding a young bird of a dark-brown colour, transversely striped with cinereous bars. On asking its name of a native who also saw it, he replied that it was a young Coël. I approached it within a few yards, and saw it receive food from the Crow's bill in the usual supplicating posture, with extended wings and body slightly quivering. My native informant also assured me that the Coël was always thus reared by the Crow, who invariably continued to feed its adopted nestling until it could shift for itself.'

The egg of the Coël measures generally 1¼ inches long; sometimes, in more rotund specimens than usual, little more than 1 in. by ⅞ in. to ⅞ in. where broadest, having ordinarily the small end well distinguished, and, indeed, much resembling in size and form the egg of *Dendrocitta rufa*, but of a considerably deeper colour; still, it is of a pallid olive-green of different shades, marked all over with numerous reddish-dusky spots, much as in some Blackbirds' eggs, which are more numerous—in some much more numerous—towards the large end, where they incline to form a zone; and, notwithstanding the difference of ground-colour from the egg of *Cuculus canorus*, there are few acquainted with the latter who would not at once suggest the Coël's to be a *Cuculine* egg of some kind, from a certain resemblance in its appearance to the Cuckoo's egg, which at once strikes the observer.'

The Rev. T. Phillips, writing to Mr. Blyth, says, 'With respect to the Crow discovering that the bird it has reared is an interloper, and consequently ejecting it from the nest, you seem to have doubts, on account of the anecdote related by Major Davidson; now, against this I have to bring my own testimony, and that of an intelligent native, who from his youth has been a keen sportsman and bird-fancier: he is also a man of undoubted veracity. He states that after the Coël has laid its egg in the Crow's nest, it comes often to watch the nest from a little distance, to see when its young is expelled. This happens as soon as it puts on the speckled dress, which is, when it is fledged. As soon as it is driven away, the mother takes her young into her charge, and feeds it. This he has often observed, being in the habit of watching these birds when at Gwalior.

This statement is confirmed by others. As to the mother feeding her young, I have seen it myself. The young, though full-grown, sat quietly in a peepul-tree while its mother hunted for fruit; and she several times fed it before me. I watched them near at hand for some time, and at last they both flew away, the mother uttering, as she flew, her well-known cry. I have since seen full-grown young Coëls feeding themselves alone.'

'The truth, we apprehend, is,' continues Mr. Blyth, 'that the Coël produces a series of several eggs, at intervals of two or three days, like the European Cuckoo; and as they are hatched, and the young ejected in succession, she takes charge of each of the latter in turn, and feeds it for a day or two only, by which time it learns to shift for itself; but we regret that we have not had the leisure to observe more *in propriâ personâ*.'

This bird is very abundant in Java, and, although it delights in shady woodland tracts, gladly seeks the confines of villages, and is universally known by the cry of *tuhu-tuhu*, from which the native name is derived."—(Horsfield, Zool. Res. in Java.)

January 31st, 1857.

Fam. V. TROGONIDÆ, *Swainson.*

Genus HARPACTES, *Swains., Class. of B.* II. *p.* 337 (1837).
HAPALURUS, *Reichenbach* (1850).
APHALHARPACTES *et* ORESKIOS, *Bonap.* (1854).

1035. ***HARPACTES RUTILUS,*** *Vieillot Sp.*

Trogon rutilus, *Vieillot, N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* VIII. *p.* 313. *Le Vaillant, Hist. Nat. Cour. t.* 14.

Harpactes rutilus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 71; *List of Birds Brit. Mus. pt.* II. *sec.* I. *p.* 44. *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 80. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 150.

Trogon Duvaucelii, *Temminck, Pl. Col.* 291.

Harpactes Duvaucelii, *Swainson, Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 337.

Trogon (Harpactes) Duvaucelii, *Gould, Monogr. Trogon. t.* 32.

Trogon cinnamomeus, *Temminck, Monogr. Trogon. Text de Pl. Col.*

Trogon Kasumba (jun.), *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 283.

Trogon fasciatus, var. B, *Latham, Hist. of B.* III. *p.* 218.

Duvaucel's Trogon, *Temminck.*

RAMGUBA, Malacca.

a. ♂. Drawing (*T. Kasumba* (*jun.*), Raffles). From Raffles's Collection.

b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

e. f. ♂. Malacca. Reserved from Indian Collection, Exposition Universelle at Paris, 1855.

1036. *HARPACTES HODGSONI*, *Gould.*

Trogon (Harpactes) Hodgsonii, *Gould, Monogr. Trogon. t.* 34.

Harpactes Hodgsonii, *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 166. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 71. *Hodgs., Cat. B. of Nepal, p.* 56. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 168; *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 80. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 151.

Trogon dilectus, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 63.

? Trogon erythrocephalus, *Gould, P. Z. S.* (1834), *p.* 25.

Trogon (Harpactes) erythrocephalus, *Swainson, Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 337. *Gould, Monogr. Trogon. t.* 33.

Harpactes erythrocephalus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 71; *List of B. Brit. Mus. pt.* II. *sect.* I. *p.* 45. *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* XXIV. *p.* 278 (1855).

Trogon fasciatus, var. A, *Latham.*

Hodgson's Trogon, *Gould.*

SUDA SOHAGHIN, Bengal, *Hamilton* (*male*).

HUMMESHA PEEARA, Hind., *id.* (*male*).

CUCHCUCHEA, Bengal, *id.* (*female*).

HTOO-TA-ROO, Arracan, *Phayre.*

a. b. c. d. e. f. ♂ ♀. Adult and young. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

g. ♂. Adult. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

h. i. ♂. Darjeeling. From Messrs. Schlagintweit's Collection.

j. Drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

k. ♂ ♀. Drawing. From F. (B.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Inhabits Nepal, Assam, Sylhet, and Arracan."—(Blyth.)

Capt. Tickell remarks, that "*H. erythrocephalus* was common in the hills of the interior of the Tenasserim provinces, from 3,000 feet upwards. Below, it was replaced by *H. Oreskios*. It flies in small troops, and is active and vociferous in the morning, solitary and quiet during the heat of the day, sitting in the shade. It appears larger and brighter than in Nepal and Sikim specimens."

1037. *HARPACTES FASCIATUS*, *Gmelin Sp.*

Trogon fasciatus, *Gmelin*, *S. N.* I. *p.* 405. *Latham*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 200. *Pennant*, *Ind. Zool. p.* 35, *t.* 4.

Harpactes fasciatus, *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 80. *Kelaart*, *Prod. Faunæ Zeylan*, *p.* 98. *Layard*, *Ann. N. H.* (1853), *p.* 171. *Gould*, *Birds of Asia*, *pt.* VI. (1854), *tab.*

Trogon ceylonensis, *Brisson*, *Orn.* II. *p.* 91.

Trogon malabaricus, *Gould*, *P. Z. S.* (1834), *p.* 26; *Monogr. Trogon. t.* 31.

Harpactes malabaricus, *Swainson*, *Class. of B.* II. *p.* 337. *Jerdon*, *Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 232. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 171; *Cat. B. Brit. Mus. pt.* II. *sect.* I. *p.* 44. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 151.

Hapalurus malabaricus, *Reichenbach* (1850).

The Fasciated Trogon.

Kufni-Churi of some, Hind., *Jerdon*.

Kurna, Mahr., *Jerdon*.

Kakurni Kukki, Canarese, *Jerdon*.

Kantvan Kondea, Cingalese, *Kelaart*.

a. Drawing. Ceylon. From Joinville's Collection.

"This very richly-plumaged Trogon is of rare occurrence in Southern India, and I have only found it in the densest portions of lofty jungle in Malabar and the Wynaad. It is, however, enumerated in Mr. Elliot's Catalogue. It is generally seen seated motionless on the branch of a tree, occasionally flying off to capture an insect, and

sometimes, though rarely, returning to the same perch, generally taking up a new position, and wandering much about from tree to tree. I almost always observed it solitary, occasionally in pairs; and on one occasion four or five were seen together. In the stomach I have always found fragments of large coleopterous insects. Its Hindostani name is given (says Mr. Elliot) 'from its sitting with its head sunk in the shoulders, as if it had no neck, or as if dressed in a faqueer's *kufni*.' "—(Jerdon.)

"In Ceylon, it inhabits the high tree-jungle which the natives call Mookoolaney; it there frequents the summits of the loftiest trees, and feeds on spiders, mantidæ, and coleoptera. It sits across a branch with the head drawn down between the shoulders; it is by no means a solitary bird, being found in small parties of three or four in number, which always follow each other when one takes wing. It does not appear to extend its range beyond Kandy. Dr. Kelaart says it is sometimes very numerous at Newera Elia."—(Layard.)

1038. *HARPACTES KASUMBA*, *Raffles Sp.*

Trogon Kasumba, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 282 (1821).

Harpactes Kasumba, *Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 80. *Gould, Birds of Asia, pt.* VIII. (1856), *tab.*

Trogon fasciatus, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 321. *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 121.

Trogon Temminckii, *Gould, Monogr. of Trogon. t.* 29.

Harpactes Temminckii, *Swainson, Class. of B.* II. *p.* 337. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 171; *List B. Brit. Mus. pt.* II. *sect.* I. *p.* 44. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 151.

Trogon flagrans, *Kuhl, Tidsch. Nat. Gesch.* (1835), *p.* 336.

Trogon Kondea, *Cuvier.*

Kasumba, Sumatrans, *Raffles.*

Burong Kasumba, Malacca.

a. b. c. ♂ ♀. Malacca. Reserved from Indian Collection, Exposition Universelle at Paris, 1855.

d. ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

1039. ***HARPACTES DIARDI***, *Temminck Sp.*

Trogon Diardii, *Temminck*, *Pl. Col.* 541.

Harpactes Diardi, *Gould*, *Monogr. Trogon. t.* 30. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 171; *List B. Brit. Mus. pt.* II. *sect.* I. *p.* 44. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 80. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 151.

Diard's Trogon.

a. ♂. Malacca. Reserved from India Collection, Exposition Universelle at Paris, 1855.

b. c. ♀. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

1040. ***HARPACTES ORESKIOS***, *Temminck Sp.*

Trogon Oreskios, *Temminck*, *Pl. Col.* 181.

Harpactes Oreskios, *Gould*, *Monogr. Trogon. t.* 36. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 71; *Cat. of Birds Brit. Mus. pt.* II. *sect.* I. *p.* 45. *Blyth*, *Cat. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 80.

Harpactes Gouldii, *Swainson*, *Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 337 (1837).

Oreskios Gouldii, *Bonaparte* (1854).

The Mountain Trogon, *Temminck*.

A. Tenasserim. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

1041. ***HARPACTES REINWARDTI***, *Temminck Sp.*

Trogon Reinwardtii, *Temm.*, *Pl. Col.* 124.

Harpactes Reinwardti, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 71; *List of Birds Brit. Mus. pt.* II. *sect.* I. *p.* 45. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 151.

Aphalharpactes Reinwardti, *Bonap.* (1854).

Apaloderma Reinwardtii, *Swainson*, *Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 337.

Trogon (Apaloderma) Reinwardtii, *Gould*, *Monogr. Trogon. t.* 29.

Reinwardt's Trogon, *Temminck*.

A. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

TRIBE V. TENUIROSTRES, *Cuvier*.

Fam. I. CERTHIADÆ, *Vigors*.

Subfam. CERTHIINA.

Genus RIMATOR, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 154 (*Feb.* 1847).

CAULODROMUS, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 143 (*April*, 1847).

MERVA, *Hodgson*, *Calcutta Journ. Nat. H. p.* 96 (*April*, 1847).

1042. *RIMATOR MALACOPTILUS*, *Blyth*.

Rimator malacoptilus, *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 154 (*Feb.* 1847); *id. pp.* 864, 878; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XX. *n. s. p.* 317 (*Nov.* 1847); *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Bengal, App. p.* 338.

Caulodromus Gracei, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 144, *t.* 44, *f.* 2 (*April*, 1847); *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIX. *n. s. p.* 352 (*May*, 1847). *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 225.

Merva Jerdoni, *Hodgson*, *Calcutta Journ. N. H. p.* 96 (*April*, 1847).

a. b. Nepal (*M. Jerdoni*, Hodgs., No. 927). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., 1853.

c. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

Genus CERTHIA, *Linn.*, *Syst. Nat.* (1735).

1043. *CERTHIA HIMALAYANA*, *Vigors*.

Certhia himalayana, *Vigors*, *P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 174. *Blyth*, *J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 580; XVI. *p.* 864; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XX. *p.* 317; *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 188. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 143. *Gould*, *B. of Asia* (1850), *pt.* II. *t.* . *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 225.

Certhia asiatica, *Swainson*, 2¼ *Cent. of B.*
The Himalayan Creeper, *Vigors.*

a. b. Pushut. *c.* Jellalabad. From Griffith's Collection.

"Common in the Deyra Doon."—(Blyth.)

1044. *CERTHIA NIPALENSIS, Hodgson.*

Certhia nipalensis, *Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 581 (1845). *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 864; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XX. *p.* 317; *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 188. *Gould, B. of Asia* (1850), *t.* . (*upper fig.*). *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 225.
Certhia spilonota, *apud Hodgson's Catal. B. of Nepal, p.* 611.
The Nepal Creeper.

a. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.
b. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

1045. *CERTHIA DISCOLOR, Blyth.*

Certhia discolor, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 580 (1845); XVI. *p.* 864; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XX. *p.* 317; *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 188. *Gould, B. of Asia* (1850), *t.* . (*lower fig.*). *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 225.
The Sikim Creeper.

a. (type specimen). Darjeeling. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
b. c. d. e. f. Sikim. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

"Distinguished by having the entire under-parts uniform dingy brown, or very much sullied albescent (inclining in some to whitish on the abdominal region), and no ferruginous on the flanks, but only on the lower tail-coverts; whereas in *C. nipalensis*, Hodgson, the under-parts are pure white, tinged with ferruginous on the sides of the breast, and the flanks as well as the lower tail-coverts are deep ferruginous; the upper-parts also are a shade less rufous than in *C. nipalensis*, and the pale central spots to the feathers are more diffused (*i. e.* so much less defined), especially those of the head. Upon a first view, it might be thought that the under-parts of *C. discolor* are merely dirty; but the colour is not to be washed out; while in *C. nipalensis* the white is alike pure, and the flanks deep ferruginous. *C. discolor* is common at Darjeeling."

Genus TICHODROMA, *Illiger, Prod. Syst. Mamm. p.* 210 (1811).
PETRODROMA, *Vieillot* (1816).

1046. *TICHODROMA MURARIA*, *Linn. Sp.*

Certhia muraria, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 184 (*Pl. Enl.* 372). *Lath. Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 211.

Tichodroma muraria, *Illiger, Prod. Syst. Mamm. p.* 210. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 145. *Hodgs., Catal. B. of Nepal, p.* 61. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 580; *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 189. *Hutton, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 782; *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 225. *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 94.

Tichodroma phœnicoptera, *Temminck.*

Tichodroma europæa, *Stephens. Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 239.

Tichodroma subhemalayana, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Tichodroma nepalensis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 225 (1850).

The Rock or Wall Creeper.

DEWAL GAIYUK, Pushut, *Griffith.*

a. b. c. d. Pushut and Jellalabad. From Griffith's Collection.

e. Ladakh. *f.* Kumaon. Presented by Capt. R. Strachey.

g. h. Himalaya. Reserved from the Indian Collection, Exposition Universelle at Paris, 1855.

"This bird inhabits the mountainous parts of Europe and Asia. It is usually seen flitting from one projection of a rock to another, and hopping up and down the sides of them in continual search after its favourite food, which consists chiefly of spiders and their eggs, and also of various kinds of insects. Sometimes these birds are noticed hanging on the face of a ruined wall by means of their strong curved claws while seeking their food."—(Gray's Gen. of Birds.)

"Common in the Himalaya, as also in Western Asia. Mr. Vigne ('Travels in Kashmir,' II. p. 20) remarks that it 'is found throughout the alpine Punjab, displaying the delicate scarlet patch upon its grey wings, as it flits over the perpendicular banks with the movements of a butterfly rather than of a bird.'"—(Blyth.)

"This beautiful little bird was very common on the rocks near Candahar, and in other parts of Afghanistan."—(Capt. Hutton.)

"Irides brown; contents of stomach various insects, abundance of *ticks*, such as infest cattle."—(Griffith, MS. Notes.)

Subfam. SITTINA.

Genus Sitta, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* (1735).

1047. *SITTA CÆSIA*, *Wolf et Meyer.*

Sitta cæsia, *Wolf et Meyer, Taschenb. p.* 128 (*Pl. Enl.* 623). *Gould, B. of Eur. t.* 234. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 227. *Blyth, Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 189. *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 93.

Sitta affinis, *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XV. *p.* 288 (1846); *id.* XVI. *p.* 475.

Sitta europæa, auctorum, *nec. Linnæus.*

a. b. Paris. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

c. France. Presented by P. L. Sclater, Esq.

1048. *SITTA HIMALAYENSIS*, *Jardine et Selby.*

Sitta himalayensis, *Jardine et Selby, Ill. Orn.* III. *pl.* 144 ( ). *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XI. *p.* 460. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 148. *Gould, Birds of Asia* (1850), *pl.* . *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 227.

Sitta himalayana, *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 579; *Catal. Birds Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 190.

Sitta nipalensis, *Hodgson, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* V. *p.* 779 ( ). *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Catal. Birds of Nepal, p.* 61. *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 580; XV. *p.* 289. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 148.

Sitta vitticauda, *Jameson, Mem. Wern. Nat. Hist. Soc.* VII. *p.* 490.

Sitta indica, *Burton.*

Indian Nuthatch, *Latham, Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 73. ?

Nepalese Nuthatch, *Hodgson.*

A. *b.* Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

c. d. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

e. f. g. h. Nepal (*S. nipalensis,* Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

i. j. Kumaon. From Capt. R. Strachey's Collection.

1049. *SITTA SYRIACA, Ehrenberg.*

Sitta syriaca, *Ehrenberg, Symb. Phys. G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 147. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 227. *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 93.

Sitta rupestris, *Temminck, Man. d'Orn. Ill. p.* 287.

Sitta Neumeyeri, *Michahell, Isis.*

Sitta saxatilis, *Schinz.*

Sitta rufescens, *Gould, B. of Eur. pl.* 235.

a. Bolan Pass, Afghanistan. *b.* Candahar. From Griffith's Collection.

1050. *SITTA LEUCOPSIS, Gould.*

Sitta leucopsis, *Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1849), *p.* 113; *Birds of Asia, plate* (1850). *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 227.

Sitta castanilia, *Bonap. MS.*

White-faced Nuthatch, *Gould.*

a. N. W. Himalaya. Presented by John Gould, Esq.

1051. *SITTA CASTANEOVENTRIS, Franklin.*

Sitta castaneoventris, *Franklin, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1831), *p.* 121; *J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 779. *Jardine et Selby, Ill. Orn.* III. *pl.* 145. *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XI. *p.* 459; XIV. *p.* 580; *Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 190. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 148. *Gould, B. of Asia, plate* (1850). *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 227.

Sitta castanea, *Lesson, Trait. d'Orn. p.* 316 (1831).

Sitta ferrugineoventris, *Gould, Athenæum* (1849), *p.* 1183.

Ferruginous-bellied Nuthatch, *Latham, Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 74.

Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch, *Jerdon.*

a. b. Bharrowul. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. Rajmahl. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

"Sexes alike. Contents of stomach, insects and seeds; nostrils of Dendrophila."—(Griffith's MS. Notes.)

"Inhabits the hilly regions of the Indian peninsula, extending to the Rajmahl district of Bengal."—(Blyth.)

"I have shot specimens of this Nuthatch in Goomsoor, in high forest jungle, and have seen others from the top of the Guzzlehutty Pass, in Mysore. Bill black; legs plumbeous-brown."—(Jerdon.)

1052. *SITTA CINNAMOVENTRIS*, *Blyth.*

Sitta cinnamoventris, *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XI. *p.* 459 (1842); XIV. *p.* 579; XV. *p.* 289; *Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 189. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 148. *Hodgson's Catal. Birds of Nepal, p.* 61. *Gould, B. of Asia, plate* (1850).

Sitta cinnamomeiventris, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 93.

Sitta castaneoventris, *apud Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Mis.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Sitta nipalensis, *apud Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 227.

Cinnamon-bellied Nuthatch, *Blyth.*

Sisi, Hind., *F.* (*Buch.*) *Hamilton.*

a. b. ♂ ♀. Himalaya (types). From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

c. d. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

e. f. g. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Inhabits the South-Eastern Himalayas.

"Observed in pairs or families in the mango-groves at Chunar. In the rainy season it is said to go to the hills."—(F. (Buch.) Hamilton, MS. II. p. 139.)

Genus Dendrophila, *Swainson, Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 318 (1837).

Orthorhynchus, *Horsf. MS.* (*Swains. Zool. Ill.*)

1053. *DENDROPHILA FRONTALIS*, *Horsfield Sp.*

Sitta frontalis, *Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 162 (1821). *Vigors, Memoir Raffles, p.* 670. *Latham, Hist. of Birds,* IV. *p.* 74. *Swainson, Zool. Ill.* 1*st ser. t.* 2. *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 579. *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 165. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 148. *Hodgson, Catal. B. of Nepal, p.* 62.

Dendrophila frontalis, *Swainson, Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 318. *Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 218. *Blyth, Journ.*

As. Soc. Beng. XIV. *p.* 580; *Catal. Birds Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 190. *Mason's Natural Prod. of Burmah, p.* 280. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 226. *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 93.

Motacilla frontalis, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 313.

Sitta velata, *Temminck, Pl. Col.* 72, *f.* 3 ( ).

Sitta corallina, *Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng.* V. *p.* 779 (1836). *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Frontal Nuthatch, *Latham.*

Coral-billed Nuthatch, *Hodgson.*

Velvet-fronted Blue Nuthatch, *Jerdon.*

Blue Nuthatch, *Swainson.*

Social Nuthatch, *Jerdon.*

A. *b. c.* Java (types). From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

d. e. f. g. Nepal (*S. corallina*, Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

h. Drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

"Inhabits the hilly parts of India generally, Burmah, and the Malay countries."—(Blyth.)

"This lovely little creeper is found in great abundance in the dense woods of the Neilgherries. I have seen it, though rarely, below the Ghauts, also in thick forest jungle. It hunts, in general, in small parties of five or six, is very active and restless, creeping round the horizontal branches chiefly, and seeming to prefer the under-side of the branches, and also running downwards. It feeds on various small insects, which it picks off the bark, but does not tap like the common Nuthatch. Irides light yellow; bill orange."—(Jerdon.)

"Not uncommon in the suburbs of Moulmain."—(Rev. F. Mason.)

Fam. II. UPUPIDÆ, *Bonap.*

Genus Upupa, *Linn. S. N.* (1735).

1054. *UPUPA EPOPS, Linn.*

Upupa epops, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* (1767); *Pl. Enl. pl.* 52. *Edw., Birds, pl.* 345. *Le Vaill., Prom. pl.* 22. *Lath., Gen. Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 99. *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 165. *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc.*

Beng. XIV. *p.* 189; XVI. *p.* 999; *Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 46. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 90. *Hodgson's Catal. B. of Nepal, p.* 58. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 88.

Upupa vulgaris, *Pallas.*

Upupa indicus, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

HUDHUD, Mesopotamia, *Jones.* Hind., *Blyth.*

TOUNG-BEE-TSOT, Arracan, *Phayre.*

KAT-KUTO, Scinde, *Blyth.*

a. b. ♂ ♀. Mesopotamia. Presented by Commander Jones.

c. Cabul. From Griffith's Collection.

d. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

e. f. g. Nepal (*U. indicus,* Hodgs.). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

i. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

j. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

"Inhabits Europe, Asia, and N. Africa. Common in Bengal and Nepal; generally replaced in S. India and Ceylon, as likewise in the Deyra Doon, by the next, though obtained by Mr. Jerdon in the Neilgherries."—(Blyth, Catal. p. 46.)

"Common in the winter months about Calcutta."—(Blyth, Ann. N. H. XII. p. 93.)

Mons. Sundevall, in his "List of Birds observed around Calcutta," says it "was twice seen (once on April 20th) near Serampore. The flight, motions, and, as far as I could see, the colour also, were identical with those of our northern Hoopoe."—(Ann. N. H. XVIII. p. 305.)

Capt. Hutton (J. A. S. Beng. XVI. p. 777) says, "At Candahar this bird was scarce, and only a summer visitor. I saw it, however, in the valley of Pisheen on the 6th March."

Francis (Buchanan) Hamilton, in his MS. Notes, III. p. 5, remarks, "Hudhud is a Persian name, that has extended to Bengal, the natives of which have no appellation for this bird. The Mussulmen venerate it on account of their supposing it to have been a favourite of Solomon, who employed one as a messenger."

"Inhabits India and the Western Himalayas, as far north as

Chinese Tartary. I found it common in Ladakh. Often seen on trees. Its cry resembles the words *hoo-hoo*. The Drongo Shrike (*Dicrurus longicaudatus*, Hay) is its frequent tormentor. On the fine grassy glades in the valley of Cashmere, the Hoopoe may be seen digging its long bill into the soft turf in quest of insects; and just as its labour is nearly done, down pounces the Drongo Shrike to secure the fruits of its toil."—(Dr. A. L. Adams, Notes, P. Z. S. (1858), p. .)

"In Nepal, the Hoopoe is a familiar tenant of our lawn from September till May; but is never seen in Nepal proper during the hot and rainy months."—(Hodgson, Asiat. Res. XIX. p. 185.)

1055. *UPUPA NIGRIPENNIS*, *Gould, MS.*

Upupa indica,* *Layard*. *Bonap*., *Ateneo Italiano, p.* 12 (1854).

Upupa minor, *apud Sykes*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 97. *Jerdon*, *Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 227.

Upupa senegalensis, *apud Blyth*, *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 189; XVI. *p.* 999; *Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 46. *Layard*, *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *n. s. p.* 174.

Upupa epops, *apud Burgess*, *P. Z. S.* (1855), *p.* 27.

? Upupa senegalensis, *Swains.*, *Birds of W. Afr.* II. *p.* 114 (1837).

Hudhud, Hind., *Jerdon*.

Chaval Cooroovi, Mal., Ceylon, *Layard*.

A. *b*. Dukhun. Presented by Col. Sykes.

c. Mysore. Presented by F. Day, Esq., Assist. Surg., Madras, 1858.

Inhabits S. India, Deyra Doon, and Ceylon.

Upupa nigripennis may generally be distinguished from the preceding by its shorter wings, and the crest-feathers being tipped only with black; but in some specimens there is a trace of whitish on the hinder feathers.

"This is a tolerably common bird in every part of the peninsula of India; frequenting woody places, groves, single trees, hedges, and about old walls and other buildings, and to be seen in almost every

* Previously applied by Mr. Hodgson to the preceding species.

garden. It feeds entirely on the ground, walking along with ease, and picking up various insects as it moves along. It breeds, I am informed by shikarees, in the hot weather, in holes of old walls and other buildings."—(Jerdon.)

"In the upper portion of the Deccan this is a common bird, frequenting gardens and woody spots, and is very partial to sandy plots of ground, particularly outside the walls of villages. In such places the sand is perforated with the conical holes of the ant-lion; and that this is the food sought for by the Hoopoe in these spots, I discovered on opening the gizzard of one, which was of a very soft texture, and contained one large grub and two or three ant-lions. It breeds in the middle of April and May, building its nest in holes in the mud walls which surround the towns and villages in the Deccan. I transcribe a note, taken on 7th May, 1850, on the subject:—'To-day a man brought me word that about fifteen or twenty days ago he found a pair of Hoopoes breeding in a hole in the walls of a town; the nest contained two young birds: it was composed of grass, hemp, and feathers. The same man tells me that he discovered another pair building.' The head man of the town of Jintee brought me an egg of the Hoopoe: it was of a very pale blue, or rather skim-milk colour. He found a nest in a hole in a fort wall; it was made soft with a few pieces of hemp, and contained three eggs."—(Lieut. Burgess, P. Z. S. (1855), p. 27.)

"In Ceylon, the Hoopoe is common in the Jaffna peninsula during the season of its stay, and I have every reason to believe that it not unfrequently breeds with us, as I shot a young bird not fully fledged in August. I saw the bird at Hambantotte and Trincomalee, and procured one specimen in Colombo. They feed much on the ground, and are indefatigable in scratching into the ordure of cattle, in search of small coleopterous insects. At such times the crest is carried flat on the head; but when seated on a tree-top, uttering its monotonous '*hoop, hoop, hoop*,' the crest is rapidly elevated and depressed, the bird swinging itself backwards and forwards at every repetition of its note."—(E. L. Layard.)

Genus Irissor, *Less. Tr. d'Orn. p.* 239 (1831).

1056. *IRISSOR ERYTHRORYNCHOS*, *Lath. Sp.*

Upupa erythrorhynchos, *Lath.*, *Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 280; *Gen. Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 109; *Nat. Misc. pl.* 533 (*Vieill. Ois. d'Or. pl.* 6. *Le Vaill.*, *Prom. pl.* 1, 2, 3).

Irissor erythrorhynchos, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 90. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XVI. *p.* 999; *Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 45. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 410.

Upupa viridis, *Lichtenstein.*

Irissor capensis, *Lesson, Tr. d'Orn. p.* 239.

A. B. Cape of Good Hope. Presented by Dr. Horsfield.

Genus Rhinopomastes, *Smith* (1828).

1057. ***RHINOPOMASTES CYANOMELAS***, *Vieillot Sp.*

Falcinellus cyanomelas, *Vieill.* (*Le Vaill., Prom. pl.* 5, 6).

Rhinopomastes cyanomelas, *Smith. Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 411.

Irissor cyanomelas, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 90.

A. *b. c. d.* Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Fam. III. NECTARINIDÆ, *Vigors.*

Genus Arachnothera, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 388 (1826).

Arachnothera, Arachnocestra, Arachnoraphis, *Reichenbach* (1854).

1058. ***ARACHNOTHERA MAGNA***, *Hodgson Sp.*

Cinnyris magna, *Hodgson, India Review* (1837), *p.* 272.

Arachnothera magna, *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 981; *Catal. Birds Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 221. *Hodgson, Catal. B. of Nepal, p.* 60. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 99. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 410. *Cabanis, Cat. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 106.

Arachnothera chrysopus, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Arachnothera inornata, *apud McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 167.

The Great Spider-hunter, *Hodgson.*

a. b. c. d. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

E. and drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

f. g. Assam. From Griffith's Collection.

h. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

1059. *ARACHNOTHERA FLAVIGASTER*, *Eyton Sp.*

Anthreptes flavigaster, *Eyton*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1839), *p.* 105.

Arachnothera flavigaster, *Blyth*, *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 981; XIV. *p.* 557; XV. *p.* 48; *Catal. Birds Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 222. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of Birds*, I. *p.* 99.

Arachnoraphis flavigaster, *Reichenbach* (1854).

CHICHAP RIMBA, Malay, *Eyton.*

KOLEECHAP PANGONE, Malay, *Blyth.*

CHEECHUP BASAR, Malacca.

a. b. c. d. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

e. f. Malacca. Reserved from Indian Collection, Exposition Universelle at Paris, 1855.

Arachnothera flavigaster.—Length about 8 in., of wing 4 in., tail 2 in., bill to forehead 1¾ in., and tarse ⅞ in.

1060. *ARACHNOTHERA TEMMINCKI*, *Moore.*

A. Temmincki, *n. sp.* Upper-parts dull olive-green; upper tail-coverts tinged with orange-yellow; under-parts paler and yellower olive-green, passing to yellow on the abdomen, and to brighter yellow on the vent and under tail-coverts; pectoral tuft deep orange-yellow; the feathers of the flanks and sides of rump long, lax, and partially covering the rump; wings dusky, edged with orange-yellow; tail dusky, laterally edged with orange-yellow, with pale yellowish tips successively narrower to the middle pair. Bill strong, the ridge of upper mandible rounded to the tip. Length about 6 in., of wing 3½ in., tail 2 in., bill from frontal plumes 1 $\frac{8}{10}$ in., and tarse ⅝ in.

a. From Middleton's Collection.

Remark.—This species is somewhat allied to *A. uropygialis*, Gray, Gen. of B. I. plate XXXIII., the typical specimen of which in the British Museum I have compared, but differs in being smaller, the under-parts being without the streaks on the throat and breast.

In *A. uropygialis* (which name, we presume, is applied from the long and lax yellow feathers on the *sides* of the rump, but which cover the *rump in the drawing* of the typical specimen), the length of the bill is 1$\frac{7}{10}$ in., the upper mandible being rounded to the tip as in *A. Temmincki* and *A. flavigaster*, and the wing is 3½ in.

1061. *ARACHNOTHERA CHRYSOGENYS*, *Temminck*.

Arachnothera chrysogenys, *Temminck*, *Pl. Col.* 388, *f.* 1 (1826). *Müller*, *Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Zool. Aves*, *p.* 69. *Blyth*, *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 981; XV. *p.* 43; *Catal Birds Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 222. *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 99. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 410. *Cabanis*, *Catal. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 106.

Arachnothera flavigenis, *Swainson*, *Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 329 (1837).

Certhia longirostra, *apud Horsfield*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 167. *Raffles*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 299. *Vigors*, *Mem. Raffles*, *p.* 672.

PRIT ANDUN, Java, *Horsfield*.

SIAP JANTUNG, Sumatra, *Raffles*.

a. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. and drawing. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

c. d. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Arachnothera chrysogenys and *A. flavigaster* are allied; but *A. chrysogenys* is much less in size, and *A. flavigaster* has a broad circle of yellow feathers surrounding the eye, in addition to the ear-tuft; whereas *A. chrysogenys* is naked under the eye, and has a semicircle of yellow feathers above it.

1062. *ARACHNOTHERA AFFINIS*, *Horsfield Sp.*

Cinnyris affinis, *Horsfield*, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 166 (1820). *Vigors*, *Mem. Raffles*, *p.* 673.

Arachnothera affinis, *G. R. Gray*, *Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 99. *Cabanis*, *Catal. B. Mus. Heine*, *p.* 106.

Nectarinia inornata, *Temminck*, *Pl. Col.* 84, *f.* 2 (1826). *Müller*, *Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Zool. Aves*, I. *p.* 68. *Blyth*, *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XV. *p.* 43; *Catal. Birds Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 222. *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 409.

CHESS, Java, *Horsfield*.

A. *b.* Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Arachnothera affinis is closely allied to *A. modesta*, but is of a more golden-green above; the under-parts are greyer, and marked more decidedly, especially on the breast, with a dark central streak to each feather.

1063. *ARACHNOTHERA MODESTA*, *Eyton Sp.*

Anthreptes modesta, *Eyton, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1839), *p.* 105.

Arachnothera modesta, *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 981; XIV. *p.* 557; XV. *p.* 43; *Catal. Birds Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 222. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 410.

Arachnothera latirostris, *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 982 (1843). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of Birds,* I. *p.* 99.

Chichap Nio, Malay, *Eyton.*

a. b. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

e. f. Malacca. Reserved from Indian Collection, Exposition Universelle at Paris, 1855.

1064. *ARACHNOTHERA PUSILLA*, *Blyth.*

Arachnothera pusilla, *Blyth, Catal. Birds Mus. As. Soc. Beng. App. p.* 328 (1852).

Arachnothera inornata, *apud Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 982.

Arachnothera affinis, *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XV. *p.* 43; *Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 222.

Cinnyris longirostris, *Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XIII. *pt.* I. *p.* 172.

Arachnothera longirostris, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 409, *n.* 2.

? Certhia longirostra, *Latham, Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 299 (*Temm. Pl. Col.* 84, *f.* 1).

a. b. Arracan. From the Asiatic Society's Collection.

c. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

d. e. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

Arachnothera pusilla. Upper-parts olive-green, more or less flavescent; the crown darker, with scale-like feathers edged with greenish-grey; streak from base of upper mandibe dark ash, and the ear-coverts ashy-green; space before the eye and under the dark

streak, chin, and throat, pale dull greenish ashy-white, passing to pale yellow on the breast, and to brighter yellow on the belly, with sometimes a trace of the orange pectoral tuft; tail tipped with whitish. Length, 5 to 5¾ in., bill to forehead from 1⅜ in. to 1½ in., wing 2¼ in. to 2⅝ in., tail 1½ in. to 1⅞ in., and tarse ⅝ in. to ⅝ in.

Inhabits the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, from Arracan to Malacca; and a specimen before me is from Java; and Mr. Jerdon "obtained it on the continent of India, in the Mysore district, bordering the Neilgherries."

Remark. — I see no other difference between *A. pusilla* and *A. longirostra*, Lath. (Temm., Pl. Col. 84, f. 1), than that specimens of the latter which I have examined at the British Museum are a trifle larger, and the yellow of the abdomen being somewhat brighter.

Genus ÆTHOPYGA, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 103 (1851).

1065. *ÆTHOPYGA SIPARAJA*, *Raffles Sp.*

♂ Certhia Siparaja, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 299 (1822).

Æthopyga Siparaja, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 103.

Cinnyris Siparaja, *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 673.

Nectarinia Siparaja, *Jardine, Nat. Libr. Nect. pp.* 235, 273. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98, *n.* 69. *Blyth, Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 223. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 405.

Nectarinia mystacalis, *Temminck, Pl. Col.* 126, *f.* 3, ♂. *Müller, Verh. Naturl. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Zool. Aves, p.* 54, *pl.* 9, *f.* 1, ♀.

♂ Nectarinia Lathami, *Jardine, Nat. Libr. Nect. pp.* 233, 268 (1842). *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 970.

SIPARAJA, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

a. ♂. Drawing (type). Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

b. c. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

1066. *ÆTHOPYGA MILES*, *Hodgson Sp.*

Nectarinia Seheriæ, *Tickell, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* II. *p.* 577 (1833).

Cinnyris miles, *Hodgson, India Review* (1837), *p.* 273.

Æthopyga miles, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 103.

Cinnyris labecula, *McClelland, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1839), *p.* 167.

Nectarinia labecula, *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 973.

Certhia goalpariensis, *Royle, Ill. Himal. Bot.* II. *p.* 78, *pl.* 7, *f.* 1 (1839). *Jardine, Nat. Libr. Nect. pp.* 230, 267 (1842). *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 969; *Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 223. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98. *Hodgson's Catal. B. of Nepal, p.* 59. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 405. *Gould, B. of Asia* (1850), *pl.* . *Tytler, Ann. Nat.* XIV. *n. s. p.* 175.

Æthopyga goalpariensis, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 103.

Goulpourah Creeper, *Lath., Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 221, *pl.* 74.

Goulpourah Sun-bird, *Gray.*

Military Sun-bird, *Hodgson.*

PHULCHUIYA, *F.* (*B.*) *Hamilton, MS.* II. *p.* 137.

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal. (*N. miles*, Hodgs.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. ♂. Deyra Doon. (*C. goalpariensis*, Royle.) From Dr. Royle's Collection.

f. ♂. Drawing. Assam. (*C. labecula*, McClel.) From McClelland's Collection.

g. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

h. ♂. Kumaon. Presented by Capt. R. Strachey.

i. j. ♂ ♀. Himalaya. From Griffith's Collection.

k. ♂. Drawing. From F. (Buch.) Hamilton's Collection.

Capt. R. C. Tytler, writing upon the Fauna of Dacca, remarks: "Capt. Middleton sent me a cage-full of *Nect. goalpariensis*, which had been caught in the neighbourhood. These exquisite little crea-

tures I kept for a very long while, feeding them on sugar and water, bread and milk, occasionally varying their diet with honey. The males sing in captivity, and soon become familiar and confiding in their dispositions."

"This elegant species was procured near Seheria, in Borabhum, flitting about the low willow-bushes in the dried bed of a stream. It has no song, but a shrill chirp."—(Lieut. Tickell.)

"Inhabits the sub-Himalaya region, Assam, Sylhet, Arakan, and the Tenasserim provinces."—(Blyth.)

1067. *ÆTHOPYGA VIGORSI*, *Sykes Sp.*

♂ Cinnyris Vigorsii, *Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 98.

♂ ♀ Nectarinia Vigorsii, *Gould, B. of Asia* (1850), *pl.* .

♀ Cinnyris concolor, *Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 99.

Vigors' Sun-bird, *Sykes. Gould.*

A. *b. c.* ♂ ♀. Dukhun (types). Presented by Colonel Sykes.

Æthopyga Vigorsi differs from *Æ. miles* in being somewhat larger and more robust, and has the tail shorter, this in the female being almost square. The male may always be distinguished from that sex of the latter species by the light yellow striæ which intersect the scarlet of the breast, and by the small crescent of brilliant metallic blue on the ear-coverts.

"Inhabits the lofty trees of the dense woods of the Ghauts. Larvæ of flies, a spider, ants, and minute insects found in the stomach."—(Col. Sykes.)

1068. *ÆTHOPYGA GOULDIÆ*, *Vigors Sp.*

Cinnyris Gouldiæ, *Vigors, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1831), *p.* 44. *Gould, Cent. of Himal. Birds, pl.* 56.

Æthopyga Gouldiæ, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 103.

Nectarinia Gouldiæ, *Jardine, Nat. Libr. Nec. pp.* 238, 269. *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 974;

Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p. 223. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 405.

a. ♂. Kumaon. Presented by Captain R. Strachey.

Nectarinia Gouldiæ is rather smaller than the two preceding species, with the sides and hind-part of the neck, the back, scapularies, and smaller wing-coverts, deep crimson; crown, ear-coverts, throat, shoulder-tuft, upper tail-coverts, lengthened middle pair of rectrices, and outer margins of the others towards the base, rich glossy metallic violet, purple, or blue, according to the light; the rest of the tail dusky, the three outer feathers with albescent tips; band over the rump clear yellow; wings beyond the smaller coverts dusky, margined with olive-green; breast and belly bright yellow, with a faint igneous tinge about the middle; bill blackish; legs dark brown. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., of which the bill to forehead is $\frac{3}{4}$ in., and the middle rectrices $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; wing $2\frac{2}{10}$ in., and tarse $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

This beautiful species also inhabits Sikim, Silhet, and Arracan, and is rare at Darjeeling, where, says Mr. Blyth, it is much sought after by collectors, who have currently styled it the "Beauty of the Hills."

1069. *ÆTHOPYGA IGNICAUDA*, *Hodgson Sp.*

♂ ♀ Cinnyris ignicauda, *Hodgson, India Review* (1837), *p.* 273. *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Æthopyga ignicauda, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 103.

Nectarinia ignicauda, *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 972. *Hodgson's Catal. B. of Nepal, p.* 59. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98. *Gould, Birds of Asia* (1850), *pl.* . *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 405.

♂ Cinnyris epimecurus, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

♂ Cinnyris rubricaudata, *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XI. *p.* 192 (1842).

♂ ♀ Nectarinia phœnicura, *Jardine, Nat. Libr. Nect. pp.* 242, 270 (1842).

Fire-tailed Sun-bird, *Hodgson.*

a. b. c. d. e. f. ♂ ♀ adult and young. Nepal (types). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

g. ♀. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.
h. ♀. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

Mr. Hodgson,* in alluding to the species, which he has described, remarks, "These elegant little birds are very common in all parts of Nepal; nor are they anywhere migratory."

1070. *ÆTHOPYGA NIPALENSIS, Hodgson Sp.*

Cinnyris nipalensis, *Hodgson, India Review* (1837), *p.* 273. *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Æthopyga nipalensis, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 103.

Nectarinia nipalensis, *Jardine, Nat. Libr. Nect. pp.* 236, 268, *pl.* 27. *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 974; *Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 224. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98. *Hodgson, Catal. B. of Nepal, p.* 59. *Gould, B. of Asia* (1850), *pl.* . *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 405.

Hemipteroc nipalense, *Hodgson* (*fide Bonap. Consp.*).

Nepalese Sun-bird, *Hodgson.*

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented B. H. Hodgson, Esq.
i. ♂. Darjeeling. From Pearson's Collection.

1071. *ÆTHOPYGA SATURATA, Hodgson Sp.*

Cinnyris saturata, *Hodgson, India Review* (1837), *p.* 273. *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Æthopyga saturata, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 103.

Nectarinia saturata, *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 276; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* (1847), *p.* 316; *Catal. Birds Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 224. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 405.

Cinnyris assamensis, *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 167.

Nectarinia Hodgsonis, *Jardine, Nat. Libr. Nect. pp.* 240, 269, *pl.* 29 (1842).

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* India Review, 1837, p. 273.

Nectarinia Hodgsonii, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98. *Hodgson's Catal. B. of Nepal, p.* 59.

a. b. c. d. ♂ ♀. Nepal (types). Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

e. f. ♂ and Drawing. Assam. (*C. assamensis*, McClel.) From McClelland's Collection.

g. h. i. ♂. Bootan. From Pemberton's Collection.

1072. *ÆTHOPYGA EXIMIA, Horsfield Sp.*

♂ Nectarinia eximia, *Horsfield,** *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 168 (1820). *Jardine, Nat. Libr. Nect. p.* 268. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98, *No.* .

Æthopyga eximia, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 103.

♂ ♀ Nectarinia Kuhlii, *Temminck, Pl. Col.* 376, *f.* 1, 2 (182–). *Müller, Verh. Naturl. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Zool. Aves, p.* 56. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 405.

Plichi Kembang, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. B. *c. d. e. f.* ♂ ♀. Java (type). From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

1073. *ÆTHOPYGA ? TACAZZE, Rüppell Sp.*

Nectarinia Tacazze, *Rüppell, Fauna Abyss. pl.* 31, *f.* 3. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98, *No.* 33. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 405.

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Genus Cinnyris, *Cuvier, Règ. Anim. p.* (1817).

1074. *CINNYRIS ABYSSINICA, Ehrenberg Sp.*

Nectarinia abyssinica, *Ehrenberg, Symb. Phys. Aves, pl.* 4. *Rüppell, Syst. Uebers. p.* 28. *G. R. Gray, Genera of B.* I. *p.* 98, *n.* 34. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 406. *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 101.

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

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* *Nec.* Temminck.

Genus NECTARINIA, *Illiger* (1811).

1075. *NECTARINIA CRUENTATA*, *Rüppell.*

Nectarinia cruentata, *Rüppell, Syst. Uebers. p.* 26, *pl.* 9 (1845). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98, *n.* 18.

Cinnyris cruentata, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 406.

A. ♂. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

1076. *NECTARINIA AFFINIS*, *Rüppell.*

Nectarinia affinis, *Rüppell, Fauna Abyss. pl.* 31, *f.* 1. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98, *n.* 30. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 406.

A. B. ♂ ♀. Abyssinia. From Harris's Collection.

Genus ANTHREPTES, *Swainson, Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 329 (1837).

ANTHOTHREPTES, *Cabanis, Catal. Birds Mus. Heine, p.* 104 (1851).

ANTHORHEPTES, *Agassiz.*

CINNYRICINCLE *et* HYPOGRAMMA, *Reichenbach* (1854).

1077. *ANTHREPTES MALACCENSIS*, *Scopoli Sp.*

Certhia malaccensis, *Scopoli, Del. Floræ et Faunæ Ins. p.* (1786). *Sonnerat's Voy. pl.* 116, *f.* 1.

Nectarinia malaccensis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 99. *Blyth, Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 225.

Anthothreptes malaccensis, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 104.

Certhia lepida, *Sparmann, Mus. Carls. t.* 35 (1787). *Latham, Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 298; *id. Gen. Hist.* IV. *p.* 229.

Nectarinia lepida, *Temminck, Pl. Col.* 126, *f.* 1, 2.

Anthreptes lepida, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 409.

♂ ♀ Nectarinia javanica, *Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 167 (1820). *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 673. *Latham, Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 265. *Motley et Dilwyn, Nat. Hist. Labuan, p.* 16.

Certhia javanica, *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 299.

♂ Cinnyris javanica, *Swainson, Zool. Ill.* 1*st ser. pl.* 121.

Anthreptes javanica, *Swainson, Classif. of B.* II. *p.* 329. *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 980.

Cinnyricincle javanica, *Reichenbach.*

Prit-gantil, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. *b. c. d.* ♂ ♀, and Drawing. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

e. and Drawing, ♂ ♀. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

f. g. h. i. ♂ ♀. Malacca, Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

j. ♂. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

Inhabits the Burmese and Malay countries, Borneo, and has lately been procured by Mr. Wallace at Macassar.

1078. *ANTHREPTES HYPOGRAMMICA*, *Müller Sp.*

♂ Nectarinia hypogrammica, *Müller, Verh. Naturl. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Zool. Aves, p.* 63, *pl.* 8, *f.* 3 (1839–44). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98. *Blyth, Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Bengal, p.* 225.

Anthreptes hypogrammica, *Bonap.*, *C. G. Av. p.* 409.

♀ Anthreptes macularis, *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XI. *p.* 107 (1842).

♂ Anthreptes nuchalis, *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 980 (1843).

Nectarinia nuchalis, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 99.

Hypogramma nuchalis, *Reichenbach* (1854).

a. ♂. Drawing. From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. ♀. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Anthreptes hypogrammica. Upper-parts rich dark olive-green, the tail dusky, its outer feathers successively more broadly margined with whitish, chiefly on their inner webs; base of hind-neck and the upper tail-coverts (of the male only) brilliant steel-blue; under-parts streaky, each feather broadly marked with dark olive-green along the middle, and laterally margined with pale sulphur-yellow, brightest on the belly; bill dusky-brown; legs leaden-brown. Length about 5¼ in., of wing 2⅝ in., tail 1⅞ in., bill to forehead above ⅝ in. and but little curved, and tarse ⅝ in.

Genus CYRTOSTOMUS, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 105 (1851).

1079. *CYRTOSTOMUS PECTORALIS, Horsfield Sp.*

Nectarinia pectoralis, *Horsfield*,* *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 167 (1820). *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 673. *Lath., Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 266. *Jardine, Nat. Libr. Nect. pp.* 226, 266, *pl.* 26, *f.* 1. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 370; *Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 225. *Motley et Dilwyn, Nat. Hist. Labuan, p.* 15.

Cyrtostomus pectoralis, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 105.

Cinnyris pectoralis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 408.

Nectarinia eximia, *Temminck*,† *Pl. Col.* 138, *f.* 1, ♂ (?*f.* 2, ♀).

SRI-GANTI, Java, *Horsfield*.

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

Inhabits Java, Sumatra, Malayan peninsula, the Nicobars, Lombock (Wallace), and has been shot at Labuan by Mr. Motley.

Mr. Dilwyn, in his "Nat. Hist. of Labuan," remarks: "In a letter I have received from Mr. Motley, he thus speaks of this species: 'I think that there is no doubt that this lovely little bird feeds almost entirely on honey: three or four of them frequent all day long a beautiful plant of *Russelia juncea*, just before my office-window, clinging to the slender twigs in all sorts of positions, and turning up the scarlet bells to insert their fairy little beaks. They appear very sociable little birds, never passing one another without putting their beaks together with a little chirp. If any one comes too near, off they go like meteors, but are back in a minute.'"

1080. *CYRTOSTOMUS FLAMMAXILLARIS, Blyth Sp.*

Nectarinia jugularis, *apud Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 979.

Nectarinia flammaxillaris, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 557 (1845); XV. *p.* 370; *Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 408.

a. b. c. ♂ ♀. Pinang. Presented by Dr. Cantor.

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* *Nec.* Temm. † *Nec.* Horsfield.

Genus Leptocoma, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 104 (1851).

Nectarophila, *Reichenbach* (1854).

1081. *LEPTOCOMA HASSELTI, Temminck Sp.*

Nectarinia Hasseltii, *Temminck, Pl. Col.* 376, *f.* 3, ♂. *Jardine, Nat. Libr. Nect. pp.* 218, 262, *pl.* 22. *Müller, Verh. Naturl. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Zool. Aves, p.* 59, *pl.* 10, *f.* 5, ♀ (?). *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XIV. *p.* 557; *Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 226. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98, *No.* 49. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 409.

Leptocoma Hasselti, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 104.

Nectarophila Hasseltii, *Reichenbach.*

Nectarinia Phayrei, *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 1008 (1843). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98, *No.* 60.

Certhia brasiliana, *Shaw, Zool.* VIII. *p.* 257.

Certhia sperata, *apud Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 298.

Chirichit, Chechap, or Siap, Sumatra, *Raffles.*

A. and Drawing, ♂ ♀. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

b. c. ♂. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

d. e. f. g. ♂ ♀. Pinang and Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

h. ♂. Arracan. Presented by Capt. R. C. Tytler.

Remark.—The female of Temminck's *N. eximia* (Pl. Col. 138, f. 2) appears to us to be referable to this species, that figure agreeing with what we have determined as the female of *N. Hasselti;* and Müller's figure (Verh. Nat. Gesch. pl. 10, f. 5) of the female of *Hasselti* is more like that sex of Dr. Horsfield's *pectoralis.*

1082. *LEPTOCOMA ZEYLONICA, Linn. Sp.*

Certhia zeylonica, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 188. *Lath., Gen. Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 227.

Leptocoma zeylonica, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 104.

Nectarinia zeylonica, *Jardine, Nat. Libr. Nect. pp.* 213, 261, *pl.* 20. *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 976; *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 226. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 409.

Cinnyris zeylonica, *Sundevall, Physiogr. Sällsk. Tidsk.* (1837), *p.* ; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVIII. *p.* 256.

Cinnyris sola, *Vieillot, Enc. Méth. Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 226.

Cinnyris nigralbus, *Vieillot, Enc. Méth.*

Certhia dubia, *Shaw, Gen. Zool.* VIII. *p.* 204.

Sukkur Khora, Hind., *F.* (*Buch.*) *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 57.

Mau Chungee, Bengal, *F.* (*Buch.*) *Hamilton, MS.* I. *p.* 57.

A. ♂. Dukhun. Presented by Col. Sykes.

b. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

c. ♀. Dacca. Presented by Capt. R. C. Tytler.

d. e. ♂. Mysore. Presented by F. Day, Esq., 1858.

f. g. ♂ ♀. Drawing. From F. (Buch.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Very abundant in the neighbourhood of Calcutta throughout the year, the male retaining its bright colours at all seasons. The female is dull-green above, with a slight rufous tinge, and cinnamon-coloured edgings to the greater wing-feathers; tail dusky-black, and under-parts less bright-yellow than in the male, having the throat and fore-neck albescent. The young, in nestling garb, resemble the female, but have the throat and flanks as yellow as the breast, a streak over the eye more distinct and yellow, and dark-hazel irides. This appears also to be the commonest species of the genus in peninsular India; but I have never seen it in collections from the Himalaya, nor is it included among the Nepalese species by Mr. Hodgson. It has a weak shrill chant, delivered in the same key as the song of the British *Accentor modularis*, and frequently emits a low weak chirp, that recalls to mind the analogous note of *A. regulus*, or of *Certhia familiaris*. The natives here take them with birdlime, and, after plucking out the wing-primaries to prevent their fluttering, tie them to a stick, and carry rows of them thus about for sale. These may be kept alive for several days on merely sugar and water, and I have heard one sing that had had no other diet for some days; but raspberry or

other fruit-jam is a better kind of food on which to keep these nectar-feeding birds. The members of the present genus, however, by no means confine themselves to a regimen of this kind; and I have taken so large a spider from the stomach of *N. asiatica*, as to have wondered how it could have been swallowed.

"According to Mr. Walter Elliot, the present species 'builds a hanging nest, with an entrance near the top, opening downwards;' and such is the form of a beautiful fabric before me, which I am assured is the production of this bird. It is attached, nearly throughout its length, to a small thorny twig, and is of an elongated pear-shape, composed chiefly of soft vegetable fibres very densely and neatly interwoven; on the outside are some coarser strips of grass leaves, scalings of bark, &c.; but the substance and internal lining are constructed of the softest fibres only, which are reflected over the lower portion of the entrance, so as to fasten down its rim, imparting thus a neatness of finish to this part of the structure; above the floor of the entrance is an overhanging roof or canopy, formed by the lining of the upper third or more of the nest, being made to project semicircularly over the orifice, and then finished externally, like the rest, with coarser material, and some bits of leaves and the like to disguise the nature of the fabric."—(Blyth.)

"This species appears to be more abundant in the Carnatic than in any other part of the peninsula. In that district it is very common, and to be seen in almost every garden, flitting about from flower to flower, its brilliant hues every now and then displayed to the eye, as it catches their reflection by the sun."—(Jerdon.)

Some interesting remarks respecting this species are given by M. Sundevall, in Ann. Nat. Hist. (1846), p. 256; and by Capt. R. C. Tytler, in Ann. Nat. Hist. (1854), p. 373.

1083. *LEPTOCOMA MINIMA*, *Sykes Sp.*

Cinnyris minima, *Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1832), *p.* 98. *Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 226.

Nectarinia minima, *Jardine, Nat. Lib. Nect. pp.* 224, 265, *pl. frontisp. Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 978; *Catal. B. Mus. A. S. Beng. p.* 226. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98, *No.* 52. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 409. *Layard, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *n. s. p.* 175.

A. *b.* ♂. Dukhun (type). Presented by Col. Sykes.
c. Dukhun. Presented by F. Day, Esq., 1858.

"Met with only in the dense woods of the Ghauts. White ants and larvæ of flies were found in the stomach. One bird was seen sucking honey."—(Col. Sykes.)

"This lovely-plumaged little species I have only found but rarely in high forest jungle in Malabar."—(Jerdon.)

Genus ARACHNECHTHRA, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 105 (1851).

CHALCOSTETHA, *Cabanis, id. p.* 103 (1851).

1084. *ARACHNECHTHRA LOTENIA, Linn. Sp.*

Certhia lotenia, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 188 (*Vieill., Ois. d'Or. pl.* 11). *Lath., Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 235.

Arachnechthra lotenia, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 105.

Nectarinia lotenia, *Jardine, Nat. Libr. Nect. pp.* 220, 263, *pl.* 23. *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XII. *p.* 978; *Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 224. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 408. *Layard, Ann. N. H.* XII. *n. s. p.* 175.

Certhia polita, *Sparmann, Mus. Carls. pl.* 59 (1788). *Latham, Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 287; *Gen. Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 245.

Cinnyris polita, *Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 225.

Certhia purpurata, *Shaw, Gen. Zool.* VIII. *p.* 201 (1811). *Edwards, B. pl.* 265.

A. Dukhun. Presented by Col. Sykes.

b. c. ♂. Travancore. Presented by F. Day, Esq., 1858.

Nect. lotenia is allied to the next, but the male is distinguished by its superior size, its much larger and more curved bill, and brown under-parts from the breast, also by the admixture of green in its glosses. Length 5½ in., bill straight to front 1 in.

"Inhabits Southern India and Ceylon."—(Blyth.)

"I have procured this very handsome bird in the Carnatic and west coast, where it is tolerably common, frequenting both gardens and jungles. Food and habits as in *N. asiatica.*"—(Jerdon.)

1085. *ARACHNECHTHRA ASIATICA, Latham Sp.*

Certhia asiatica, *Latham, Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 288 (1790); *Gen. Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 238.

Nectarinia asiatica, *Blyth, Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 224. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 408.

Certhia mahrattensis, *Lath., Ind. Orn. Supp. p.* 36; *Gen. Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 238.

Cinnyris mahrattensis, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 99. *Jerdon, Madras Journ.* XI. *p.* 224.

Nectarinia mahrattensis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 978; XIV. *p.* 557. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98. *Jardine, Nat. Libr. Nect. pp.* 222, 264, *pl.* 24, ♂. *Hodgson's Catal. B. of Nepal, p.* 59.

Certhia chrysoptera, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 299; *Gen. Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 250.

Certhia cirrhata, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 299; *Gen. Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 251.

Certhia currucaria, *Linn. S. N.* I. *p.* 185. *Lath., Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 231 (*young male*).

Cinnyris currucaria, *Sykes, P. Z. S.* (1832), *p.* 98.

Arachnechthra currucaria, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 105.

Certhia saccharina, *Shaw, Gen. Zool.* VIII. *p.* 258 (1812).

Cinnyris orientalis, *Franklin, P. Z. S.* (1831), *p.* 122.

Cinnyris epauletta, *Hodgson, India Review* (1837), *p.* 272. *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

Cinnyris strigula, *Hodgson, India Rev.* (1837), *p.* 272. *Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82 (*young*).

Cinnyris cyaneus, *Vieillot, Enc. Méth.*

Eastern Creeper, *Latham, Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 232.

Purple Honey-sucker, *Jerdon.*

Jugi Jugi, Bhagulpore, *Tickell.*

Dunbarg, Scinde, *Blyth.*

Shakar Khora, Hind., *Jerdon. Phillips.*

a. b. c. d. Adult. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

E. F. ♂. Dukhun. Presented by Col. Sykes.

g. h. i. j. k. l. Young ♂ ♀. Scinde. Presented by Dr. H. Gould, 1855.

m. n. Adult. Kumaon. Presented by Capt. R. Strachey.
o. Drawing. From Heyne's Collection.

Mr. Blyth states (J. A. S. Beng. XII. p. 978): "I lately procured the young of this species, which is dark olive-green above, and tolerably bright yellow on the under-parts; wings dusky, with brownish margins to the tertials; and tail black, its exterior feathers tipped with whitish, and the outermost pair largely so, extending far up their outer webs. To this plumage would succeed the purple breeding dress; and the *Cin. strigula*, Hodgson, would seem to be founded on a specimen which had begun to throw out the purple feathers as 'a long central stripe from chin to breast,' just as is shown by a specimen before me, which, however, is moulting into the purple garb from the non-breeding livery of the adult, this last being, I apprehend, Mr. Hodgson's female *strigula*. The following is that naturalist's description: 'Above dark olive-green, below bright yellow; shoulders, and a long central stripe from chin to breast, brilliant deep blue; alar and caudal plumes dusky or black, the latter tipped and margined laterally in the extremes with white; a paler line over the eyes, and darker one through them; bill dusky, legs black. Female earthy-brown above, and greenish-yellow below: she is without gular stripe or shoulder-spot. Size and characters of *N. mahrattensis*.'

"This species visits the neighbourhood of Calcutta only in the cold season, when it is not uncommon. On its arrival, both sexes are clad in the plumage referred to *N. currucaria* by Sykes; and before they leave, all have more or less completely assumed their nuptial dress, which is alike in both sexes. In Nepal it is probably a summer visitant only; and it extends westward to the Indus, and southward to Ceylon, and eastward to Arracan."

"This appears to be the most generally spread of all the *Nectariniæ*, and is the only one I have met with in the bare table-land of peninsular India. I have lately (February) seen the nest of this pretty little bird close to a house in Jaulnah. It was commenced on a thick spider's web, by attaching to it various fragments of paper, cloth, straw, grass, and other substances, till it had secured a firm hold of the twig to which the web adhered, and the nest suspended on this was then completed by adding other fragments of the same materials. The hole is at one side, near the top, and has a slight projecting roof or awning over it. The female laid two eggs, of a greenish-grey tinge, spotted with dusky. The first nest it made was accidentally destroyed after two eggs had been laid, and the couple immediately

commenced building another in a small tree at the other side of the door, and, as in the first instance, commenced their operations on a fragment of spider's web. They reared two young ones from this nest.

"It has a very feeble but sweet chirping note. It feeds, like others of the genus, partly on the honey extracted from flowers, and partly on minute insects, flies, cicadæ, &c. It occasionally hovers on the wing before a flower while extracting the honey, but generally hops, or flies rather, among the smaller twigs. Occasionally I have seen it snap at an insect in the air. Whilst feeding, it frequently opens and closes its wings.

"I have seen this bird on the very top of the Neilgherries, which shows what a great degree of cold some of this tropical genus will suffer without inconvenience."—(Jerdon.)

Capt. S. R. Tickell (J. A. S. Beng. XVIII. p. 302) says: "Nest bulbous, bottle-shaped, with lengthened neck, suspended from the end of a small branch, in thick bushy trees, gardens, banks of tanks, seldom far in jungle. Nest soft, composed of little bits of leaves, grasses, fine twigs, and chips of bark, woven together with a fibrous substance resembling tow. Entrance by a small circular hole at bottom, and side lined neatly with seed-down. Length 8 in.; eggs three, ½ in. long, rather pointed, pale greenish-white, minutely speckled with dusky, which forms a clouded zone round larger end."

1086. *ARACHNECHTHRA CHALCOSTETHA*, *Jardine Sp.*

♂ Nectarinia calcostetha, *Jardine, Nat. Libr. Nect. p.* 263 (1842).

♂ Nectarinia pectoralis, *Temminck,** *Pl. Col.* 138, *f.* 3 (182–). *Müller, Verh. Naturl. Gesch. Ned. Ind. Zool. Aves, p.* 57, *pl.* 9, *f.* 2, ♀.

Chalcostetha pectoralis, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 103.

♂ Nectarinia insignis, *Jardine, Nat. Libr. Nect. p.* 274 (1842). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 98, *n.* 68.

Cinnyris Mackloti, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 408 (1850).

A. ♂. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

b. ♂. Drawing. From Parry's Collection.

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* *Nec.* Horsfield.

Genus Chalcoparia, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 103 (1851).

1087. *CHALCOPARIA PHŒNICOTIS, Temminck Sp.*

♂ ♀ Nectarinia phœnicotis, *Temminck, Pl. Col.* 108, *f.* 1, ♂ ; 388, *f.* 2, ♀ (182–). *Blyth, Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 225.

Anthreptes phœnicotis, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 979 (1843) ; XIV. *p.* 557.

Cinnyris phœnicotis, *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 408.

Nectarinia cingalensis, *apud G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 99, *n.* 96.

Chalcoparia cingalensis, *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 103.

? Motacilla cingalensis, *Gmel., S. N.* I. *p.* 964 (*Brown's Ill. pl.* 32).

a. b. c. ♂ ♀. Adult and young. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Genus Dicæum, *Cuvier, Règ. An.* (1817).

1088. *DICÆUM COCCINEUM, Scopoli Sp.*

Certhia coccinea, *Scopoli, Del. Floræ et Faunæ Ins. p.* (1786). (*Sonn., Voy. Ind. pl.* 117, *f.* 1.)

Dicæum coccineum, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 100, *n.* 9. *Motley et Dilwyn, Nat. Hist. Labuan, p.* 19.

Certhia cruentata, *Linn., S. N.* I. *p.* 187 (1767). *Edward's B. pl.* 81. *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 296.

Dicæum cruentatum, *Strickland, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *p.* 38. *Blyth, Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 402. *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 98. *Gould, B. of Asia* (1854), *pl.* . *Tytler, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 373.

Certhia erythronotos, *Lath., Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 290 (1790) ; *Gen. Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 241 (*Vieill. Ois. d'Or. pl.* 35). *Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 298.

Dicæum erythronotum, *Cuvier, Règ. Anim. p.* . *McClelland, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 167. *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 983 ; XIV. *p.* 558 ; *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XII. *p.* 167.

Dicæum rubricapillum, *Lesson, Enc. Méth.*

Nectarinia ignita, *Begbie, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XVII. *p.* 408 (1846).

a. b. c. ♂ ♀. Nepal. (No. 933, Hodgson's List.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., 1853.

d. ♂, and Drawing. Assam. From McClelland's Collection.

e. ♂. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

f. g. h. i. j. k. Pinang and Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

l. ♂. Drawing. Sumatra. From Raffles's Collection.

Inhabits Bengal (it not being rare in the vicinity of Calcutta), Assam, Arracan, Tenasserim, and the Malayan peninsula, and was obtained by Mr. Dilwyn in Labuan.

1089. *DICÆUM RUBROCANUM, Temminck Sp.*

♂ ♀ Nectarinia rubrocana, *Temm., Pl. Col.* 108, *f.* 2, 3 (*Vaill., Ois. d'Afr. pl.* 136).

Dicæum rubrocanum, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XV. *p.* 44. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 403.

Dicæum rubescens (*Vieillot*). *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 100, *n.* 10.

Dicæum cruentatum, *apud Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. *p.* 168.

Sopa, Java, *Horsfield.*

A. B. *c. d.* ♂ ♀, and Drawing. Java. From Dr. Horsfield's Collection.

1090. *DICÆUM TRIGONOSTIGMA, Scopoli Sp.*

Certhia trigonostigma, *Scopoli, Del. Floræ et Faunæ Ins. p.* (1786). (*Sonn., Voy. Ind. pl.* 117, *f.* 2.)

Dicæum trigonostigma, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 100, *n.* 8. *Blyth, Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 226. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 403. *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 98.

Certhia cantillans, *Latham, Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 299 (1790); *Gen. Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 244.

♂ Dicæum cantillans, *Temminck, Pl. Col.* 478, *f.* 3.

♂ Dicæum croceoventre, *Vigors, Mem. Raffles, p.* 673 (1830). *Motley et Dilwyn, Nat. Hist. Labuan, p.* 17.

BEONG NALOW, Malay, *Blyth's Catal.*

BURONG BUNGA API, Malay, Labuan, *Motley.*

a. b. ♂ ♀. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

c. d. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

e. ♂. Drawing. Sumatra. (*D. croceoventre,* Vig.) From Raffles's Collection.

f. g. h. i. ♂ ♀. Pinang and Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Inhabits Arracan, Tenasserim, Malayan peninsula, Pinang, Sumatra, and is "not uncommon in Labuan."

"These little birds are not uncommon in Labuan, and have something of the habits of the English *Regulus;* they haunt low brushwood, and continually utter a low shrill chirp; they are very fearless, allowing themselves to be almost touched before they take to flight. The Malay name, which signifies spark-bird, is very appropriate, as, when darting about among the bushes, the cock-bird really looks as bright as a flash of fire. The nest of this species is about the shape and size of a goose's egg, and is suspended by the small end from some slender twig of a tall tree: it is built of fine green moss and a sort of brown byssus, and lined with some white fibre and a few small feathers. One of these nests was found on a tree which was felled in the jungle; all the young birds, however, except one, had been killed by the fall; the survivor was brought to Mrs. Motley, who succeeded, by great care, in bringing it up, feeding it at first upon rice and banana pulp. As soon as it was strong enough it was placed in a small cage; though very restless, never being for one moment still, it was perfectly tame and fearless, and would sit upon the finger without attempting to fly away; and though its whole body, feathers and all, might have been shut up in a walnut, it would peck at a finger held towards it with great fierceness: for a long time it would only take food from the hand, but afterwards, when food was given, it dropped and shook its wings rapidly, as we see a hen partridge occasionally do. At first its beak was short, straight, and sharp, but as it grew, its form gradually changed to that of the adult *Dicæums;* it also changed its diet altogether, refusing rice, and only occasionally taking plantain; for some weeks it fed exclusively upon

sugar and water, which it sucked up like a Humming-bird; it was very fond of bathing in a large shell full of water placed in its cage."—(Motley and Dilwyn's Nat. Hist. of Labuan.)

1091. *DICÆUM MINIMUM*, *Tickell Sp.*

Nectarinia minima, *Tickell, J. A. S. Beng.* II. *p.* 577 (1836).

Dicæum minimum, *Blyth, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XX. *p.* 316; *Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 227. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 403. *Tytler, Ann. Nat. Hist.* XIII. *n. s. p.* 373.

Certhia erythrorhyncha,* *Latham, Ind. Orn.* I. *p.* 299; *Gen. Hist. of B.* IV. *p.* 252.

Dicæum erythrorhynchum, *Jerdon, Madr. Journ.* XIII.

Dicæum Tickelliæ, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XI. *p.* 889; XII. *p.* 983; XIII. *p.* 393; XIV. *p.* 558; *Ann. N. H.* XII. *p.* 167. *Strickland, Ann. N. H.* XIII. *p.* 38.

Myzanthe (Micrura) inornata, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82; *Catal. B. of Nep. p.* 60.

A. Adult. Bengal. (*D. Tickelliæ*, Blyth.) From the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

b. c. d. e. Nepal. (*M. inornata*, Hodgs.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

f. g. h. Dacca. Presented by Captain R. C. Tytler.

i. Drawing. From F. (Buch.) Hamilton's Collection.

"Ashy-olive above, paler beneath; wings and tail darker; bill pale flesh-colour, with dusky tip; legs leaden-brown; irides dark. Sexes alike. Length 3 in. to $3\frac{1}{8}$ in., wings $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{7}{8}$ in., tail $\frac{7}{8}$ in., bill to forehead $\frac{3}{8}$ in., and tarse $\frac{7}{16}$ in. Young birds, when they leave the nest, have the beak flesh-red colour, except just the tip."

Inhabits India generally, Ceylon, and Arracan. Common in Lower Bengal.

Capt. R. C. Tytler states that it is "very abundant at Barrackpore, but at all times difficult to obtain, owing to their extreme minuteness; besides which, they keep often in the upper branches of high trees."

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* This name is too inaccurate to be retained.

1092. *DICÆUM CHRYSORRHÆUM*, *Temminck Sp.*

Dicæum chrysorrhæum, *Temminck, Pl. Col.* 478, *f.* 1. *Strickland, P. Z. S.* (1846), *p.* 100. *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 100, *n.* 12. *Blyth, Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 227. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 403.

Dicæum chrysochlore, *Blyth, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 1009 (1843).

a. Nepal. (No. 973, Hodgson's List.) Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

b. Tenasserim. From Helfer's Collection.

c. d. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

e. f. g. Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

Inhabits Nepal, Arracan, Tenasserim, and extends its range southward to Malacca.

Genus Myzanthe, *Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 983 (1843).

Micrura, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1844), *p.* 82.

1093. *MYZANTHE IGNIPECTUS*, *Hodgson.*

Myzanthe ignipectus, *Hodgson, J. A. S. Beng.* XII. *p.* 983 (1843). *Blyth, Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 227. *Gould, B. of Asia* (1854), *pl.* *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 402.

Myzanthe (Micrura) ignipectus, *Hodgson, Gray's Zool. Misc.* (1854), *p.* 82; *Catal. B. of Nepal, p.* 60.

Dicæum ignipectus, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 100, *n.* 21.

a. b. c. d. e. f. ♂ ♀. Nepal. Presented by B. H. Hodgson, Esq.

Genus Prionochilus, *Strickland, P. Z. S.* (1841), *p.* 29.

1094. *PRIONOCHILUS PERCUSSUS*, *Temm. Sp.*

♂ Pipra percussus, *Temminck, Pl. Col.* 394, *f.* 2.

Prionochilus percussus, *Strickland, P. Z. S.* (1841), *p.* 29. *Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* XIV. *pp.* 558–9; *Catal. B. Mus. As. Soc. Beng. p.* 227. *Bonap., C. G. Av. p.* 335. *Cabanis, Catal. B. Mus. Heine, p.* 112.

Dicæum percussum, *G. R. Gray, Gen. of B.* I. *p.* 100, *n.* 23.

Dicæum ignicapillum, *Eyton, P. Z. S.* (1839), *p.* 105.

NALOW, Malay, *Eyton.*

a. b. ♂. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

c. d. e. f. g. h. ♂ ♀. Adult and young. Pinang and Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

i. j. ♂. Malacca. From Indian Collection, Exposition Universelle at Paris, 1855.

1095. *PRIONOCHILUS MACULATUS, Temm. Sp.*

Pardalotus maculatus, *Temminck, Pl. Col.* 600, *f.* 3.

Prionochilus maculatus, *Strickland, P. Z. S.* (1841), *p.* 29.

a. Malacca. From Griffith's Collection.

b. c. d. e. Pinang and Malacca. Presented by Dr. Cantor, 1854.

f. g. Borneo. Presented by J. Gould, Esq., 1854.

INDEX

OF

NATIVE NAMES.

Ablao Maina, Hind. ...... p. 527
Ablaoa, Hind. 527
Aggea, Hind. 474, 478
Agghun, Hind. 476
Aggia, Hind. 476
Akha, Cabul 550
Amonga Tuti, Hind. 457
Ampis, Sumatra 648
Andang, Mal., Ceylon 554
Angka Angka, Sumatra ... 591
Ariko Berine, Malay 649
Atta Kandatta, Ceylon... 588
Atti-cuccula, Ceylon 682
Auk-khyeng, Arracan 590
Awon Awon, Java 696
Bægma Dunnase, *White*... 588
Baghairi, Hind. 478
Bandhnu, Hind. 631
Bangnu, Hind. 631
Ban Rao, Masuri 584
Barde Maina, Nepal 535
Bassunta Lisora, Upper Prov. 644
Bassunt Goral, Sylhet ... 642
Battoo-girawa, Ceylon ... 617
Bawi, Bengal 516
Baya, Hind. 516
Belatu, Sumatra 664
Bengali Totah, Punjab ... 617
Benteot, Java 565
Beo, Java 524
Beong Nalow, Malay 749
Bettet, Java ...... p. 623
Bhat Salik, Beng. 533
Bhatul, Muttra 476
Bhoara, Hind. 627
Bhora, Hind. 627
Biang, Sumatra 543
Binglis, Java 504
Bobosan, Java 599
Bondol, Java 505
Bou-katako, Beng. 703
Brahminee Baya 514
—— Mynah 529
Branjangan, Java 474
Brass Brass, Malay 545
Bubut, Java 682, 692
—— allang-allang, Java 686
—— Kembang, Java 689
Bunnee, *Tickell* 533
Burong Bayan, Sumatra... 619
—— Bunga Api, Labuan 749
—— Gading, Sumatra 582
—— gaga-gaga, Malay ... 554
—— Jeri, Sumatra 575
—— Kasumba, Malacca ... 715
—— Kling, Sumatra 543
—— Oondan, Mal., Sum. 584
—— Taun, Sumatra 583
Burra Bassunta, C. India 687
—— Bassunt-bairi, Beng. 642
—— Bennebo, Beng. 642
Bya, Scinde 540
Cadow Kachie, Malacca... 690

Cagun, Mal., Ceylon ......*p.* 559
Caravy-caca, Ceylon 559
Chaira, Beng. 499
Chak Bhari, Beng. 479
Chakrotra, Hind. 597
Chand, Scinde 566
Chanda, Sumatra 644
—— bani, Masuri 610
Chandana, Beng. 610
Chata, Beng. 499
Chaval Cooroovi, Ceylon 725
Chechap, Sumatra 740
Chekatut, Java 565
Chempagam, Mal., Ceylon 682
Chendul, Hind. 465
Chess, Java 729
Chiohap Nio, Malay ...... 7[illegible]0
—— Rimba, Malay 723
Chindara, *B[illegible]* 516
Chinna Eeli-jitta, Telugu 474
Chirichit, Sumatra 740
Chodok, Java 640
Chok-gallo, Beng. 701
Cholum, *Bird of Europeans* 540
Chorga, Hind. 509
Chota Bassunt Bairi, Beng. 644
—— Bhrow, Beng. ... 698, 704
—— Champa, Beng. 607
—— Tuti, Sylhet 457
Chrechap Besar, Malacca 728
Chule, Java 708
Churchura, Plains 509
Coël, Hind. 708
Coha, Ceylon 708
Coosil, Mal., Ceylon 708
Corul, Mussulmen 642
Cowde-coha, Ceylon 708
Cuchouchra, Bengal 713
Dalchida, Scinde 487
Danchuri, Hind. 588
Dandaulay, Somali 659
Dand-kag, Bengal 554
Dasi Kowa, Deyra Doon... 559
—— Maina, Hind. 533
—— Pawi, Bengal 531
—— Tuiya, Masuri 617
Decora, Hind. 480
Dewal Gaiyuk, Pushut ... 719
Dhanmar, Upper Prov....*p.* 554
Dhar-kowa, Hind. 524
Dheri-kowa, Hind. 554
Dhubuk Chairi, Hind. ... 480
Dhula Chata, Bengal...... 479
Donkoro (Arabic), Abyssinia 608
Dunbarg, Scinde 744
Dureb, Bengal 479
Dza-ret-monk, Arracan ... 533
—— rek-monk-teng, Arracan 538
Enga, Java.................... 559
Engku, Java 647
Erkum (Arabic), Abyssinia 581
Errana-chundoo-cooroovi, Mal., Ceylon............ 588
Faraidi, } Bengal............ 617
Faridi, }
Fát, Somali 605
Gagi, *Calcutta bird-dealers* 615
Gallar, Hind. 612
Ganga Maina, Hind. 535
Gang Salik, Bengal......... 535
Gardan Eyengtha, Hind. 679
Garuda, S. India 584
Gedasse, Java 697
Geh Cooroola, Ceylon ... 499
Gelatik, Sumatra............ 504
Gilgila, Upper Prov. 535
Glate, Java 504
Glato Ahbos, Malay 667
—— Bawan, Malacca 668
—— Etam, Malay............ 668
—— Gading, Malay 666
—— Merra, Malay 665
Gobiyan, Somali 605
Goge, Java.................... 599
Golabi Maina, Hind....... 540
Golli Kokila, Telugu...... 694
Gong-cowdea, Ceylon 533
Gorwuntra, Canara......... 533
Gosalic, Bengal 527
Gowrya, Hind. 499
Goyegamma-caca, Ceylon 554
Grab Abgaa, Mesopotamia 553
Guia-leggra, Bengal 527
Gulabi Tuti, Nepal ... 459, 460
Gulatoh, Malay 652

Hallaleynia, Ceylon ... p. 523
Handi-chacha, Bengal ... 566
—— Koota, Ceylon 690
Hira-mohan, Hind. 626
Homrai, Nepal 584
Htoo-ta-roo, Arracan 713
Hudhud, Hind. 724–5
Hummesha Pebara, Hind. 718
Hurio, Somali 522
Ibba Haki, Canara 588
Imrit Bhela, Nepal......... 623
Inggang Balukar, Sumatra 688
—— Danto, Sumatra 582
—— Papan, Sumatra 584
Jallak, Java.................. 527
—— Awu, Java............... 542
—— Sungu, Java 537
—— Uring, Java 527
Jamjohara, Hind. 484
Jat Bangnu, Bengal......... 631
Jhont Salik, Bengal 538
Jhontee Maina, Bengal ... 538
Jongrang, Java............... 583
Jugi Jugi, Bhagalpore...... 744
Junglee Ageea, Hind. ... 474
Jungli Charia, Hind....... 498
Kaaralla, Ceylon 656
Kaberella, Ceylon 656
Kadallan, Java 688
Kado Besar, Malacca 688
Kag, Bengal 559
Kajla, Hind.................. 623
Kak, Bengal 559
Kakurni Kukki, Canara... 714
Kala-loyang, Sumatra ... 543
Kala-sira Lori 630
Kantawala, Bengal......... 515
Kantvan Kondea, Ceylon 714
Kapa Apie, Malacca......... 688
Karan Suga, Nepal 610
Kararia, Nepal 610
Kargh, Candahar 552
Karmowa, Monghyr......... 682
Kasumba, Sumatra 715
Kat Kuto, Scinde 724
—— Tokra, Bengal 672
Keeruh, Mahratta 612
Keke, Sumatra 608
Klinglingan, Java 591
Kohnee Maina, Hind.... p. 523
Kokiakak, Masuri 569
Kokil, Bengal 708
Kokoorupan, Mal., Ceylon 644
Koleechap Pangone, Malay 728
Kolong-gaga, Malay 564
Kolu Bulbul, Bengal 694
Koop-kha-loung, Arracan. 642
Kootomra, Hind. 637
Kootoor, Mal., Ceylon ... 638
Kootoorga, Mahratta 637
Kootur-kakee, Canara ... 637
Koowan Leepee, Plains ... 478
Kotooroomla, Ceylon 638
Kotta Killy, Mal., Ceylon 572
Kowa, Hind. 559
Kowolowa, Ceylon 572
Kudunkutu, Somali......... 596
Kufni Chura, Hind. 714
Kuka, Bengal 682
Kuppra Popya, Hind. 690
Kupuk, Hind. 701
Kurna, Mahratta 714
Kurrial, Hind. 554
Kut-khora, Hind. 644
Kutti-putta, Telugu 701
Kyai-gyot, Arracan 612
—— Phoungkha, Arracan 611
—— ta-ma, Arracan......... 617
—— tha-da, Arracan 627
Kyphul-pucha, Masuri ... 703
Laboo Girawa, Ceylon ... 611
Lal, Hind...................... 502
Lali, Scinde 535
Lal-mohan, Hind. 625
—— Munia, Hind. 502
Lamdar, Upper Prov. 597
Latkan, Hind. 627
Leepee, Plains 475
Lhimber-load, Somali...... 547
Lybar, Masuri 612
—— Totah, S. India 612
Mad-an-Gowr Totah, Hin. 614
Madhana Suga, Nepal...... 615
Madna, Hind. 623
—— Bhola, *Calcutta bird-dealers* 619
Maharoi, Hills.............. 498

MAHTAB, Scinde .... p. 566
MAHUKA, Hind. 682
MAINA, Hind. 533
MALAH MORAYKEY, Malyalum 584
MAL-COHA, Ceylon 690
MALIA LAT, Hind. 566
MALITCHIA, Ceylon 617
MAL-KOTOOR, Ceylon ...644, 646
MANYAR, Java 514
—— KEMBANG, Java 513
MATTEE SEE-CAWAN, Mal. 591–2
MAU CHUNGEE, Bengal ... 741
MENCHO, Java 524
MENYIRING, Java 503
MONGHYR PAWI, Bengal ... 529
MUNIA, Hind. 502
NACANAM-PATCHY, Mal., Ceylon 533
NAKHSHI TELIA, Hind. ... 525
NALOW, Malay 752
NGET-PA-DIN, Arracan 647
NIL-KHANT, Bengal ... 572, 577
NUKL-NORE, Hind. 507
NUKROUL, Masuri 508
PABIYA PAWI, Muttra 529
PAHARIA CORUL, Bengal ... 636
—— MAINA, Hind. 524
PAHARI-KOWA, Deyra Doon 554
PANGGIL PANGGIL, Labuan 640
PARLIONG, Malay 543
PATI-KOWA, Hind. 559
PAWI, Hind. 531
PEKKANG, Java 506
PETAP, Penang 511
—— WHOBUN, Malay 505
PHO-GOUNG, Arracan......... 636
PHULCHUIYA, *Hamilton* ... 732
PHU PHU, Deyra Doon 702
PIALLING, Sumatra 609
PIDURI, Bengal 509
PINTAU, Sumatra 514
PIPIT, Sumatra 505
PLATUK, Java 654, 665
—— AYAM, Java 652
—— BAWANG, Java 660
—— LALLAR, Java 673
—— WATU, Java 668
PLICHI KEMBANG, Java...... 736
POKOUNG, Burmah ...... p. 636
POL GIRAWA, Ceylon 628
POOLLOO, Ceylon 468
POPIYA, Hind. 694, 701
—— MAINA, Hind. 529
PORA MUNIA, Masuri 508
POUSYA, Mahratta 698
PRIT ANDUN, Java 729
—— GANTIL, Java 738
PUHAIA, Upper Prov. 529
PUHARI TUIYA, Masuri...... 615
PULI, Masuri 545
PUTTEAL DUNNASE, *White* 597
PUTTHUR CHIRTA, Hind. ... 489
QUAY QUAY, Malay......592–3–4
QWYAI-DZARET, Arracan ... 527
RAEE TOTAH, Hind. 610
RAGOO, Mahratta 612
RAJI, Hind. 498
RAM-GIRA, Bengal 504
RAMGUBA, Malacca 713
RAM SALIK, Bengal 535
RANGKOK, Java 583
RANNAS, Sumatra 504
RAUT TOOKRA, Bengal 667
RAYTUL, Hind. 471
SAIRA, Cashmere 493–4
SALIK, Bengal 533
SALOO, *Tickell* 533
SALOONKA, Mahratta......... 533
SARBO BAYA, Hind. 515
SAR MUNIA, Bengal 509
SARUK, Cabul 525
SASYA, Nepal 678
SAT RANGA, Muttra 655
SEE-SAYA, Malacca........... 692
SEPANDO, Sumatra 690
SERENDAK, Malacca 626
SERINDIT, Sumatra 626
SHA-KARI MUNIA, Bengal 512
SHAKAR KHORA, Hind...... 744
SHEEN-BAZ, Hind. 506
SHIRA, Hind. 493
SHOR BAYA, Bengal 515
SHUBZ MUNIA, Bengal 506
SIAP, Sumatra 740
—— JANTUNG, Sumatra ... 729
SIGHERGIK (Turks), Erzeroun 526

SILINDIT, Java ....p. 626
SILINDITUN, Java 626
SIMBAZ, Hind. 506
SINDADA, Malacca 626
SINDOK, Java 688
SIPARAJA, Sumatra 731
SIR-GANG, Bengal 576
SISI, Hind. 722
SLAYA, Malacca 692
SLING, Java 543
SOPA, Java 748
SORIT (Arabic), Abyssinia 604
SRI-GANTI, Java............... 739
SUDA SOHAGHIN, Bengal ... 718
SUKKUR KHORA, Hind....... 741
SULZUK, Hind. 572
SUTTRA, Plains 642
TACHAN-COOROOVI, Mal., Ceylon 655
TAHOOR CAPATA CUNING, Malay 641
TAKKA CHOR, Bengal 566
TAKOO, Sumatra.............. 640
TAKOOR, Malacca 640
TAL BABIE, *Blyth*............ 516
TALONG-GAGA, Malay 564
TAMBAYUT, Hind. 644
TAMPOOA, Malay 514
TANA, Malay 609
TANDA, Malay 647
TANHAK, Malay 647
TANOU, Sumatra 609
TAS, Mahratta 572
TATTEH COOROOLA, Ceylon 516
TAU-TSA, Arracan 512
TEEAH, Hind.................. 612
TELIA BAYA, Bengal ......p. 514
—— MAINA, Hind. 525
—— MUNIA, Hind. 506
TENT'HIA SUGA, Nepal 612
TERLING, Malay 543
THALE-GU, Arracan 524
TIBBANG MUNTOVAH, Malay 582
TILGIRI, Cashmere 526
TILLYER, Hind................ 540
TIONG, Sumatra 524
TIYA, Hind. 612
TOKANAM COOROOVI, Mal., Ceylon 516
TOKO, Sumatra 582
TOUNG-BEE-TSOT, Arracan... 724
TRACHA, Java 699
TRUNTUNG, Java 648
TSA-BO-TOUNG, Arracan ... 516
TSAGH, Candahar 549
TUHU, Java 708
TUI SUGA, Nepal 617
TUIA TOTAH, Hind. 617
TUKKA, Somali 557
TUKKI BAJUKARAP, Sumatra 664
—— BAWANG, Sumatra ... 662
—— BESAR, Sumatra 657
—— BOREH, Sumatra 668
—— KALABU, Sumatra...... 667
—— LILIT, Sumatra......... 675
UNKOT BESRA, Penang 649
UPUK, Hind. 701
WAMANEH KAKI, Telugu... 690
WEE WEE, Nepal 677
YOUNY-YENG, Arracan 584
ZUK-KAT, Deccan 701

INDEX

OF

GENERIC NAMES.

Acanthis, *Bechst.* .... *p.* 493
Acanthis, *Keys. et Blas.* ... 495
Aceros, *Hodgson* 601
Acridotheres, *Vieillot* 532
Ægiothus, *Cabanis*........... 495
Æthopyga, *Cabanis* 731
Agrophilus, *Swains.* 521
Alaemon, *Keys. et Blas.* ... 464
Alauda, *Linn*.................. 466
Alaudala, *Blyth* 471
Alecto, *Lesson* 521
Ammomanes, *Cabanis* 477
Ampeliceps, *Blyth*........... 525
Amydrus, *Cabanis* 546
Anorrhinus, *Reichenbach* ... 594
Anthothreptes, *Cabanis*...... 737
Anthracoceros, *Reichenb.* ... 588
Anthreptes, *Swains.* 737
Aphalharpactes, *Bonap*....... 712
Aprosmictus, *Gould* 624
Arachnechthra, *Cabanis*...... 743
Arachnocestra, *Reichenb.* ... 727
Arachnoraphis, *Reichenb.* ... 727
Arachnothera, *Temm*.......... 727
Archicorax, *Gloger*........... 552
Astrilda, *Reichenb*............ 502
Belocercus, *Müller*........... 610
Belurus, *Bonap*............... 610
Berenicornis, *Bonap*.......... 594
Boscis, *Brehm.* 539
Brachonyx, *Swains.* 473
Brachylophus, *Swains.* 659
Brachypternopicus, *Malh*.... 657
Brachypternus, *Strickl*....... 654
Brahmapicus, *Malh.* 654
Bubalornis, *Smith* .... *p.* 521
Bucco, *Mœhr*.................. 634
Buceros, *Linn.* 582
Buceroturus, *Bonap.* 581
Bucolus, *Reichenb*............ 525
Bucorvus, *Lesson* 581
Buphaga, *Linn.*............... 522
Cacatua, *Briss.* 607
Cacomantis, *Müller* 697
Calandra, *Lesson* 470
Calandrella, *Kaup* 472
Calandrites, *Cabanis* 472
Calao, *Bonap*.................. 598
Calocitta, *Bonap.* 577
Calorhamphus, *Lesson* 648
Calornis, *Gray* 543
Cannabina, *Brehm.* 496
Carduelis, *Briss.* 493
Carpodacus, *Kaup* 456
Caryocatactes, *Rafinq.* 563
Cassidix, *Bonap*.............. 598
Caulodromus, *Gray* 717
Celalyca, *Kaup* 578
Centrophanes, *Kaup* 490
Centropus, *Illiger*............ 681
Certhia, *Linn.* 717
Certhilauda, *Swains.* 464
Chalcites, *Lesson* 705
Chalcoparia, *Cabanis* 747
Chalcostetha, *Cabanis* 743
Chersomanes, *Cabanis* 464
Chionospiza, *Kaup*........... 491
Chizærhis, *Wagler*........... 604
Chlorisoma, *Swains.* 575
Chloropicoïdes, *Malh.* 657

Chotorea, *Bonap.* .... p. 640
Chrysococcyx, *Boie* 705
Chrysocolaptes, *Blyth* 653
Chrysomitris, *Boie*........... 493
Chrysonotus, *Swains*.......... 657
Chrysophlegma, *Gould* 662
Cinnyricincle, *Reichenb.* ... 737
Cinnyris, *Cuvier*.............. 736
Cissa, *Boie*..................... 575
Citrinella, *Bonap.* 494
Citta, *Wagler*.................. 575
Cleptes, *Gambel*.............. 550
Coccothraustes, *Briss.* 463
Coccystes, *Gloger* 693
Cœlebs, *Cuvier* 491
Colæus, *Kaup*................. 562
Colius, *Briss*.................. 605
Comeris, *Hodgson* 678
Conurus, *Kuhl* 631
Coracia, *Briss.* 548
Coracias, *Linn.* 570
Coraphites, *Cabanis* 479
Corapica, *Lesson* 575
Corydalis, *Temm.* 464
Corydon, *Gloger*.............. 470
Corydonix, *Vieillot*........... 681
Corypha, *Gray* 473
Coryphidea, *Blyth* 472
Corys, *Reichenb*............... 466
Corythaix, *Illiger* 604
Corvultur, *Lesson* 552
Corvus, *Linn*.................. 552
Cranoceros, *Reichenb.* 581
Crithopaga, *Cabanis* 481
Crucirostra, *Cuvier* 453
Crypsirhina, *Vieill.* 564
Cuculus, *Linn.* 702
Curvirostra, *Scopoli* 453
Cyanoliseus, *Bonap.* 631
Cyanops, *Bonap.* 641
Cynchramus, *Bonap.* 481
Cyrtostomus, *Cabanis* 739
Dendrobates, *Swains*.......... 659
Dendrocitta, *Gould* 565
Dendrocopus, *Swains.* 669
Dendrodomas, *Kaup* 669
Dendrophila, *Swains*.......... 722
Dermophrys, *Hodgson* 505
Dertroïdes, *Swains.* 521
Dicæum, *Cuvier* 747
Dryobates, *Boie*........... p. 669
Dryopicus, *Malh.* 651
Dryospiza, *Keys. et Blas.* ... 494
Eclectus, *Wagler* 624
Edolius, *Lesson* 693
Emberiza, *Linn*............... 482
Eophona, *Gould*.............. 462
Eos, *Wagler* 629
Eremophila, *Boie* 468
Erythrina, *Brehm*............ 456
Erythrina, *Blyth* 503
Erythrospiza, *Bonap.* ...456, 460
Erythrostomus, *Swains*....... 608
Erythrothorax, *Brehm.* 456
Erythrura, *Swains.* 503
Estrelda, *Swains.* 502
Eudynamys, *Vig. et Horsf.* . 707
Eulabes, *Cuvier* 522
Euplectes, *Swains*............ 519
Eupodes, *Jardine* 520
Euspiza, *Bonap*............... 486
Fregilus, *Cuvier*.............. 548
Fringalauda, *Hodgson* 491
Fringilla, *Linn.* 491
Galerida, *Boie* 465
Galgulus, *Briss*............... 570
Gallirex, *Lesson* 604
Garrulus, *Briss*............... 578
Gecinulus, *Blyth* 663
Gecinus, *Boie*................ 659
Geocoraphus, *Cabanis* 474
Glandarius, *Koch* 578
Glenargus, *Cabanis* 564
Glycispina, *Cabanis* 482
Gracula, *Linn.* 522
Graculus, *Koch* 548
Gracupica, *Lesson* 528
Granativora, *Bonap.* 486
Gymnoris, *Hodgson* 497
Habropyga, *Cabanis* 502
Hæmatospiza, *Blyth* 453
Hæmorrhous, *Swains.* 456
Hapalurus, *Reichenb.* 712
Harpactes, *Swains.* 712
Hemicercus, *Swains.*......... 650
Hemilophus, *Swains.*......... 651
Hesperiphona, *Bonap.* 462
Hetærornis, *Gray* 528
Heterops, *Hodgson* 465
Hierococcyx, *Müller* 699

Homraius, *Bonap.* ....*p.* 583
Hortulanus, *Leach* 490
Hydrocissa, *Bonap.* 588
Hypacanthis, *Cabanis* 493
Hyphantornis, *Gray* 519
Hypocentor, *Cabanis* 486
Hypochera, *Bonap.* 513
Hypogramma, *Reichenb.* ... 737
Hypopicus, *Bonap.* 675
Ichthierax, *Kaup* 604
Indicator, *Vieill.* 680
Indopicus, *Malh.* 653
Irissor, *Lesson* 726
Kakatoe, *Cuvier* 607
Kitta, *Temm.* 575
Laimodon, *Gray* 635
Lamprocolius, *Sundev.* 546
Lampromorpha, *Vigors* 705
Lamprotornis, *Temm.* 543
Leiopicus, *Bonap.* 674
Leptocoma, *Cabanis* 740
Leptoplectron, *Reichenb.* ... 490
Leuconotopicus, *Malh.* 669
Leucophrys, *Swains.* 520
Linacanthis, *Des Murs* 495
Linota, *Bonap.* 495–6
Lonchura, *Sykes* 503–5
Londra, *Sykes* 470
Lophocitta, *Gray* 574
Loriculus, *Blyth* 626
Lorius, *Briss.* 629
Loxia, *Linn.* 453
Loxigilla, *Lesson* 502
Lullula, *Kaup* 465–6
Lycos, *Boie* 562
Maina, *Hodgson* 522, 532
Mainatus, *Lesson* 522
Maja, *Reichenb.* 505
Malocha, *Cuvier* 687
Mascarinus, *Lesson* 626
Megalaima, *Gray* 635
Megalophonus, *Gray* 473
Megalorhynchus, *Eyton* 648
Megalotis, *Swains.* 479
Meiglyptes, *Swains.* 668
Melanocorypha, *Boie* 470
Melias, *Gloger* 687–8
Melophus, *Swains.* 489
Meniceros, *Gloger et Bonap.* 595, 582
Merva, *Hodgson* ....*p.* 717
Metoponia, *Bonap.* 494
Microcolaptes, *Gray* 678
Micropicus, *Malh.* 650
Micropternus, *Blyth* 666
Micrura, *Hodgson* 751
Mirafra, *Horsf.* 474
Monedula, *Brehm* 562
Montifringilla, *Brehm.* 491
Mulleripicus, *Bonap.* 651
Munia, *Hodgson* 505
Mycerobas, *Cabanis* 461
Myzanthe, *Hodgson* 751
Nabouroupus, *Bonap.* 546
Nectarinia, *Illiger* 737
Nectarophila, *Reich.* 740
Nomadites, *Petaniz* 539
Nucifraga, *Briss.* 563
Ocyris, *Hodgson* 488
Onychospina, *Bonap.* 486
Onyx, *Reichenb.* 519
Opaethus, *Vieill.* 604
Otocoris, *Bonap.* 468
Oreskios, *Bonap.* 712
Orites, *Keys. et Blas.* 491
Orospina, *Kaup* 482
Orospiza, *Kaup* 491
Orthorhynchus, *Horsf.* 722
Oryx, *Lesson* 519
Oryzivora, *Blyth* 504
Oryzornis, *Cabanis* 504
Oxycerca, *Gray* 505
Oxylophus, *Swains.* 693
Padda, *Reichenb.* 504
Palæornis, *Vigors* 610
Paradisea, *Linn.* 548
Passer, *Linn.* 499
Pastor, *Temm.* 539
Petrodroma, *Vieill.* 719
Petronia, *Kaup* 497
Phaiopicus, *Malh.* 666
Philagrus, *Cabanis* 520–1
Phileremos, *Brehm.* 468
Phœnicophaus, *Vieill.* 687
Phœnicospiza, *Blyth* 457
Phrenotrix, *Horsf.* 564
Pica, *Briss.* 550
Piculus, *Hodgson* 677
Picumnoïdes, *Malh.* 678
Picumnus, *Temm.* 678

Picus, *Linn.* .... *p.* 669
Pilorhinus, *Cabanis* 546
Pipripicus, *Bonap.*............ 669
Platycercus, *Vigors* 624
Platylophus, *Swains.*.......... 574
Platysmurus, *Reichenb.*....... 564
Plectrophanes, *Meyer* 490
Plocealauda, *Hodgson* 474
Ploceopasser, *Smith*.........520–1
Ploceus, *Cuvier* 513
Pœocephalus, *Swains.* 607
Pogonias, *Ill.*................... 635
Poliospiza, *Schiff.* 502
Polophilus, *Leach* 681
Polyphasia, *Blyth* 697
Prionochilus, *Strickl.* 751
Procarduelis, *Hodgson* 492
Psarites, *Cabanis* 526
Psaroïdes, *Vieill.* 539
Pseudornis, *Hodgson*......... 695
Psilopus, *Temm.*............... 648
Psittacara, *Vigors* 631
Psittacodis, *Bonap.* 625
Psittacula, *Briss.* 607
Psittinus, *Blyth* 608
Pteroglossus, *Ill.* 634
Ptilonorhynchus, *Less.* 575
Pyrgilauda, *Verreaux* 479
Pyrgita, *Cuvier* 499
Pyrgitopsis, *Bonap.* 499
Pyromelana, *Bonap.* 519
Pyrrha, *Cabanis* 492
Pyrrhocheira, *Reich.* 546
Pyrrhocorax, *Vieill.* 549
Pyrrhualauda, *Rüpp*.......... 479
Pyrrhulauda, *Smith* 479
Reinwardtipicus, *Bonap.* ... 650
Rhabdocolius, *Bonap.* 605
Rhamphastos, *Linn.* 634
Rhinoplax, *Gloger* 581
Rhinopomastes, *Smith* 727
Rhodopechys, *Cabanis* 460
Rhynchaceros, *Gloger* 595
Rhyticeros, *Reichenb.* 598
Rimator, *Blyth* 717
Samalia, *Vieill.* 548
Saroglossa, *Hodgson* 545
Sasia, *Hodgson* 678
Saxilauda, *Lesson* .... *p.* 470
Schizorhis, *Wagler* 604
Schœnicola, *Bonap.* 482
Serinus, *Brehm*............... 494
Sitta, *Linn*...................... 720
Spelectos, *Wagler* 604
Spermopipes, *Cabanis* 454
Spinus, *Mœhr. et Koch*....481,494
Spizalauda, *Blyth* 477
Sporæginthus, *Cabanis* 502
Steganura, *Reichenb.* 513
Struthus, *Boie* 491
Sturnopastor, *Hodgson* 526
Sturnus, *Linn.* 525
Surniculus, *Lesson*............ 695
Sycobius, *Vieill.*............... 520
Symplectes, *Swains.* 520
Taccocua, *Lesson* 687
Tanagra, *Linn.* 463
Tanygnathus, *Wagler* 608
Temenuchus, *Cabanis* 528
Temia, *Cuvier*.................. 564
Tephrospiza, *Reichenb.* 502
Textor, *Temm.* 521
Thinotretis, *Gloger* 464
Thremnophilus, *Macgil* 539
Tichodroma, *Illiger* 719
Tiga, *Kaup*..................... 657
Tochus, *Lesson* 595
Touraco, *Lacep.*............... 504
Trachyphonus, *Ranz.* 649
Tragopan, *Mœhr.* 582
Trichoglossus, *Vig. et Horsf.* 630
Trypanocorax, *Kaup*......... 552
Tucana, *Briss.* 634
Turacus, *Cuvier*............... 604
Upupa, *Linn*.................. 723
Urocissa, *Cabanis* 577
Urocolius, *Bonap.*............ 605
Uroloncha, *Cabanis* 505
Venilia, *Bonap.* 664
Vivia, *Hodgson* 677
Xantholæma, *Bonap.* 644
Xanthomelana, *Bonap.* 519
Yungipicus, *Bonap.* 675
Yunx, *Linn.* 679
Zanclostomus, *Swains.* 688

INDEX

OF

SPECIFIC NAMES.

Abnormis, *Temm.*, Picumnus .. *p.* 678
Abyssinica, *Gmel.*, Coracias 571
—— *Ehrenb.*, Nectarinia........ 736
Abyssinicus, *Gmel.*, Buceros 581
Acuticauda, *Hodgs.*, Munia...... 510
Æthiopicus, *Rüpp.*, Dendromus.. 659
Affinis, *Jerdon*, Mirafra 475
—— *Hodgs.*, Maina 530
—— *Hay*, Calornis 544
—— *Rüpp.*, Corvus 557
—— *McClell.*, Coracias 574
—— *Raffles*, Picus 662
—— *Horsf.*, Centropus 685
—— *Blyth*, Sitta 720
—— *Horsf.*, Cinnyris 729
—— *Blyth*, Arachnothera 730
—— *Rüpp.*, Nectarinia 737
Africanus, *Gmel.*, Buceros 582
Albicapillus, *Blyth*, Psilorhinus.. 577
Albida, *Blyth*, Emberiza........ 483
Albirostris, *Swains.*, Euplectes .. 515
—— *Rüpp.*, Ptilonorhynchus 546
—— *Shaw*, Buceros............ 589
Albispecularis, *Bonap.*, Coccothraustes 462
Albiventer, *Vieill.*, Pica 550
Albocristatus, *Strickl.*, Turacus.. 604
Albopunctatus, *Drap.*, Cuculus .. 696
Alexandri, *Linn.*, Psittacus...... 610
Alpestris, *Linn.*, Alauda 469
Alpicola, *Pallas*, Passer 491
Alpinus, *Vieill.*, Pyrrhocorax.... 549
Altirostris, *Blyth*, Crypsirhina .. 569
Amandava, *Linn.*, Fringilla...... 502
Amethystina, *Vigors*, Lampromorpha 706
Amictus, *G. R. Gray*, Tiga...... 658
Analis, *Temm.*, Picus 672
Annulatus, *Drap.*, Buceros 599
—— *Bechst.*, Psittacus.......... 616
Anthracinus, *Temm.*, Buceros .. *p.* 592
Aracari, *Linn.*, Ramphastos 634
Arborea, *Linn.*, Alauda 468
Ardesiaca, *Cabanis*, Lophocitta .. 575
Arenaria, *Steph.*, Alauda........ 472
Arvensis, *Linn.*, Alauda 466
Asiatica, *Lath.*, Certhia 743
—— *Swains.*, Certhia 718
Asiaticus, *Lath.*, Psittacus 628
—— *Lath.*, Trogon 641
Assamica, *McClell.*, Mirafra 476
Assamensis, *McClell.*, Cinnyris .. 735
Atricapilla, *Vieill.*, Loxia 508
Atrigula, *Hodgs.*, Ploceus 515
Aurantius, *Linn.*, Picus 654
Aureola, *Pallas*, Emberiza...... 487
Aureus, *Lesson*, Ploceus 515
Auricularis, *Drap.*, Pastor 527
Aurifrons, *Blyth*, Emberiza...... 495
Auritus, *Eyton*, Picus 675
Aurocristatus, *Tickell*, Picus 674
Australis, *Horsf.*, Bucco 648
Azureus, *Temm.*, Agapornis 609
Bactriana, *Bonap.*, Pica 550
Badius, *Raffles*, Picus 666
—— *J. E. Gray*, Coccyzus 692
Baghaira, *Frankl.*, Alauda 472
Barbatulus, *Bechst.*, Psittacus .. 618
Barbatus, *Gmel.*, Psittacus 622
—— *J. E. Gray*, Picus.......... 661
Basalis, *Horsf.*, Cuculus 707
Baya, *Blyth*, Ploceus 515
Bella, *Hempr.*, Fringilla 496
Bengalensis, *Linn.*, Picus 654
—— *Linn.*, Coracias............ 572
—— *Lesson*, Corapica 576
—— *Linn.*, Picus 654
—— *Briss.*, Psittaca 616
—— *Gmel.*, Cuculus............ 685
Bharovus, *Hodgson*, Cuculus 704

Bicolor, *Tickell*, Loxia........ *p.* 509
—— *J. E. Gray*, Pastor 528
—— *Eyton*, Buceros 592
Bicornis, *Linn.*, Buceros........ 583
Bifasciata, *Licht.*, Alauda 464
Bimaculata, *Menet.*, Melanocorypha 471
Bimaculatus, *Sparm.*, Psittacus .. 622
Birostris, *Scop.*, Buceros........ 597
Bispecularis, *Vigors*, Garrulus .. 579
Blythii, *Jerdon*, Sturnia 531
—— *Malh.*, Phaiopicus 667
Boëtonensis, *Blyth*, Hæmatospiza 454
Bonapartii, *Sommer*, Emberiza .. 483
Borneus, *Gmel.*, Psittacus 622
—— *Lath.*, Psittacus 629
Bottanensis, *Delessert*, Pica 551
Boysii, *Blyth*, Certhilauda 465
Brachydactyla, *Temm.*, Alauda .. 472
Brachyurus, *Vieill.*, Picus 666
Brasiliana, *Shaw*, Certhia 740
Brevirostris, *Gould*, Linota 496
Brunneus, *Eyton*, Hemicercus .. 668
Brunniceps, *Brandt*, Emberiza .. 487
Brunnifrons, *Vigors*, Picus 674
Bubutus, *Horsf.*, Centropus 682
Buchanani, *Blyth*, Emberiza....484–5
Cabanisi, *Malh.*, Picus.......... 670
Cærulatus, *Shaw*, Psittacus 629
Cæruligula, *Hodgs.*, Bucco 642
Cæsia, *Wolf*, Sitta 720
Calandra, *Linn.*, Alauda 470
Calandrella, *Bonelli*, Alauda 472
Canente, *Lesson*, Picus.......... 650
Canicapillus, *Blyth*, Picus 677
Caniceps, *Gould*, Emberiza...... 485
—— *Vigors*, Carduelis.......... 493
—— *Hodgs.*, Pastor............ 530
—— *Blyth*, Palæornis 621
—— *Frankl.*, Bucco............ 637
—— *Vigors*, Rhinortha 692
Canorus, *Linn.*, Cuculus 702
Cantillans, *Jerdon*, Mirafra...... 476
—— *Lath.*, Certhia 748
Cantor, *Gmel.*, Turdus.......... 543
Capensis, *Linn.*, Sturnia 527
—— *Licht.*, Corvus 557
Capitalis, *Wagler*, Corvus 563
Capitatus, *Shaw*, Psittacus...... 624
Carduelis, *Linn.*, Fringilla 493
Carinatus, *Blyth*, Buceros 594
Carnipes, *Hodgs.*, Coccothraustes 462
Caruncúlatus, *Wagler*, Buceros .. 581
Castanea, *Lesson*, Sitta.......... 721
Castaneoventris, *Frankl.*, Sitta .. 721
Castaniceps, *Gould*, Emberiza .. 484
Castanilia, *Bonap.*, Sitta........ 721
Castanopterus, *Steph.*, Centropus 682
Cathpharius, *Hodgs.*, Picus...... 673
Caucasicus, *Pallas*, Coccothraustes 457
Caudata, *Ray*, Pica 550
Caudatus, *Shaw*, Corvus ...... *p.* 565
Cavatus, *Shaw*, Buceros 583
Ceylonensis, *Bodd.*, Psittacus.... 625
—— *Briss.*, Trogon 714
Ceylonus, *Forster*, Picus........ 656
Chalcites, *Illiger*, Cuculus 707
Chalcostetha, *Jardine*, Nectarinia 746
Chalybeus, *Horsf.*, Turdus 543
Cheet, *Sykes*, Lonchura 509
Chendoola, *Frankl.*, Alauda 465
Chlorolophus, *Vieill.*, Picus 662
Chlorophæus, *Raffles*, Cuculus .. 692
Chrysochlore, *Blyth*, Dicæum.... 751
Chrysocephala, *Vieill.*, Coccothraustes 515
Chrysogaster, *Temm.*, Coccyzus .. 689
Chrysogenys, *Temminck*, Arachnothera 729
Chrysonotus, *Lesson*, Picus...... 656
Chrysopogon, *Temm.*, Bucco 640
Chrysoptera, *Lath.*, Certhia 744
Chrysopus, *Hodgs.*, Arachnothera 727
Chrysorrhæum, *Temm.*, Dicæum 751
Cia, *Linn.*, Emberiza 483
Cinerascens, *Hodgs.*, Buceros.... 597
Cinerea, *Valenc.*, Gracula 535
Cinereus, *Jerdon*, Pastor 530
Cingalensis, *Gmel.*, Motacilla 747
Cinnamomeus, *Gould*, Pyrgita .. 500
—— *Temm.*, Trogon............ 712
Cinnamoventris, *Blyth*, Sitta 722
Ciopsis, *Bonap.*, Emberiza 483
Cirlus, *Linn.*, Emberiza 482
Cirrhata, *Lath.*, Certhia 744
Clericus, *Sparm.*, Corvus........ 552
Coccinea, *Scop.*, Certhia 747
Coccothraustes, *Linn.*, Loxia.... 463
Cœlipeta, *Pallas*, Alauda 466
Collaris, *Viell.*, Passerina 488
—— *Vieill.*, Cuculus 693
—— *Drummond*, Corvus........ 563
Columboïdes, *Vigors*, Palæornis.. 614
Comatus, *Raffles*, Buceros 594
Concolor, *Sykes*, Cinnyris........ 733
Concretus, *Reinw.*, Picus........ 650
Contra, *Linn.*, Sturnus 526
Convexus, *Temm.*, Buceros...... 591
Corallina, *Hodgs.*, Sitta 723
Corax, *Linn.*, Corvus 552
Cordatus, *Jerdon*, Hemicercus .. 650
Cornix, *Linn.*, Corvus.......... 553
Coromandus, *Linn.*, Cuculus 693
Coronatus, *Blyth*, Ampeliceps .. 525
—— *Raffles*, Lanius.......... 575
—— *Bodd.*, Buceros............ 588
—— *Shaw*, Buceros............ 597
Corone, *Linn.*, Corvus.......... 553
Corvinus, *Temm.*, Bucco 636
Crawfurdii, *J. E. Gray*, Picus .. 652
—— *J. E. Gray*, Phœnicophaus.. 689

Crassirostris, *Rüpp.*, Corvultur *p.* 552
Crinita, *Shaw*, Coracias 571
Cristata, *Linn.*, Alauda 465
—— *Griffith*, Vanga............ 575
—— *Vigors*, Emberiza 489
Cristatella, *Linn.*, Gracula 536
Cristatelloïdes, *Hodgs.*, Maina .. 537
Croceoventre, *Vigors*, Dicæum .. 749
Crucigera, *Temm.*, Fringilla...... 479
Cruentata, *Linn.*, Certhia........ 747
—— *Rüpp.*, Nectarinia 737
Cubicularis, *Hasselq.*, Psittacus.. 612
Cuculoïdes, *Smith*, Centropus.... 687
Culminatus, *Sykes*, Corvus 553
Currucaria, *Linn.*, Certhia 744
Curvirostris, *Shaw*, Cuculus 687
Cyaneus, *Vieill.*, Cinnyris 744
Cyanicollis, *Vieill.*, Capito 641
Cyanocephalus, *Linn.*, Psittacus 616
Cyanolyseos, *Molina*, Psittacus .. 631
Cyanomelas, *Vieill.*, Falcinellus.. 727
Cyanopileata, *Bourj.*, Psittacula.. 626
Cyanops, *Cuvier*, Bucco 641
Cyanopygius, *Vieill.*, Psittacus .. 624
Cyanoventris, *Blyth*, Lamprotornis 546
Cyanonotus, *Vieill.*, Psittacus .. 629
Cyanotus, *Blyth*, Bucco 647
Dalmatica, *Gmel.*, Fringilla...... 482
Darjellensis, *Blyth*, Dendrocopus 671
Dauricus, *Pallas*, Sturnus 544
—— *Pallas*, Corvus............ 563
Deserti, *Licht.*, Alauda 478
Desertorum, *Stanley*, Alauda.... 464
Deva, *Sykes*, Alauda............ 477
Diadematus, *Dumont*, Buceros .. 582
Diardii, *Lesson*, Melias 690
—— *Temm.*, Trogon............ 716
Dicruroïdes, *Hodgs.*, Pseudornis 696
Dilutus, *Blyth*, Brachypternus .. 655
Dimidiatus, *Temm.*, Picus 660
—— *Blyth*, Centropus.......... 686
Dinemelli, *Horsf.*, Textor 521
Discolor, *Blyth*, Certhia 718
Docilis, *Vieill.*, Psittacus 612
Domicella, *Linn.*, Psittacus...... 630
Dominicanus, *Gmel.*, Turdus 544
—— *Bonap.*, Corvus 557
Dubia, *Shaw*, Certhia 741
Dukhunensis, *Sykes*, Alauda 472
Dulcivox, *Hodgson*, Alauda...... 466
Duvaucellei, *Lesson*, Bucco...... 647
—— *Lesson*, Bubutus 692
—— *Temm.*, Trogon............ 712
Edolius, *Cuvier*, Cuculus........ 694
Ejulans, *Sundevall*, Cuculus 700
Elegans, *Steph.*, Carduelis 493
Elliotii, *Hay*, Buceros 592
Enca, *Horsf.*, Corvus 558
Epauletta, *Hodgs.*, Pyrrhula 455
—— *Hodgs.*, Cinnyris 744
Epimecurus, *Hodgs.*, Cinnyris *p.* 734
Episcopus, *Linn.*, Tanagra 463
Epops, *Linn.*, Upupa 723
Eremita, *Gmel.*, Corvus 549
Erubescens, *Shaw*, Psittacus 618
Erythrina, *Pallas*, Pyrrhula 456
Erythrocephala, *Vig.*, Pyrrhula .. 454
Erythrocephalus, *Gmel.*, Psittacus 616
—— *Rüpp.*, Ploceus............ 520
—— *Gould*, Trogon 713
Erythrogenys, *Lesson*, Palæornis 619
—— *Blyth*, Palæornis 620
Erythronotus, *Vieill.*, Picus 656
—— *Lath.*, Certhia 747
Erythroptera, *Jerdon*, Mirafra .. 474
—— *Jard. et Selby*, Emberiza .. 489
Erythropus, *Swains.*, Fregilus .. 549
Erythrorhyncha, *Stanley*, Tanagra 522
—— *Lesson*, Piaya 689
—— *Latham*, Certhia 750
Erythrorhynchos, *Lath.*, Upupa.. 726
Erythrorhynchus, *Gmel.*, Corvus 577
—— *Temm.*, Buceros 595
—— *Smith*, Textor 521
Erythrorhamphus, *Vieillot*, Coracia 549
Eupatria, *Linn.*, Psittacus 610
Europæa, *Cuvier*, Pica.......... 550
—— *Steph.*, Tichodroma........ 719
Europæus, *Lesson*, Fregilus...... 549
Eurycercus, *Hay*, Centropus 685
Eximia, *Horsf.*, Nectarinia...... 736
—— *Temm.*, Nectarinia 739
Eximius, *Shaw*, Psittacus 624
Fasciatus, *Smith*, Centropus 682
—— *Gmel.*, Trogon 714
Ferrugineoventris, *Gould*, Sitta .. 721
Flagrans, *Kuhl*, Trogon 715
Flammaxillaris, *Blyth*, Nectarinia 739
Flava, *Gmel.*, Alauda 469
Flaviceps, *Cuvier*, Ploceus 514
Flavicollaris, *Frank.*, Psittacus .. 616
Flavicollis, *McClell.*, Mirafra.... 487
—— *Frankl.*, Fringilla 497
—— *Vieill.*, Bucco 644
Flavigaster, *Eyton*, Anthreptes .. 728
Flavigenis, *Swains.*, Arachnothera 729
Flavigula, *Hodgs.*, Picus 662
—— *Hodgs.*, Euplectes 515
Flavigularis, *Bodd.*, Psittacus .. 626
Flavinucha, *Gould*, Picus 662
Flavirostris, *Hodgs.*, Gymnoris .. 498
—— *Blyth*, Psilorhinus 578
—— *Rüppell*, Buceros.......... 596
Flavitorquis, *Shaw*, Psittacus.... 616
Flaviventris, *Scop.*, Cuculus 697
Flavogularis, *Blyth*, Euspiza 488
Flavus, *Gmel.*, Cuculus 697
Fortirostris, *Lafr.*, Coccothraustes 462
Franklinii, *Blyth*, Bucco........ 643

Frontalis, *McClell.*, Dendrocitta *p.* 569
—— *Temm.*, Bucco 647
—— *Horsf.*, Sitta 722
Fringilloïdes, *Boie*, Plectrophanes 491
Frugilegus, *Linn.*, Corvus 557
Fucata, *Pallas*, Emberiza 488
Fugax, *Horsf.*, Cuculus 700
Fulgens, *Lesson*, Coccothraustes .. 454
Fuliginosus, *Blyth*, Acridotheres 536
—— *Temm.*, Micropogon 648
Fusca, *Blyth*, Linota 492
Fuscus, *Wagler*, Pastor 537
Galbula, *Rüppell*, Ploceus 520
Galeatus, *Gmel.*, Buceros 581
Galericulatus, *Cuvier*, Corvus 574
Galerita, *Pallas*, Alauda 465
Galeritus, *Temm.*, Buceros 594
Galgulus, *Linn.*, Psittacus 626
Gangetica, *Blyth*, Alauda 467
Garrula, *Linn.*, Coracias 570
Gingica, *Gmel.*, Alauda 479
Ginginianus, *Briss.*, Psittacus .. 610
—— *Lath.*, Turdus 535
—— *Lath.*, Buceros 597
—— *Lath.*, Psittacus 616
Glandarius, *Linn.*, Corvus 578
Goalpariensis, *Royle*, Certhia 732
Gouldiæ, *Vigors*, Cinnyris 733
Gouldii, *Swains.*, Harpactes 716
Gracei, *G. R. Gray*, Caulodromus 717
Gracilis, *Blyth*, Alauda 467
Graculus, *Linn.*, Fregilus 549
Grandis, *Gmel.*, Psittacus 624
—— *Gmel.*, Bucco 635
Grantia, *McClell.*, Picus 663
Gregicolus, *Hodgs.*, Pastor 535
Grisea, *Daud.*, Gracula 535
—— *Scop.*, Alauda 479
Griseus, *Horsf.*, Pastor 536
—— *Lath.*, Buceros 597
Gryllivora, *Daud.*, Gracula 532
Guerinii, *Malh.*, Chloropicus 659
Guinneensis, *Scop.*, Psittacus 610
Gularis, *J. E. Gray*, Garrulus 579
—— *Reinw.*, Bucco 648
—— *Temm.*, Picus 665
Gulgula, *Frankl.*, Alauda 467
Guttacristatus, *Tickell*, Picus 653
Gutturalis, *Val.*, Picus 651
Hæmosomus, *Wagler*, Picus 674
Hartlaubii, *Malh.*, Picus 650
Hasseltii, *Temm.*, Nectarinia 740
Hayii, *J. E. Gray*, Bucco 648
—— *Jerdon*, Mirafra 477
Hemipodius, *Swains.*, Picus 655
Hemispila, *Vigors*, Nucifraga 563
Henricii, *Temm.*, Bucco 643
Hepaticus, *Sparm.*, Cuculus 702
Himalayana, *Hodgs.*, Loxia 453
—— *Vigors*, Certhia 717
Himalayanus, *Lesson*, Conurus *p.* 615
—— *Jard. et Selby*, Picus 670
—— *Vigors*, Cuculus 704
Himalayensis, *Jard. et Selby*, Sitta 720
Hodgsonii, *Bonap.*, Megalaima .. 636
—— *Malh.*, Picus 671
—— *Moore*, Chrysococcyx 705
—— *Gould*, Trogon 713
Hodgsonis, *Jardine*, Nectarinia .. 735
Homrai, *Hodgs.*, Buceros 583
Horsfieldii, *Wagler*, Picus 651, 652
—— *Moore*, Cuculus 703
Hortulana, *Linn.*, Emberiza 484
Huttoni, *Blyth*, Emberiza 485
Hyperythrus, *Vigors*, Picus 675
Hypogrammica, *Müller*, Nectarinia 738
Hypoxantha, *Daud.*, Loxia 513
Icterica, *Eversm.*, Emberiza 487
Icterioïdes, *Vigors*, Coccothraustes 462
Ignicapillum, *Eyton*, Dicæum 752
Ignicauda, *Hodgs.*, Cinnyris 734
Igniceps, *Hodgs.*, Bucco 643
—— *Hodgs.*, Brachypternus 655
Ignipectus, *Hodgs.*, Myzanthe .. 751
Ignita, *Begbie*, Nectarinia 748
Immaculatus, *Swains.*, Dendrobates 659
Impudiens, *Hodgs.*, Corvus 559
Incertus, *Shaw*, Psittacus 609
Indica, *Gmel.*, Loxia 454
—— *Linn.*, Coracias 571
—— *Lath.*, Loxia 508
—— *Lath.*, Bucco 644
—— *Burton*, Sitta 720
—— *Layard*, Upupa 725
Indicator, *Gmel.*, Cuculus 680
Indicus, *Cuvier*, Eulabes 523
—— *Hodgs.*, Sturnus 525
—— *Gmel.*, Psittacus 628
—— *Jard. et Selby*, Passer 499
—— *Lath.*, Cuculus 708
—— *Hodgs.*, Upupa 724
Infuscata, *Blyth*, Tacocua 687
Innominata, *Burton*, Picumnus .. 677
Inornata, *Temm.*, Nectarinia 729
—— *Hodgs.*, Myzanthe 750
Insidiator, *Raffles*, Lanius 543
Insignis, *Jardine*, Nectarinia 746
Intermedia, *Blyth*, Tiga 657
—— *Hay*, Gracula 523
Intermedius, *Blyth*, Buceros 591
—— *Rüppell*, Ploceus 520
Isabellina, *Temm.*, Alauda 478
Isidorei, *Lesson*, Bubutus 692
Janthinus, *Gmel.*, Psittacus 625
Japonicus, *Schleg.*, Coccothraustes 463
Javanensis, *Osbeck*, Corvus 524
—— *Lyngb.*, Picus 657
Javanica, *Horsf.*, Mirafra 474

Javanica, *Horsf.*, Nectarinia .. p. 737
Javanicus, *Cabanis*, Acridotheres 536
—— *Shaw*, Buceros 599
—— *Osbeck*, Psittacus 622
—— *Horsf.*, Phœnicophaus 688
Javanus, *Cuvier*, Eulabes 524
Javensis, *Sparm.*, Loxia 504
—— *Briss.*, Coccothraustes 507
—— *Horsf.*, Bucco 640
—— *Horsf.*, Picus 651, 652
Jerdoni, *Hodgs.*, Merva 717
Jugularis, *Licht.*, Fringilla 498
—— *Blyth*, Merglyptes 669
Kasumba, *Raffles*, Trogon.... 713, 715
Klasii, *Cuvier*, Cuculus 705
Kondea, *Cuvier*, Trogon 715
Kotoreas, *Temm.*, Bucco 640
Kuhlii, *Temm.*, Nectarinia 736
Labarum, *Lesson*, Picus 658
Labecula, *McClell.*, Cinnyris 732
Lanceolatus, *Vigors*, Garrulus .. 579
Lapponica, *Linn.*, Fringilla 490
Lateralis, *Shaw*, Psittacus 625
Lathami, *J. E. Gray*, Emberiza .. 489
—— *Leach*, Polophilus 686
—— *J. E. Gray*, Cuculus 700
—— *Jerdon*, Nectarinia 731
Latirostris, *Blyth*, Arachnothera 730
Leiopus, *Hodgs.*, Alauda 467
Lepida, *Sparm.*, Certhia 737
Lepidotus, *Natterer*, Picus 661
Lepidus, *Horsf.*, Centropus 685
Leadbeateri, *Vigors*, Buceros 581
Leucocephala, *Gmel.*, Emberiza .. 482
—— *Raffles*, Loxia 505
Leucogaster, *Blyth*, Buceros 590
—— *Rüpp.*, Chizœrhis 604
—— *Reinw.*, Picus 652
Leucogastra, *Gould*, Dendrocitta 570
Leucogastroïdes, *Moore*, Munia .. 510
Leuconota, *Temm.*, Fringilla 511
Leuconotus, *Bechst.*, Picus 671
Leucopsis, *Gould*, Sitta 721
Leucopterus, *Temm.*, Glaucopis .. 564
Leucotis, *Blyth*, Oryzivora 504
—— *Rüpp.*, Corythaix 604
Levaillantii, *Lesson*, Temia 565
—— *Lesson*, Corvus 557
—— *Temm.*, Coracias 571
Limbatus, *Rüpp.*, Buceros 596
Linaria, *Linn.*, Fringilla 495
Lineata, *Vieill.*, Bucco 636
Lineoventer, *Hodgs.*, Munia 506
Longicauda, *Bodd.*, Psittacus .. 618
Longicaudatus, *Blyth*, Phœnicophaus 691
Longipennis, *Bonap.*, Fringilla .. 492
Longirostra, *Lath.*, Certhia 730
Longirostris, *Gould*, Otocoris 470
Lory, *Gmel.*, Psittacus 629
Lotenia, *Linn.*, Certhia ...... p. 743
Lucidus, *Gmel.*, Cuculus 706
Lugubris, *Horsf.*, Cuculus 695
—— *Begbie*, Buceros 595
Lunatus, *Temm.*, Buceros 582
Luridus, *Nitzsch.*, Picus 668
Lusitania, *Gmel.*, Alauda 478
Luteocristata, *Briss.*, Cacatua .. 607
Luteola, *Sparm.*, Emberiza 486
Luteus, *Lesson*, Bucco 644
McClellandi, *Moore*, Megalaima 637
Macei, *Vieill.*, Picus 672
Macklotii, *Wagler*, Picus 651
—— *Bonap.*, Cinnyris 746
Macropterus, *Wagler*, Corvus 557
Macrorhynchus, *Temm.*, Corvus .. 554
Macrourus, *Linn.*, Lanius 606
Macularia, *Blyth*, Anthreptes 738
Maculatus, *Vieill.*, Corydonyx .. 685
—— *Gmel.*, Cuculus 705
—— *Gmel.*, Cuculus 708
—— *Temm.*, Pardalotus 752
Magna, *Hodgs.*, Cinnyris 727
Magnus, *Gmel.*, Psittacus 625
Maja, *Linn.*, Loxia 505
Major, *Briss.*, Mainatus 524
—— *Linn.*, Picus 668
Majoroïdes, *Hodgs.*, Picus 671
Mahrattensis, *Sykes*, Pastor 537
—— *Lath.*, Certhia 744
—— *Lath.*, Picus 674
Malabarica, *Scop.*, Alauda 467
—— *Linn.*, Loxia 508
Malabaricus, *Gmel.*, Buceros 590
—— *Gmel.*, Turdus 530
—— *Blyth*, Bucco 647
—— *Gould*, Trogon 714
Malacca, *Linn.*, Loxia 507
Malaccensis, *Lath.*, Psittacus 608
—— *Gmel.*, Psittacus 618
—— *Hartl.*, Bucco 643
—— *Lath.*, Picus 665
—— *Scop.*, Certhia 737
Malacoptilus, *Blyth*, Rimator 717
Malayanus, *Raffles*, Buceros 592
—— *Raffles*, Cuculus 706
Malayensis, *Eyton*, Pastor 545
—— *Bland*, Picus 652
Manyar, *Horsf.*, Fringilla 514
Margaritatus, *Rüpp.*, Bucco 649
Marginatus, *Reinw.*, Picus 668
Matutina, *Bodd.*, Alauda 465
Maximus, *Scop.*, Corvus 552
Media, *Blyth*, Pica 551
Medius, *Müller*, Centropus 686
Megaloptera, *Blyth*, Pica 551
Melanictera, *Gmel.*, Fringilla 489
Melanocephala, *Sykes*, Emberiza 486
—— *McClell.*, Lonchura 508
Melanocephalus, *Vall.*, Turdus .. 529

Sanguinea, *Gould*, Fringilla .. *p.* 460
Sanguinolentus, *Less.*, Calorhamphus 648
Saturata, *Blyth*, Linota 492
—— *Hodgs.*, Cinnyris 735
Saturatus, *Hodgs.*, Cuculus 704
Saxatilis, *Koch*, Fringilla 491
Scapulatus, *Licht.*, Lanius 575
—— *Shaw*, Psittacus 624
Schisticeps, *Hodgs.*, Palæornis .. 615
Schœniclus, *Linn.*, Emberiza 482
Scindeanus, *Gould*, Picus 671
Scolopaceus, *Linn.*, Cuculus 708
Sclavonica, *Degland*, Emberiza .. 482
Scriba, *Bonap.*, Otocoris 469
Scutatus, *Bodd.*, Buceros 581
Segetum, *Temm.*, Corvus 557
Seheriæ, *Tickell*, Nectarinia 732
Seleucis, *Gmel.*, Turdus 540
Sericea, *Gould*, Pica 551
Sericocollis, *Hodgs.*, Brachylophus 663
Serratoïdes, *Hodgs.*, Oxylophus .. 694
Shorei, *Vigors*, Picus 658
Simillima, *Blyth*, Euspiza 486
Simplex, *Swains.*, Pyrgita 498
Sinensis, *Gould*, Corvus 556
—— *Lath.*, Corvus 568
—— *Briss.*, Maia 505
—— *Briss.*, Coccothraustes 508
—— *Gmel.*, Psittacus 625
—— *Briss.*, Galgulus 575
—— *Linn.*, Cuculus 577
Sipahi, *Hodgs.*, Corythus 454
Siparaja, *Raffles*, Certhia 731
Sirkee, *J. E. Gray*, Centropus .. 687
Smaragdineus, *Swains.*, Cuculus 705
Smaragdinus, *Blyth*, Chrysococcyx 705
Sola, *Vieill.*, Cinnyris 741
Sonnerattii, *Gmel.*, Psittacus 610
—— *Lath.*, Cuculus 699
Sophia, *Bonap.*, Carpodacus 458
Sordida, *Hodgs.*, Propasser 456
—— *Hodgs.*, Emberiza 489
Sordidus, *Eyton*, Dendrocopus .. 650
Sparmanni, *Steph.*, Indicator 680
Sparveroïdes, *Vigors*, Cuculus .. 699
Speciosus, *Shaw*, Corvus 576
Speculigerus, *Brandt.*, Coccothraustes 462
Sphenura, *Temm.*, Fringilla 504
—— *Verr.*, Vidua 513
Spilopterus, *Vigors*, Lamprotornis 545
Spinoïdes, *Vigors*, Carduelis 493
Spinosus, *Eyton*, Megalorhynchus 648
Splendens, *Vieill.*, Corvus 559
—— *Temm.*, Sturnus 525
Squamatus, *Vigors*, Picus 659
Stewarti, *Blyth*, Emberiza 485
Stracheyi, *Moore*, Emberiza 483
Strenuus, *Gould*, Picus 653
Streptophorus, *Desmarest*, Psittacus *p.* 612
Striata, *Linn.*, Loxia 511
Striatus, *Blyth*, Ploceus 514
—— *Gmel.*, Colius 605
—— *Drap.*, Cuculus 703
Strictus, *Horsf.*, Picus 654
Striga, *Raffles*, Turdus 545
Strigatus, *Horsf.*, Turdus 543
Strigula, *Hodgs.*, Cinnyris 744
Striolatus, *Blyth*, Gecinus 660
Stulta, *Gmel.*, Fringilla 497
Sturnina, *Pallas*, Gracula 544
Subcristata, *Sykes*, Emberiza 489
Subhemalayana, *Hodgson*, Tichodroma 719
Subhimachalana, *Hodgson*, Corythus 454
Subroseus, *Shaw*, Sturnus 529
Subruficollis, *Blyth*, Buceros 600
Sulphureus, *Gmel.*, Psittacus 607
Sultaneus, *Hodgs.*, Picus 653
Sumatranus, *Lesson*, Mainatus .. 524
—— *Raffles*, Psittacus 608
—— *Raffles*, Cuculus 689
—— *Cuvier*, Cuculus 692
Superbus, *Rüpp.*, Lamprotornis .. 547
Superciliosus, *Rüpp.*, Ploceus 521
—— *Rüpp.*, Centropus 681
Suratensis, *Gmel.*, Turdus 540
Swainsonii, *Rüpp.*, Pyrgita 498
—— *Jard. et Selby*, Trichoglossus 630
Sylvestris, *Hodgs.*, Maina 529
—— *Vieill.*, Buceros 582
Syriaca, *Ehrenb.*, Sitta 721
Tacazze, *Rüpp.*, Nectarinia 736
Taranta, *Stanley*, Psittacus 607
Temia, *Daudin*, Corvus 564
Temmincki, *Gould*, Trogon 715
—— *Moore*, Arachnothera 728
Temporalis, *Temm.*, Pastor 528
Tenuriostris, *J. E. Gray*, Cuculus 698
—— *Lesson*, Cuculus 700
—— *Temm.*, Cuculus 703
—— *Moore*, Corvus 558
Thura, *Bonap.*, Carpodacus 459
Tibetana, *Hodgs.*, Pica 551
Tibetanus, *Hodgs.*, Corvus 553
—— *Natterer*, Picus 655
Tickelliæ, *Blyth*, Dicæum 750
Tiga, *Horsf.*, Picus 657
Torquata, *Blyth*, Melanocorypha 470
—— *Briss.*, Psittaca 611
Torquilla, *Linn.*, Yunx 679
Tukki, *Lesson*, Picus 668
Turrium, *Brehm.*, Monedula 562
Triborhyncha, *Hodgs.*, Alauda .. 467
Tricolor, *Horsf.*, Pastor 542
—— *Steph.*, Lorius 629
—— *Blyth*, Phœnicophaus 687

Tridactylus, *Swainson*, Chrysonotus .... p. 657
Trigonostigma, *Scop.*, Certhia.... 748
Trimaculatus, *J. E. Gray*, Bucco 647
Tristis, *Linn.*, Paradisea 532
—— *Horsf.*, Picus 668
—— *Lesson*, Melias 691
Tristoïdes, *Hodgs.*, Maina 532
Tristriata, *Rüpp.*, Serinus 502
Trisulensis, *Licht.*, Picus........ 676
Typica, *Hodgs.*, Plocealauda 476
Ultramarina, *Gmel.*, Fringilla.... 513
Undata, *Gmel.*, Alauda 465
Undulata, *Lath.*, Loxia 506
Undulatus, *Shaw*, Buceros...... 599
Vagabunda, *Lath.*, Coracias 566
Validus, *Reinw.*, Picus.......... 650
Variabilis, *Temm.*, Emberiza 487
Varians, *Lath.*, Corvus.......... 564
Variegatus, *Scop.*, Cuculus...... 697
Varius, *Vall.*, Cuculus.......... 700
Velata, *Temm.*, Sitta............ 723
Venatoria, *J. E. Gray*, Kitta 576
Venustus, *Jerdon*, Cuculus...... 699
Vernalis, *Sparm.*, Psittacus...... 627
Verreauxia, *Bonap.*, Steganura .. 513
Versicolor, *Raffles*, Bucco 640
Vigorsii, *J. E. Gray*, Garrulus .. 579
—— *Sykes*, Cinnyris............ 733
Violaceus, *Shaw*, Buceros ....p. 588
Virens, *Bodd.*, Bucco 635
Viridanus, *Blyth*, Gecinus 660
Viridirostris, *Jerdon*, Zanclostomus 690
—— *Eyton*, Phœnicophaus...... 692
Viridirufus, *Vieillot*, Phœnicophaus 688
Viridis, *Swains.*, Erythrura...... 504
—— *Lath.*, Buceros............ 588
—— *Lath.*, Psittacus 625
—— *Gmel.*, Bucco 639
—— *Scop.*, Cuculus............ 685
—— *Vieill.*, Phœnicophaus...... 688
Vitellina, *Licht.*, Fringilla 519
Vittatus, *Vieill.*, Picus.......... 660
Vitticauda, *Jameson*, Sitta 720
Vulgaris, *Linn.*, Sturnus 525
—— *Briss.*, Coccothraustes...... 463
—— *Pallas*, Upupa............ 724
Wagleri, *Hartl.*, Picus.......... 672
Xanthoderus, *Malh.*, Chloropicus 663
Xanthomelas, *Rüpp.*, Euplectes.. 519
Xanthopygæus, *Hodgs.*, Brachylophus 660
Xanthorhynchus, *Horsf.*, Cuculus 706
Zeylonica, *Gmel.*, Bucco 638
—— *Linn.*, Certhia 740